



## 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

Tuesday, April 29, 2014 13:14:18

Submission Number

**1398766772122-3108**

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## Identification of the programme

Member state: ROMANIA

Disease: Salmonella

This program is multi annual: yes

Type of submission: New multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2015

To end of

2017

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## ANNEX II - PART A

### General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Starting from 1 January 2010, the Romanian target, as referred to in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, for the reduction of Salmonella spp. in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus (the Union target) shall be a reduction to 1 % or less of the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus remaining positive for Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella hadar, Salmonella typhimurium, including also the monophasic strains of S. Typhimurium and Salmonella virchow (the relevant salmonella serotypes) including monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i .

#### (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) :*

1. Starting with 1 January 2010 the measures laid down below in points 3 to 5 must be taken whenever the analysis of samples carried out in accordance with point 2.2.2.1 and 2.2.2.2 of Annex of the Regulation 200/2010 indicates the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* in a breeding flock of *Gallus gallus* in the circumstances set out in point 2.
  2. (a) If the competent authority has approved the method of analysis used for samples taken in accordance with part B of the Regulation 2160/2003/EC , it may require that the measures laid down in points 3 to 5 be taken when such analysis detects the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium*.  
(b) Otherwise, the measures laid down in points 3 to 5 must be taken whenever the competent authority confirms a suspicion of the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* arising from the analysis of samples carried out in accordance with part B of the Regulation 2160/2003/EC.
  3. Non-incubated eggs from the flock must be destroyed.  
However, such eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.
  4. All birds, including day-old chicks, in the 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. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene and, once applicable, part E of the Regulation 2160/2003. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council, laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.
  5. Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.
- In order to provide guarantees if restrictive measures are applied in case of each flock with positive result under the programmes, it is confirmed that the provisions of Article 1. paragraph 2 and 3 and Annex II Part A, B, C, D, E. of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 are strictly implemented under the programmes.

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## *(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) :*

During 2011, a totally of 396 breeding flocks were tested for Salmonella infection from wich a no of 1535 samples were tested in official control and there were no flocks positive for Salmonella Typhimurium, including monophasic ST and Salmonella Enteritidis . The prevalence for the target serotypes in breeding flock in 2011 was 0%, which is low and below the Community target. During 2012 a total of 338 beeding flocks were official tested and none was found positive. The prevalence of zoonotic Salmonella in 2012 was 0%. In 2013 a total number of 386 breeding flocks were tested official and only one was found positive (S. infantis). The prevalence of yoonotic Salmonella in 2013 was 0.2%

#### *(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 Central Competent Authority for the National Control Programme in respect of EC Regulation 2160/2003 for the control of Salmonella in breeding hens flocks of Gallus gallus is:  
AUTORITATEA NAȚIONALĂ SANITARĂ VETERINARĂ ȘI PENTRU SIGURANȚA ALIMENTELOR: București, Piața Presei Libere, nr. 1, corp D1, sector 1, cod poștal 013701; tel: 0374.150.200, fax: 3124967, e-mail: office@ansvsa.ro.

The departments at the cental level responsible for implementing the National Control Programme of Salmonella in breeding hens are:

- for implementing at national level of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 provisions regarding animal health status is Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate ;
- in respect of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 provisions concerning official controls performed in view to ensure the verification of compliance with animal health, feed and food law the main body at central

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level is Oficial Control General Directorate

- Concerning the slaughter of breeding hens flocks, the Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate is responsible for public health protection, through proportionate enforcement of legislation in meat processing plants and sanitary veterinary authorization.
- In respect of EC Regulation No 183/2005 on feed hygiene at the central level is Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate.
- at county level for implementing the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003,882/2004 and 183/2005 there are 42 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates (S.V.F.S.D) and 41 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories
- I.D.A.H. (Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health) is the national reference laboratory concerning animal health and in its structure is the NRL for Salmonella in live animals: I.D.A.H-Dr. Staicovici street, no. 63, district 5, cod 050557, Bucharest, România,Tel: 0374.322.013 / 0374.322.000, Fax: 0214.113.394, E-mail: office@idah.ro
- H.I.P.V.H. (Hygiene Institute and Veterinary Public Health) is the national reference laboratory concerning the expertise of food and feed and in its structure is the NRL for Salmonella in food and feed: H.I.P.V.H. -Campul Mosilor street, no. 5, district 2, Bucharest, Romania, cod 021201 Tel: 021.252.46.51 Fax: 021.252.00.61 E-mail: iispv @ iispv.ro

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The laboratory examinations for Salmonellosis in animals are performed by the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis in animals at the Institute for Diagnosis and Animals Health– Bucharest at national level and at the county level at the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory (CSVFSL). A list of the CSVFSL who are approved by the CCA to perform Salmonella testing can be found at the following adress: [http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/lista%20laboratoarelor%202011%20-%2028.01.2011\\_11043ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/lista%20laboratoarelor%202011%20-%2028.01.2011_11043ro.pdf)

All Laboratories have to use the methods of the diagnostic presented at the point 1.4.

At the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in animals from the Institute for Diagnosis and Animals Health– Bucharest is performing the serotype according to the Kaufmann-White scheme from each Salmonella isolate found in Romania. Also here, is test the sensitivity of antimicrobials from each isolate.

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

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*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Samples harvest by operators and samples harvest as official controls are prepared and tested in accordance with the requirements of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2012 Annex, using the method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in Bilthoven, Netherlands. The method is described in the current version of ISO 6579:A1:2007: 'Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage'. A semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSRVM) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. At least one isolate from each positive sample shall will be serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme. Isolates of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* can also be phage typed. In general the sensitivity of a panel of 10 antimicrobials will be determined.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs requires poultry abattoirs to undertake microbiological testing for Salmonella on 5 samples a week (each sample is 3 neck skins). Establishments producing minced meat, meat preparations and mechanically separated meat must also undertake weekly testing for Salmonella.

Official controls at other stages of the food chain.

Under the terms of the EC Feed Hygiene Regulation 1831/2003 provisions, feed businesses operators must be approved or registered by the Local Authority. Approvals/registrations are issued for the producers of compound feeds, feed materials, feed additives and premixtures. Approval requires a prior-inspection visit by the Local Authority to ensure that the establishments are in conformity with the required standards. The registration is followed by placing of premises on the list of feed business operators. The competent authority performs checks according to the Romanian program of surveillance, prevention and animal disease control, of the diseases transmissible from animals to humans, animal protection and environment protection" and program for surveillance and control in food safety field approved every year by N.S.V.F.S.A. President Order.

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### *(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) :*

In Romania in 2013 there were 50 holdings with 401 adult breeding hens flocks in total.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The structure of the production of food and feed

At the end of the growing period the birds are slaughtered. In accordance with Regulation 853/2004 provisions, poultry meat intended for human consumption must be obtained in approved slaughterhouses. There are 40 approved slaughterhouses in Romania.

Broilers sold at retail level within Romania are required to be marked with a code identifying the establishment (production site), and the county of origin. This mark can be applied direct to the product, the wrapping, packaging or be printed on a label affixed to the product, the wrapping or the packaging.

This is in accordance with EU Regulation No. 853/2004, Annex II, Section I (Identification Marking)

Poultry feed is supplied to farms by a small number of manufacturers. The major manufacturers of poultry feed operate to assurance schemes, apply HACCP principles and monitor for Salmonella.



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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) :*

Some of the relevant guides for good animal husbandry practices are presented at the below link:

-[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/GHID%20Sall%20ferma%20broiler%20-%202002.10.2010\\_13247ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/GHID%20Sall%20ferma%20broiler%20-%202002.10.2010_13247ro.pdf)

-[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/community\\_guide\\_layers\\_hygiene\\_practice\\_pullet\\_egg\\_ro\\_17813ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/community_guide_layers_hygiene_practice_pullet_egg_ro_17813ro.pdf)

-[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/ghid%20rozatoare%20-%20salmonella\\_12404ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/ghid%20rozatoare%20-%20salmonella_12404ro.pdf)

-[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/community\\_guide\\_broilers\\_ro\\_30825ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/community_guide_broilers_ro_30825ro.pdf)

Other relevant guides for good animal husbandry practices and other guidelines are under constructions.

All farm registered must have their individual plan for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

A voluntary guide have been produced by the NSVFSA in respect of control of Salmonella in feed. This guide can be found at the following link:

-[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/ghid%20recoltare%20furaje%20Salmonella%202010+nota%20bibliografica\\_12913ro.pd](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/ghid%20recoltare%20furaje%20Salmonella%202010+nota%20bibliografica_12913ro.pd)

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

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*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Covered in the Codes of Practice detailed above in (d)2.3.1

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The owner is responsible for the health and welfare of the poultry on the holding, and for ensuring that a veterinarian is consulted on disease and welfare issues as appropriate. It is mandatory for each holding to have a contract with a private veterinarian who is responsible for veterinary care. A veterinarian on behalf of the the Competent Authority carries out inspections on farms for animal welfare reasons, to take samples for residues, and to check medicine records.

Also a veterinarian on behalf of the Competent Authority visit the farms and take official samples in the framework of Salmonella NCP according with the legislation in force.

It is mandatory for each county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorate (local CA) to report to the NSVFSA every month the number of samples and results of these tests for each flock. Also the Salmonella NRL has the obligation to notify immediately NSVFSA and CSVFSD each positive sample for the relevant Salmonella.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All commercial poultry flocks in Romania are registered at the local competent authority according to the provision of National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority President Order no. 16/2010 to approve the sanitary- veterinary procedure of sanitary-veterinary registration/authorization of units/ collection centers / holdings of origin and means of transport for health and animal welfare propose, of the units involved in storage and neutralization of animal which are not intended for human consumption and processed products.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All documents concerning to the programme must be kept for 3 years. The documentation has to contain all data about:

- visitors that enter in the farms,
- number of birds in the holding
- number of new entered birds
- number of birds for slaughtering.
- number of birds for sale
- number of death birds,
- Register for means of transport (tracks) for birds, feeds and various materials
- Records for consultations and treatments according with Order 8/2009: veterinary medicines use, including vaccines,.
- Immunologic records
- Records regarding disinfection, with specific specialized teams authorized sanitary-veterinary
- Register for necropsy
- Records for requirements for water and feed.
- Register for records for animal losses (deaths) and animal by-products related with the quantities sent to rendering in Units.

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.

Records giving details of sampling for Salmonella and results will be kept either at the holding or be readily available.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Commercial poultry consignments are accompanied with animal health certificates according to Directive 90/539/EC. Consignments with national destinations are accompanied with animal health

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certificates and by an accompanying note. When are going to the slaughterhouse the birds are accompanying also by the food chain information documents. Operators wishing to export birds or hatching eggs to another EU Member State (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 2009/158/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production. This must be completed and signed by the Official Veterinarian as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of Directive.

The ITAHC will also require the reference number of the operator's poultry health certificate. The ITAHC is amended to include the results of the last test for Salmonella as is required in the Commission Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 Art 9.1 prior to any dispatching of the live animals, or hatching eggs, from the food business operators place of origin. The date and the result of testing are included in the relevant health certificate provided in the Community legislation.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

It is require to the operators of poultry 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 intra community trade 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. TRACES generate ITAHCs issued for intra-Community movements. TRACES are an internet-based service which is owned and maintained by the Commission.

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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 2017

#### 1.1 Contact

Name : NEGHIRLA IOANA

Phone : 0040751.264.645

Fax. : 004021.312.49.67

Email : neghirla.ioana@ansvsa.ro

### 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) :*

Salmonella has been recognized as an important zoonotic pathogen for many years. Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium have accounted for the majority of cases of human salmonellosis and have consistently been the most commonly implicated pathogens in general outbreaks of food-borne disease.

A National Control Programme of Salmonella was implemented to comply with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Regulation (EC) No 1003/2006. The national control programme for Salmonella in breeding flock was coming into effect in January 2007.

In line with Regulation EC No 1003/2005 since 01 January 2007 the programme includes the control of Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium S. Hadar, S. Infantis and S. Virchow. As a result of the

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control programme the number of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium infected breeding flocks of Gallus gallus in Romania is currently low. Of the other three Salmonella serovars, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Infantis and Salmonella Virchow, the occurrence is likewise at low levels. Breeding flocks which are confirmed to be infected with zoonotic Salmonella are compulsorily slaughtered.

All breeding flocks of 250 birds or more were included in the programme. Operators will be required to implement the sampling programme in Annex IIB of EC Regulation 2160/2003. Samples for the detection of Salmonella will be taken from Gallus gallus day-old chicks to be used for breeding, when the birds are approximately 4 weeks of age, and approximately 2 weeks before the birds come into lay. During the production phase of laying eggs for hatching the flocks will be sampled every two weeks by the operator on the holding to verify the achievement of the target in adult breeding flocks. Sampling to verify the achievement of the target was as detailed in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005. Samples were submitted to a laboratory authorized by the Competent Authority and which applies quality assurance systems that conform to the requirements of the current EN/ISO standard.

During 2011, a totally of 396 breeding flocks were tested for Salmonella infection from which a no of 1535 samples were tested in official control and there were no flocks positive for Salmonella Typhimurium, including monophasic ST and Salmonella Enteritidis . The prevalence for the target serotypes in breeding flock in 2011 was 0%, which is low and below the Community target.

During 2012 a total of 338 breeding flocks were official tested and none was found positive. The prevalence of zoonotic Salmonella in 2012 was 0%.

In 2013 a total number of 386 breeding flocks were tested official and only one was found positive (S. infantis). The prevalence of yoonotic Salmonella in 2013 was 0.2%

It is a statutory requirement for all laboratories which isolate Salmonella from a flock of chickens or its environment to report the finding and supply the isolate to the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for Salmonella. The isolates are serotyped, phage-typed (Cantacuzino Institute), where appropriate, and tested for antimicrobial sensitivity by the NRL. This information is recorded and analyzed. The number of reports received depends on the level and sensitivity of monitoring which is undertaken by the producers. The reports provide useful information on the serovars which are most common in poultry, and indicate trends.

### 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) :*

#### Objectives

The main objective of our programme as referred to in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, for the reduction of Salmonella spp. in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus shall be a reduction to 1 % or less of the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus remaining positive for Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella hadar, Salmonella typhimurium and Salmonella virchow (the relevant Salmonella serotypes), according to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Regulation (EC)

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200/2010.

The subsidiary objectives of the programme include further reduction of the incidence of infected table eggs, the reduction of incidence of broiler meat and eventually the reduction of the occurrence of human salmonellosis and a consequent reduction in suffering, mortality and health service costs. This programme is in accordance to Council Directive 1999/74/EC, Commission Decision 2008/425/EC, Council Decision 92/65/EEC, Council Decision 2009/470/EEC, Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Regulation 200/2010/EC and Regulation 1177/2006/EC.

### Target animal population

The National Control Programme for Salmonella in breeding flocks will be held in all holdings of breeding hens consisting of at least 250 poultry of Gallus gallus.

### Sampling programmes

The National Salmonella Control Programme encompasses the following serovars of zoonotic Salmonella: Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella typhimurium, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella virchow and Salmonella hadar.

The sampling programme will be in accordance to Regulation 2160/2003 EC and Regulation 200/2010 EC. We have also taken into account Regulation 1177/2006 EC.

## 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 vaccination against Salmonella in breeding hens was not mandatory in Romania till 2013, but the CCA strongly recommended this. In case the owner of the flock wants to vaccinate against Salmonella he sent his vaccination programme to the local CA. If the vaccination programme was in accordance with the provision of Regulation 1177/2006 EC, the local CA approve it. Only the flocks which have an approved vaccination programme can vaccinate against Salmonella. Starting with 2014 the vaccination against Salmonella in breeding hens flock is mandatory in order to keep the prevalence the zoonotic Salmonella below the EU target.

Measures and applicable legislation as regard the control of the disease are the measures outlined in point 4.4.4 above.

According to the provision of Regulation (EC) no. 1177/2006 CE in Romania the antimicrobials use for Salmonella control is forbidden.

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A national Salmonella control programme was implemented to comply with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Regulation (EC) No 200/2010. The national control plan for Salmonella in breeding flocks come into effect in January 2007.

The NCP defines a flock as a single group or multiple groups of chickens which share the same production unit (i.e. using the same air-space or range area). Where housing systems are not typical, the situation is likely to be assessed on a case by case basis. Multiple groups of chickens which have 'beak-to-beak' contact (inside or outside the house) are likely to be treated as a single flock.

Operators will be required to implement the sampling programme in the Annex to EC Regulation 200/2010 (self-control sampling).

### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

*Period of implementation of the programme: 2015 - 2017*

#### **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.*



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(max. 32000 chars):

The Central Competent Authority for the National Control Programme in respect of EC Regulation 2160/2003 for the control of Salmonella in breeding hens flocks of Gallus gallus is: NATIONAL SANITARY VETERINARY AND FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY (N.S.V.F.S.A.).

The departments at the central level responsible for implementing the National Control Programme of Salmonella in breeding hens are:

- for implementing at national level of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 provisions regarding animal health status is Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate ;
  - in respect of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 provisions concerning official controls performed in view to ensure the verification of compliance with animal health, feed and food law the main body at central level is Official Control General Directorate
  - Concerning the slaughter of breeding hens flocks, the Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate is responsible for public health protection, through proportionate enforcement of legislation in meat processing plants and sanitary veterinary authorization.
  - In respect of EC Regulation No 183/2005 on feed hygiene at the central level is Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate.
  - at county level for implementing the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003,882/2004 and 183/2005 there are 42 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates (S.V.F.S.D) and 41 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories
  - I.D.A.H. (Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health) is the national reference laboratory concerning animal health and in its structure is the NRL for Salmonella in live animals.
  - H.I.P.V.H. (Hygiene Institute for Veterinary Public Health) is the national reference laboratory concerning the expertise of food and feed and in its structure is the NRL for Salmonella in food and feed
- The laboratory examinations for Salmonellosis in animals are performed by the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis in animals at the Institute for Diagnosis and Animals Health– Bucharest at national level and at the county level at the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory (CSVFSL). A list of the CSVFSL at February 2011 is show in the link below:

[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/lista%20Lab%20Salm%20Site\\_11043ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/lista%20Lab%20Salm%20Site_11043ro.pdf)

At the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in animals from the Institute for Diagnosis and Animals Health– Bucharest is performing the serotype according to the Kaufmann-White scheme from each positive sample found in Romania. Also here, is test the sensitivity of antimicrobials from each isolate.

### 1. N.S.V.F.S.A.

- proposal of the plan of disease control.
- elaborate and submit to the EC the National Control Programme
- evaluate, coordinate the implementation of the National Control Programme in Romania and propose the update of this programme if is necessary (depending of the national situation)
- adoption of measures based on the disease situation in Romania
- submission of reports to the E.C.
- training the specialists from C.S.V.F.S.D

### 2. S.V.F.S.D.(Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Direction).

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

- Coordination of the programme at the county level
- Official sampling is performed by the official veterinarian
- Propose the compensation costs to the Commission which will evaluate compensation documents.

3. I.D.A.H. Institute of Diagnosis and Animal Health is the National Reference Laboratory concerning animal health and was also designated as NRL for Salmonella in animals.

Responsibilities and tasks of the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella (I.D.A.H.), pursuant to Directive 2003/99/EC and Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, according to provision of N.S.V.F.S.A.. President Order no.160/2006 and 205/2007 are:

### 1. General duties

- (a) To collaborate with the Community reference laboratory in their area of competence.
- (b) To coordinate, as appropriate, the activities of laboratories responsible for the analysis of samples in accordance with, in particular, Articles 4, 5 and 7 of Directive 2003/99/EC.
- (c) To coordinate the activities of laboratories responsible for the analysis of samples in accordance with Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003/EC.
- (d) Where appropriate, to organise comparative tests between the laboratories referred to under (b) and (c) and to assure an appropriate follow-up of such comparative testing.
- (e) To ensure the dissemination to the competent authority and to the laboratories referred to under (b) and (c), of the information that the Community reference laboratory supplies.
- (f) To provide scientific and technical assistance to the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority in their area of competence.
- (g) Characterize the pathogen isolates, genetic typing of this agents
- (h) Keep in maxim security conditions, the isolates
- (i) Give to the C.E., CRL, OMS, and national reference Laboratory of other member states, with the accord of N.S.V.F.S.A. all the information required.
- (j) train of the specialists from the government and private laboratory.

### 2. Specific functions and duties

- (a) To participate, as appropriate in the monitoring and control programme for Salmonella and related anti-microbial resistance pursuant to Directive 2003/99/EC and in the analysis and testing of Salmonella pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.
- (b) To inform, as appropriate, the Community reference laboratory on aspects related to Salmonella vaccine strains and other specific control methods.
- (d) To gather data and information on the activities developed and methods used in relevant laboratories and to inform the Community reference laboratory thereof.
- (e) To monitor the epidemiological evolution of salmonella in Roumania.

### 5. S.V.F.S.L.

There are 41 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories. Only 27 of them apply quality assurance systems that conform to the requirements of the current EN/ISO standard and are designated by National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in animals to perform bacteriological examinations in the framework of the programme under the supervision of IDAH-NRL for Salmonella.

### 6. H.I.P.S.V.H.

Hygiene Institute for Public Sanitary Veterinary Health is the National Reference Laboratory concerning the expertise for food products of animal origin and feed and it is also designed as the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in food and feed –public veterinary health.

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

### 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 National Control Programme will be implemented throughout Romania, covering all the national territory and will cover all breeding flocks of Gallus gallus consisting of at least 250 breeding poultry.

The administrative boundaries are the boundaries of the country. Roumania is administrative divided in 42 counties. There are 42 County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates and 41 County Sanitary veterinary and food Safety Laboratories.

### 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 poultry flocks in Romania are registered at the local competent authority according to the provision of National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority President Order no. 16/2010 to approve the sanitary- veterinary procedure of sanitary-veterinary registration/authorization of units/ collection centers / holdings of origin and means of transport for health and animal welfare propose, of the units involved in storage and neutralization of animal which are not intended for human consumption and processed products. Poultry holdings shall be registered and sanitary veterinary approved in order to be able to operate.

The legal framework for carrying out commercial activity with poultry and poultry products consists of:

- Order of the President of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority no 144/2006 for the approval of the Sanitary veterinary norm on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs transposing Council Directive 90/539/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of poultry and hatching eggs.

In order to be sanitary veterinary approved, poultry holdings shall satisfy, in accordance with the legislation in force, the following conditions:

- Appropriate facilities and operation;
- Application of the "Program of surveillance, prevention and animal disease control, of the diseases transmissible from animals to humans, animal protection and environment protection" approved by Order of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority President .
- At least one inspection visit per year by the official veterinarian;
- Additional checks to verify the compliance of the establishment with the hygiene measures and the

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

operation of the establishments.

Each poultry holding receives a distinct approval number, number that can be the same with the one given in compliance with the Council Regulation no. 2782/75/EEC on the production and marketing of eggs for hatching and of farmyard poultry chicks

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

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars):

Not applicable

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Commission Decision 176/2005 of 1 March 2005 laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC  
COMMISSION DECISION 2006/924/EC amending Decision 2005/176/EC laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC  
COMMISSION DECISION 2010/160/EU amending Decision 2005/176/EC laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC  
COMMISSION DECISION 2008/755/EC amending Decision 2005/176/EC laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC  
COMMISSION DECISION 2009/847/EC amending Decision 2005/176/EC laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC  
The internal notification is made under the provision of N.S.V.F.S.A. President ORDER no. 79 /2008 to approve the sanitary and veterinary norm on domestic notification and official declaration of animal diseases.

### 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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Whenever a flock is found positive by own-check sampling in the framework of the SNCP in breeding hens this flock is considered a suspect flock and movement restriction and other relevant restrictive measures are mandatory imposed on this flock.

When a breeding flock of *Gallus gallus* is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. The flock is suspected of being infected when *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated from a sample of faeces, boot swabs, tissue or organs from the birds in the flock, or from dust in the environment. This applies to breeding flocks from day old through to end of production. If the flock is in the laying phase no further eggs may be sent for hatching and no birds or hatching eggs may leave the holding, except under license issued by the Competent Authority. If a flock is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella* Enteritidis, *Salmonella* Typhimurium, *Salmonella* Hadar, *Salmonella* Infantis or *Salmonella* Virchow, confirmatory samples consisting of a repeat of five pairs of boot swabs per flock will be taken (or two pooled 150g samples of faeces in the case of caged flocks) by a government inspector for confirmation. If *S. Enteritidis*, or *S. Typhimurium* is confirmed in these samples the flock will be slaughtered, similar to the procedures which are currently in place. When infection with *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium has been confirmed, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Infection with *S. Typhimurium* and *S. Enteritidis* will be confirmed by samples taken by the Competent Authority as detailed in with Annex 2.2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) 200/2010.

Also additional samples can be collected for the possible testing of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors as follows: birds shall be taken at random from within each poultry house of birds on the holding, normally up to five birds per house, unless the competent authority deems it necessary to sample a higher number of birds.

If the source of infection is not confirmed, antimicrobial testing shall be carried out or new bacteriological testing for the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes shall be carried out on the breeding flock or their progeny before trade restrictions are lifted.

A breeding flock shall be considered positive for the purpose of ascertaining the achievement of the Union target:

— when the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes (other than vaccine strains) has been detected in one or more samples taken in the flock, even if the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes is only detected in the dust sample, or

— when the confirmatory sampling as part of official controls in accordance with point 2.2.2.2(b) of Regulation 200/2010 does not confirm the detection of relevant *Salmonella* serotypes but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors have been detected in the flock.

This rule shall not apply in exceptional cases described in point 2.2.2.2(c) of Regulation 200/2010 where the initial *Salmonella* positive result from sampling at the initiative of the food business operator has not been confirmed by the sampling as part of official controls.

A positive breeding flock shall only be counted once regardless of how often the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes has been detected in this flock during the production period or whether the sampling was carried out at the initiative of the food business operator or by the competent authority. However, if sampling during the production period is spread over two calendar years, the result of each year shall be reported separately.

The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the

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

infected birds were kept, and provide evidence to the Competent Authority that the cleaning and disinfection has been satisfactory. Bacteriological test to verify the efficiency of disinfection of poultry houses after depopulation of a Salmonella-positive flock will be carried out by the Competent Authority. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out properly.

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

When a breeding flock is suspected of being infected with *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis*, or *S. Virchow*, the operator/owner of the flock will be required to draw up a plan 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.

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 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.

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. 1.8.6 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 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.

Isolates of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium will be examined to determine if they are vaccine strains according to the manufacturer's protocol. If vaccine strains are confirmed in samples the flock will not be classed as positive for the purposes of establishing the progress towards the target.

In exceptional cases when the competent authority has reason to question the results of the testing (such as false positive or false negative results), it may decide to repeat the testing in accordance with 2.2.2.2 point (b) from the provision Annex of Regulation 200/2010.

Operators will be invited to contact their veterinary for advice on how to reduce or eliminate the Salmonella. Advice will include recommendations on management, cleaning and disinfection, pest control, biosecurity, monitoring, and the potential use of vaccines.

In case of suspicion or confirmation of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium the NRL shall notify immediately the N.S.V.F.S. and local C.S.V.F.S.D..

Arrangements for implementing the specific requirements concerning flocks of breeding hens set out in Regulation 2160/2003 Annex II C.

Specific requirements concerning breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

1. Starting with 1 January 2010 the measures laid down below in points 3 to 5 must be taken whenever



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

the analysis of samples carried out in accordance with point 2.2.2.1 and 2.2.2.2 of Annex of the Regulation 200/2010 indicates the presence of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium in a breeding flock of Gallus gallus in the circumstances set out in point 2.

2. (a) If the competent authority has approved the method of analysis used for samples taken in accordance with part B of the Regulation 2160/2003/EC, it may require that the measures laid down in points 3 to 5 be taken when such analysis detects the presence of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium.

(b) Otherwise, the measures laid down in points 3 to 5 must be taken whenever the competent authority confirms a suspicion of the presence of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium arising from the analysis of samples carried out in accordance with part B of the Regulation 2160/2003/EC.

3. Non-incubated eggs from the flock must be destroyed.

However, such eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

4. All birds, including day-old chicks, in the 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. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene and, once applicable, part E of the Regulation 2160/2003. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council, laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

5. Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002

Control of the use of feed antibiotics by official sampling

According to the Romanian program of surveillance, prevention and animal disease control, of the diseases transmissible from animals to humans, animal protection and environment protection" and program for surveillance and control in food safety field approved every year by N.S.V.F.S.A. President Order, feeding stuffs intended for poultry nutrition are checked in view to avoid the contamination with Salmonella spp. Also, in conformity with the same legislation the feed stuffs are checked in view to detect the use of antibiotics.

Residues examination is performed according to the Roumanian annual plan for examination for residues in live animals and animal origin products .

For broiler, hens, turkeys, other poultry a sample consists on one or more animals depending on the requirements of the analytical methods.

For each category of poultry considered, the minimum number of samples to be taken each year must be at least equal to one per 200 tones of annual production, with a minimum of 100 samples for each group of substances if the annual production of the category of birds considered is over 5 000 tones.

The following breakdown must be respected:

Group A: 50 % of the total samples. The equivalent of one fifth of these samples must be taken at farm level. Each sub-group of Group A must be checked each year using a minimum of 5 % of the total number of samples to be collected for Group A. The balance will be allocated according to the experience and background information of Roumania.

Group B: 50 % of the total samples, 30 % of samples must be checked for Group B 1 substances

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(antibiotics and sulfamides)

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All eligible breeding hens flocks, according to Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 are included in the National Control Programme and will be test.

### 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) :*

According to the provisions of N.S.V.F.S.A. President Order 147/2006, Regulation 2160/2003/EC, the following measures are to be adopted in order to prevent the dissemination of Salmonella spp. into commercial holdings. Animals from infected flocks belonging to commercial holdings are to be kept isolated and special conditions apply for removal of these animals. No bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter or/and destruction under supervision of slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority. All the birds in the house must be slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of the REGULATION (EC) No. 853/2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin in order to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella.

### 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.*



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(max. 32000 chars):

The legal basis is the provisions of the Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Regulation 200/2010/EC and Regulation 1177/2006 EC.

The vaccination against Salmonella in breeding hens till 2013 was not mandatory in Romania, but the CCA strongly recommender this. In case the owner of the flock wants to vaccinate against Salmonella he sent his vaccination programme to the local CA to be aproved. Starting with 2014 the vaccination against Salmonella in breeding hens flock is mandatory in order to keep the prevalence the zoonotic Salmonella below the EU traget. If the vaccination programme is in accordance with the provision of Regulation 1177/2006 EC , the local CA approve it . Only the flocks which have an approved vaccination programme can be vaccinate against Salmonella.

Measures and applicable legislation as regard the control of the disease are the measures outlined in point 4.4.4 above.

According to the provision of Regulation (EC) no. 1177/2006 CE in Romania the antimicrobials use for Salmonella control is forbidden.

A national Salmonella control programme was implemented to comply with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Regulation (EC) No 200/2010. The national control plan for Salmonella in breeding flocks come into effect in January 2007.

The NCP defines a flock as a single group or multiple groups of chickens which share the same production unit (i.e. using the same air-space or range area). Where housing systems are not typical, the situation is likely to be assessed on a case by case basis. Multiple groups of chickens which have 'beak-to-beak' contact (inside or outside the house) are likely to be treated as a single flock.

Operators will be required to implement the sampling programme in the Annex to EC Regulation 200/2010 (self-control sampling). For convenience the 'Sampling protocol' is repeated in THE SAMPLING PROTOCOL, showed below.

### SAMPLING PROTOCOL.

For each flock\*

Sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (self-control sampling).

Sampling shall primarily consist of faecal samples and shall aim to detect a 1 % within flock prevalence, with a 95 % confidence limit. To that effect, the samples shall comprise one of the following:

(a) Pooled faeces made up of separate samples of fresh faeces each weighing not less than 1 g taken at random from a number of sites in the poultry house in which the breeding flock is kept, or where the breeding flock has free access to more than one poultry house on a particular holding, from each group of houses on the holding in which the breeding flock is kept. Faeces may be pooled for analysis up to a minimum of two pools.

(b) Boot swabs and/or dust samples:

Boot swabs used shall be sufficiently absorptive to soak up moisture.

The surface of the boot swab shall be moistened using appropriate diluents approved by the competent authority). The samples shall be taken while walking through the house using a route that produces representative samples for all parts of the poultry house or the respective sector. It shall include littered and slatted areas provided that slats are safe to walk on. All separate pens within a poultry house shall be included in the sampling. On completion of the sampling in the chosen sector, boot swabs must be

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

removed carefully so as not to dis-lodge adherent material.

The samples shall consist of:

(i) five pairs of boot swabs, representing each about 20 % of the area of the poultry house; the swabs may be pooled for analysis into a minimum of two pools; or

(ii) at least one pair of boot swabs representing the whole area of the poultry house and an additional dust sample collected from multiple places throughout the poultry house from surfaces with visible presence of dust; one or several moistened fabric swab(s) of at least 900 cm<sup>2</sup> surface area in total must be used to collect the dust sample.

(c) In cage breeding flocks, sampling may consist of naturally mixed faeces from dropping belts, scrapers or deep pits, depending on the type of house. Two samples of at least 150 g shall be collected to be tested individually:

(i) droppings belts beneath each tier of cages which are run regularly and discharged into an auger or conveyor system;

(ii) droppings pit system in which deflectors beneath the cages scrape into a deep pit beneath the house;

(iii) droppings pit system in a step-cage poultry house when cages are offset and faeces fall directly into the pit.

There are normally several stacks of cages within a house. Pooled faeces from each stack shall be represented in the overall pooled sample. Two pooled samples shall be taken from each breeding flock as described in the following third to sixth subparagraphs.

In systems where there are belts or scrapers, these shall be run on the day of the sampling before sampling is carried out.

In systems where there are deflectors beneath cages and scrapers, pooled faeces that have lodged on the scraper after it has been run, shall be collected.

In step-cage poultry house systems where there is no belt or scraper system it is necessary to collect pooled faeces from throughout the deep pit.

Droppings belt systems: pooled faecal material from the discharge ends of the belts shall be collected.

### Official sampling

Official routine sampling shall be carried out on three occasions during the production cycle:

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

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

(c) at any time during the production cycle which is sufficiently distant in time from the sampling referred to in points (a) and (b)

Official confirmatory sampling following the detection of the relevant Salmonella serotypes from sampling at the hatchery shall be performed as described in „Sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (self-control sampling)“

Additional samples can be collected for the possible testing of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors as follows: birds shall be taken at random from within each poultry house of birds on the holding, normally up to five birds per house, unless the competent authority deems it necessary to sample a higher number of birds.

If the source of infection is not confirmed, antimicrobial testing shall be carried out or new bacteriological testing for the presence of the relevant Salmonella serotypes shall be carried out on the breeding flock or their progeny before trade restrictions are lifted.

If antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors are detected, the Salmonella infection shall be considered

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

as confirmed.

**Official samples for suspicion of false results**

In exceptional cases where the competent authority has reason to question the results of the testing (such as false positive or false negative results), it may decide to repeat the testing in accordance with „Official confirmatory sampling“.

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

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

When an official routine sample is taken it may replace the sample required to be taken by the operator.

**Transport and preparation of the samples:**

Samples shall preferably be sent by express mail or courier to the laboratories referred to in Articles 11 and 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, within 24 hours after collection. If not sent within 24 hours, they shall be stored refrigerated. Transportation can be at ambient temperature as long as excessive heat (over 25 °C) and exposure to sunlight are avoided. At the laboratory samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be started within 48 hours following receipt and within 96 hours after sampling.

**Boot swabs and dust samples:**

(a) The pair(s) of boot/sock swabs and dust sample (fabric swab) shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material or loose dust material and placed in 225 ml of BPW which has been pre-warmed to room temperature.

(b) The boot/socks and fabric swab shall be fully submersed in BPW to provide sufficient free liquid around the sample for migration of Salmonella away from the sample and therefore more BPW may be added, if necessary.

Separate preparations must be made of the boot swabs and the fabric swab.

(c) Where five pairs of boot/sock swabs are pooled into two samples, each pooled sample must be placed in of 225 ml of BPW, or more if necessary, to fully submerge the sample and provide sufficient free liquid around the sample for migration of Salmonella away from the sample.

(d) Swirl to fully saturate the sample and continue the culture by using the detection method described in point 3.2.

**Other faecal material samples:**

(a) The faeces samples shall be pooled and thoroughly mixed and a 25 g sub-sample shall be collected for culture.

(b) The 25 g sub-sample shall be added to 225 ml of BPW which has been pre-warmed to room temperature.

(c) The culture of the sample shall be continued by using the detection method described below.

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

### Detection method

The detection of the relevant Salmonella serotypes shall be carried out according to Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. 'Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. — Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage'.

As regards the boot swabs samples, dust samples and other faecal material samples, the incubated BPW enrichment broth for future culture may be pooled. To do so, incubate both samples in BPW. Take 1 ml of incubated broth from each sample and mix thoroughly, then take 0,1 ml of the mixture and inoculate the modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiliadis (MSRV) plates.

The samples in BPW must not be shaken, swirled or otherwise agitated after incubation as this releases inhibitory particulates and reduces subsequent isolation in MSRV.

### 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 house and per year shall be collected by the NRL 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.

### Use of vaccines

Live Salmonella vaccines shall not be used in the framework of national control programme where the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains.

Live salmonella vaccines shall not be used in the framework of national control programmes in breeding hens during production unless the safety of the use has been demonstrated and they are authorized for such purpose in accordance with Directive 2001/82/EC.

## 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):*

In breeding flocks of Gallus gallus financial assistance is provided in the context of the control programme. This is set up by the Government Decision no. 1214/2009 regarding the methodology for determining and paying compensation to be paid to owners of slaughtered animals, killed or otherwise affected by the rapid liquidation of outbreaks of animal diseases.

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

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

(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 commercial poultry farms are in accordance to the NSVFSa President Order 147/2006 regarding the bio-security measures in commercial poultry farms and the movements of live poultry, products and poultry by-products.

Bio-security measures on holdings:

- Health status of poultry
- On entering to all houses on the farm must be located disinfection barrier
- Control of movement of people
- Transport hygiene
- Feed hygiene
- Water hygiene
- Rodent, insect and bird control
- Cleaning and disinfecting of buildings
- Recording of all events and operations

According to the provision of Romanian program of surveillance, prevention and animal disease control, of the diseases transmissible from animals to humans, animal protection and environment protection" and program approved every year by N.S.V.F.S.A. President Order, after each cleaning and disinfections the owner is obliged to take samples to verify the efficiency of the disinfection. The official veterinarian take sample to verify the efficiency of the disinfection only in case of a positive flock.

Hygiene measures on poultry farms are also assessed during visits for the collection of official samples and during general visits to premises for other purpose.

- At least one inspection visit per year by the official veterinarian;
- Additional checks to verify the compliance of the establishment with the hygiene measures and the operation of the establishments.

Each poultry holding receives a distinct approval number, number that can be the same with the one given in compliance with the Council Regulation no. 2782/75/EEC on the production and marketing of eggs for hatching and of farmyard poultry chicks.

### 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):

#### Costs of the programme

This programme is in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/ EEC, Commission Decision 2008/425/ EC and Council Decision 92/65/ EEC. The detailed financial costs for the national control programme of Salmonella in breeding hens are laid down in point 8.

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

### Benefits of the programme

The overall aim of the Salmonella National Control Programme is to control the occurrence of Salmonella in the eggs sector on a very low level and thereby protect humans against infection with food-borne salmonellas. It has been known that poultry often harbor latent infections with Salmonella, which may pose a serious human health risk.

The anticipated benefits of this programme reducing the relevant Salmonella are the minimising of human health problems and a consequent reduction in suffering, mortality and health service costs.

## 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	
Romania	Breeding flocks a	530	16 225 800	401	2 037 721	386	Any targeted serotype	1	1	6 283	55 000	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		530	16 225 800	401	2 037 721	386		1	1	6 283	55 000	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>Romania</b>	bacteriological test	<b>Official bacteriological tests EN<sub>+</sub></b>	1 571	25	<b>X</b>
<b>Romania</b>	serotyping test	<b>Kaufmann-white scheme</b>	25	25	<b>X</b>
<b>Romania</b>	disinfection efficacy test	<b>Bacteriological tests</b>	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Romania</b>	antimicrobial detection test	<b>CHARM /ELISA tests and HPLC<sub>+</sub></b>	8	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>			1 604	50	
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		



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

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2013

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
Romania	1	6 283	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	1	6 283	
		<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	
Romania	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

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	
Romania	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	2 700	X
Romania	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	strains	serotyping	100	X
Romania	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	verification	100	X
Romania	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	organs	routine test	100	X
<b>Total</b>					3 000	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					100	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					100	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					2 700	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					100	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

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

### 7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Romania	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official samplir	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	2 700	X
Romania	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official samplir	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	strain	serotyping	100	X
Romania	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	verification	100	X
Romania	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	organs	routine test	100	X
<b>Total</b>					3 000	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					100	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					100	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					2 800	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					0	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

### 7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2017

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Romania	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official samplir	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	2 700	X

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

Romania	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	strains	serotyping	100	X
Romania	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	verification	100	X
Romania	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	organs	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	100	X
<b>Total</b>					3 000	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					100	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					100	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					2 700	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					100	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

### 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)	
Romania	Breeding flocks	550	450	450	450	2 700	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	3	3	10 000	50 000	50 000	X
<b>Total</b>		550	450	450	450	2 700		3	3	10 000	50 000	50 000	
<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 + 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

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

2016

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)	
Romania	Breeding flocks	550	450	450	450	2 700	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	3	3	10 000	50 000	50 000	X
<b>Total</b>		550	450	450	450	2 700		3	3	10 000	50 000	50000	
										<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

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

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

**2017**

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)	
Romania	Breeding flocks	550	450	450	450	2 700	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	3	3	10 000	50 000	50 000	X
<b>Total</b>		550	450	450	450	2 700		3	3	10 000	50 000	50000	
										<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	
RO-Romania	450	3 000 000	450	450	3 000 000	7 000 000	X
<b>Total</b>	450	3 000 000	450	450	3 000 000	7 000 000	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		

7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

**2015**

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	
RO-Romania	450	3 000 000	450	450	3 000 000	7 000 000	X
<b>Total</b>	450	3 000 000	450	450	3 000 000	7 000 000	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		

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

7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

**2015**

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	
RO-Romania	450	3 000 000	450	450	3 000 000	7 000 000	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	450	3 000 000	450	450	3 000 000	7 000 000	
					<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	2 700	18.19	49113	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	100	38.38	3838	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	100	16.72	1672	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	100	3.43	343	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	7 000 000	0.05	350,000	yes	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	10 000	8	80000	yes	X

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

Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	50 000	0.4	20000	yes	<b>X</b>
Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	50 000	0.1	5000	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>4.Cleaning and disinfection</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<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	training session on implementing the programme-people	90	150	13500	no	<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	450	5.97	2686.5	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>		7 113 540		526,152.5		

### 8.1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2016**

<b>1. Testing</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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

Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	2 800	18.19	50932	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	0	38.38	0	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	100	3.43	343	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	100	16.72	1672	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	7 000 000	0.05	350,000	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	10 000	8	80000	yes	<b>X</b>
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	50 000	0.4	20000	yes	<b>X</b>
Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	50 000	0.1	5000	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>4.Cleaning and disinfection</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<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	

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

Other costs	training session on implementing the programme-people	90	150	13500	no	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>6. Cost of official sampling</b>						
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	450	5.97	2686.5	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>		7 113 540		524,133.5		

### 8.1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2017**

<b>1. Testing</b>						
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	2 700	18.19	49113	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	100	38.38	3838	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	100	3.43	343	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	100	16.72	1672	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)</b>						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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

Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	7 000 000	0.05	350,000	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	10 000	8	80000	yes	<b>X</b>
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	50 000	0.4	20000	yes	<b>X</b>
Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	50 000	0.1	5000	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<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	training session on implementing the programme	90	150	13500	no	<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	450	5.97	2686.5	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>		7 113 540		526,152.5		

## 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)*

State budget funds from Romanian Gouverment

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

Tuesday, April 29, 2014 13:28:29

Submission Number

**1398767623461-3114**

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

## Identification of the programme

Member state: ROMANIA

Disease: Salmonella

This program is multi annual: yes

Type of submission: New multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing from beginning of:

2015

To end of

2017

# 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) :

To reduce or maintain the low prevalence of Salmonellas with public health significance in broiler flocks (Gallus gallus) in Romanian holdings producing broilers intended for human consumption at least to the target levels set out in Regulation (EC) No 200/2012 which is a maximum percentage of broiler flocks remaining positive for Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i) for 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

#### (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) :

When the a broilers flock is confirmed with the presence of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium:

a. Fresh meat from broilers may be placed on the market on the condition that it meets the requirement

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

of absence of Salmonella in 25 grams from the meat.

b. The requirement laid down in point (a) does not apply to fresh poultry meat destined for heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

c. The criteria laid down in point (a) does not apply to fresh poultry meat destined for industrial heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

In order to provide guarantees if restrictive measures are applied in case of each flock with positive result under the programmes, it is confirmed that the provisions of Article 1. paragraph 2 and 3 and Annex II Part A, B, C, D, E. of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 are strictly implemented under the programmes

### *(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 Romania in 2009 from broiler flocks were harvest 1411 official samples. Only 2 flocks were find positive for the zoonotic Salmonella serovars in the aim The National Control Programme for Salmonella.

The programme for the control of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in broiler flocks of Gallus gallus has been in operation in Romania since 2008. As a result, the number of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium infected broiler flocks of Gallus gallus in Romani is currently very low. During 2011, a totally of 4910 broiler flocks were tested for Salmonella infection from wich a no of 1535 were tested in official control and there were only 11 flocks positive for Salmonella Typhimurium and Salmonella Enteritidis . The prevalence for the target serotypes in broiler flock in 2011 was 0.7%, which is low and below the Community target.

During 2012, a tottally of 7720 broiler flocks were tested for Salmonella from which a number of 1346 were tested in official control. In 2012 only 3 flocks were positive for the relevant Salmonella (Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium). The prevalence of the target serotypes in broiler flocks in 2012 was below of 1%. In 2013, a tottally of 7725 broiler flocks were tested for Salmonella from which a number of 1411 were tested in official control. In 2013, 34 flocks were positive for the relevant Salmonella (Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium). The prevalence of the target serotypes in broiler flocks in 2013 was below of 1%.

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### *(d)1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities.*

Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The Central Competent Authority for the National Control Programme in respect of EC Regulation 2160/2003 for the control of Salmonella in broilers flocks of Gallus gallus is:

AUTORITATEA NAȚIONALĂ SANITARĂ VETERINARĂ ȘI PENTRU SIGURANȚA ALIMENTELOR: București, Piața Presei Libere, nr. 1, corp D1, sector 1, cod poștal 013701; tel: 0374.150.200, fax: 3124967, e-mail: office@ansvsa.ro.

The departments at the central level responsible for implementing the National Control Programme of Salmonella in broilers are:

- for implementing at national level of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 provisions regarding animal health status is Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate ;
- in respect of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 provisions concerning official controls performed in view to ensure the verification of compliance with animal health, feed and food law the main body at central level is Official Control General Directorate
- Concerning the slaughter of broiler flocks, the Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate is responsible for public health protection, through proportionate enforcement of legislation in meat processing plants and sanitary veterinary authorization.
- In respect of EC Regulation No 183/2005 on feed hygiene at the central level is Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate.
- at county level for implementing the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, 882/2004 and 183/2005 there are 42 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates (S.V.F.S.D) and 41 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories
- I.D.A.H. (Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health) is the national reference laboratory concerning animal health and in its structure is the NRL for Salmonella in live animals: I.D.A.H-Dr. Staicovici street, no. 63, district 5, cod 050557, Bucharest, România, Tel: 0374.322.013 / 0374.322.000, Fax: 0214.113.394, E-mail: office@idah.ro
- H.I.P.V.H. (Hygiene Institute and Veterinary Public Health) is the national reference laboratory concerning the expertise of food and feed and in its structure is the NRL for Salmonella in food and feed: H.I.P.V.H. -Campul Mosilor street, no. 5, district 2, Bucharest, Romania, cod 021201  
Tel: 021.252.46.51 Fax: 021.252.00.61 E-mail: iispv @ iispv.ro

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The laboratory examinations for Salmonellosis in animals are performed by the National Reference

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

Laboratory for Salmonellosis in animals at the Institute for Diagnosis and Animals Health– Bucharest at national level and at the county level at the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory (CSVFSL). A list of the CSVFSL who are approved by the CCA to perform Salmonella testing can be found at the following adress: [http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/lista%20laboratoarelor%202011%20-%2028.01.2011\\_11043ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/lista%20laboratoarelor%202011%20-%2028.01.2011_11043ro.pdf)

All Laboratories have to use the methods of the diagnostic presented at the point 1.4.

At the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in animals from the Institute for Diagnosis and Animals Health– Bucharest is performing the serotype according to the Kaufmann-White scheme from each Salmonella isolate found in Romania. Also here, is test the sensitivity of antimicrobials from each isolate.

The laboratory examinations for Salmonellosis in animals are performed by the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis in animals at the Institute for Diagnosis and Animals Health– Bucharest at national level and at the county level at the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory (CSVFSL). A list of the CSVFSL who are approved by the CCA to perform Salmonella testing can be found at the following adress: [http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/lista%20laboratoarelor%202011%20-%2028.01.2011\\_11043ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/lista%20laboratoarelor%202011%20-%2028.01.2011_11043ro.pdf)

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The laboratory examinations for Salmonellosis in animals are performed by the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis in animals at the Institute for Diagnosis and Animals Health– Bucharest at national level and at the county level at the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory (CSVFSL). A list of the CSVFSL who are approved by the CCA to perform Salmonella testing can be found at the following adress: [http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/lista%20laboratoarelor%202011%20-%2028.01.2011\\_11043ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/lista%20laboratoarelor%202011%20-%2028.01.2011_11043ro.pdf)

All Laboratories have to use the methods of the diagnostic presented at the point 1.4.

At the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in animals from the Institute for Diagnosis and Animals Health– Bucharest is performing the serotype according to the Kaufmann-White scheme from each Salmonella isolate found in Romania. Also here, is test the sensitivity of antimicrobials from each isolate.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Samples harvest by operators and samples harvest as official controls are prepared and tested in accordance with the requirements of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2012 Annex, using the

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

method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in Bilthoven, Netherlands. The method is described in the current version of ISO 6579:/A1:2007): 'Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage'. A semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. At least one isolate from each positive sample shall will be serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme. Isolates of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* can also be phage typed. In general the sensitivity of a panel of 10 antimicrobials will be determined.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In accordance with EC Regulation No 200/2012 provisions, each S.V.F.S.D will select each year at least 10% of holdings with more than 5000 birds. The Competent Authority or its agent will select one flock at random on the holding that is within 3 weeks of slaughter expedition. The selected flock will be sampled (two pairs of boot swabs normally) in accordance with the Annex of EC Regulation No 200/2012 provisions.

In addition where there has been detection of *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* in operator sampling program from previous flocks on the holding, control advice will be provided including on-farm visits by experts in Salmonella control when appropriate. All flocks of the holding will be officially sampled when the next crop of birds is placed.

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

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

Official controls at other stages of the food chain.

Under the terms of the EC Feed Hygiene Regulation 183/2005 feed businesses operators must be approved or registered by the Local Authority. Approvals/registrations are issued for the producers of compound feeds, feed materials, feed additives and premixtures. Approval requires a prior-inspection visit by the Local Authority to ensure that the establishments are in conformity with the required standards. The registration is followed by placing of premises on the list of feed business operators. The competent authority performs checks according to the Romanian program of surveillance, prevention and animal disease control, of the diseases transmissible from animals to humans, animal protection and environment protection" and program for surveillance and control in food safety field approved every year by N.S.V.F.S.A. President Order.

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### *(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) :*

In Romania in 2013 there were 295 holdings with 7813 broiler flocks in total. All holdings with less than 500 birds satisfy the conditions laid down in art 1.3 of regulation (CE) no 2160/2003.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The structure of the production of food and feed  
At the end of the growing period the birds are slaughtered. In accordance with Regulation 853/2004 provisions, poultry meat intended for human consumption must be obtained in approved slaughterhouses. There are 40 approved slaughterhouses in Romania.  
Broilers sold at retail level within Romania are required to be marked with a code identifying the establishment (production site), and the county of origin. This mark can be applied direct to the product, the wrapping, packaging or be printed on a label affixed to the product, the wrapping or the packaging. This is in accordance with EU Regulation No. 853/2004, Annex II, Section I (Identification Marking)  
Poultry feed is supplied to farms by a small number of manufacturers. The major manufacturers of poultry feed operate to assurance schemes, apply HACCP principles and monitor for Salmonella.



## 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) :*

Some of the relevant guides for good animal husbandry practices are presented at the below link:

-[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/GHID%20Sall%20ferma%20broiler%20-%2002.10.2010\\_13247ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/GHID%20Sall%20ferma%20broiler%20-%2002.10.2010_13247ro.pdf)

-[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/community\\_guide\\_layers\\_hygiene\\_practice\\_pullet\\_egg\\_ro\\_17813ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/community_guide_layers_hygiene_practice_pullet_egg_ro_17813ro.pdf)

-[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/ghid%20rozatoare%20-%20salmonella\\_12404ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/ghid%20rozatoare%20-%20salmonella_12404ro.pdf)

-[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/community\\_guide\\_broilers\\_ro\\_30825ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/community_guide_broilers_ro_30825ro.pdf)

Other relevant guides for good animal husbandry practices and other guidelines are under constructions.

All farm registered must have their individual plan for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

A voluntary guide have been produced by the NSVFSA in respect of control of Salmonella in feed. This guide can be found at the following link:

-[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/ghid%20recoltare%20furaje%20Salmonella%202010+nota%20bibliografica\\_12913ro.pd](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/ghid%20recoltare%20furaje%20Salmonella%202010+nota%20bibliografica_12913ro.pd)

## 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) :*

Covered in the Codes of Practice detailed above in (d)2.3.1

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The owner is responsible for the health and welfare of the poultry on the holding, and for ensuring that a veterinarian is consulted on disease and welfare issues as appropriate. It is mandatory for each holding to have a contract with a private veterinarian who is responsible for veterinary care. A veterinarian on behalf of the the Competent Authority carries out inspections on farms for animal welfare reasons, to take samples for residues, and to check medicine records.

Also a veterinarian on behalf of the Competent Authority visit the farms and take official samples in the framework of Salmonella NCP according with the legislation in force.

It is mandatory for each county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorate (local CA) to report to the NSVFSA every month the number of samples and results of these tests for each flock. Also the Salmonella NRL has the obligation to notify immediately NSVFSA and CSVFSD each positive sample for the relevant Salmonella.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All commercial poultry flocks in Romania are registered at the local competent authority according to the provision of National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority President Order no. 16/2010 to

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

approve the sanitary- veterinary procedure of sanitary-veterinary registration/authorization of units/ collection centers / holdings of origin and means of transport for health and animal welfare propose, of the units involved in storage and neutralization of animal which are not intended for human consumption and processed products.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All documents concerning to the programme must be kept for 3 years. The documentation has to contain all data about:

- visitors that enter in the farms,
- number of birds in the holding
- number of new entered birds
- number of birds for slaughtering.
- number of birds for sale
- number of death birds,
- Register for means of transport (tracks) for birds, feeds and various materials
- Records for consultations and treatments according with Order 8/2009: veterinary medicines use, including vaccines,.
- Immunologic records
- Records regarding disinfection, with specific specialized teams authorized sanitary-veterinary
- Register for necropsy
- Records for requirements for water and feed.
- Register for records for animal losses (deaths) and animal by-products related with the quantities sent to rendering in Units.

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.

Records giving details of sampling for Salmonella and results will be kept either at the holding or be readily available.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Commercial poultry consignments are accompanied with animal health certificates according to Directive 90/539/EC. Consignments with national destinations are accompanied with animal health certificates and by an accompanying note. When are going to the slaughterhouse the birds are accompanying also by the food chain information documents. Operators wishing to export birds or hatching eggs to another EU Member State (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 2009/158/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production. This must be completed and signed by the Official Veterinarian as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of Directive.

The ITAHC will also require the reference number of the operator's poultry health certificate. The ITAHC is amended to include the results of the last test for Salmonella as is required in the Commission Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 Art 9.1 prior to any dispatching of the live animals, or hatching eggs, from the food business operators place of origin. The date and the result of testing are included in the relevant health certificate provided in the Community legislation.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

It is require to the operators of poultry 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 intra community trade 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. TRACES generate ITAHCs issued for intra-Community movements. TRACES are an internet-based service which is owned and maintained by the Commission.

# 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 2017

#### 1.1 Contact

Name : NEGHIRLA IOANA

Phone : 0040751.264.645

Fax. : 004021.312.49.67

Email : neghirla.ioana@ansvsa.ro

### 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) :*

Salmonella has been recognized as an important zoonotic pathogen for many years. Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium have accounted for the majority of cases of human salmonellosis and have consistently been the most commonly implicated pathogens in general outbreaks of food-borne disease.

This National Control Programme of Salmonella was implemented to comply with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Regulation (EC) No 646/2007. The national control programme for Salmonella broilers flock was coming into effect in January 2009.

In line with Regulation EC No 1003/2005 since 01 January 2007 the programme has been enhanced and includes the control of Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium S. Hadar, S. Infantis and S.

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

Virchow in breeding flocks. As a result of the control programme the number of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium infected breeding flocks of Gallus gallus in Roumania is currently low. Of the other three Salmonella serovars, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Infantis and Salmonella Virchow, the occurrence is likewise at very low levels. Breeding flocks which are confirmed to be infected with zoonotic Salmonella are compulsorily slaughtered.

The success of the control programme in breeding flocks means that the day old chicks of broilers which are placed on farms should be free of S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium.

In Romania in 2009 from broiler flocks were harvest 1411 official samples. Only 2 flocks were find positive for the zoonotic Salmonella serovars in the aim The National Control Programme for Salmonella.

The programme for the control of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in broiler flocks of Gallus gallus has been in operation in Romania since 2008. As a result, the number of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium infected broiler flocks of Gallus gallus in Romani is currently very low. During 2011, a totally of 4910 broiler flocks were tested for Salmonella infection from wich a no of 1535 were tested in official control and there were only 11 flocks positive for Salmonella Typhimurium and Salmonella Enteritidis . The prevalence for the target serotypes in broiler flock in 2011 was 0.7%, which is low and below the Community target.

During 2012, a tottally of 7720 broiler flocks were tested for Salmonella from which a number of 1346 were tested in official control. In 2012 only 3 flocks were positive for the relevant Salmonella (Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium). The prevalence of the target serotypes in broiler flocks in 2012 was below of 1%.

In 2013, a tottally of 7725 broiler flocks were tested for Salmonella from which a number of 1411 were tested in official control. In 2013, 34 flocks were positive for the relevant Salmonella (Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium). The prevalence of the target serotypes in broiler flocks in 2013 was below of 1%.

It is a statutory requirement for all laboratories which isolate Salmonella from a flock of chickens or its environment to report the finding and supply the isolate to the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for Salmonella. The isolates are serotyped, phage-typed, where appropriate, and tested for antimicrobial sensitivity by the NRL. This information is recorded and analyzed. The number of reports received depends on the level and sensitivity of monitoring which is undertaken by the producers. The reports provide useful information on the serovars which are most common in poultry, and indicate trends.

### 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) :*

#### Objectives

The Community target for the reduction of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in broilers flocks of Gallus gallus shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of remaining positive flocks to 1% or less by 31 December. The main objective of our programme for the reduction of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium including also the monophasic strains of S. Typhimurium in broilers flocks of Gallus gallus shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of

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

positive flocks to 1 % or less by 31 December 2011

Target animal population

The National Control Programme for Salmonella in broilers will be held in all holdings of broiler flocks consisting of at least 500 poultry of Gallus gallus. Broilers holdings which have between 500 and 5,000 of birds will not be the subject of official testing, but will perform tests on the initiative of operators (self-control) within 3 weeks prior to depopulation and sending the birds abattoir.

Small flocks that are reared to supply meat for private domestic use, or small quantities of primary product supplied directly by the producer to the final consumer, or to local retail establishments directly supplying the primary product to the final consumer, will be exempt, as permitted in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 Article 1.3.

The National Salmonella Control Programme encompasses the following serovars of zoonotic Salmonella: Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium .

The sampling programme will be in accordance to Regulation 2160/2003 EC and Regulation 200/2012 EC. We have also taken into account Regulation 1177/2006 EC and some amendments of Regulation 1168/2006 EC.

### 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) :*

In case of suspicion or conformation of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium the NRL shall notify immediately the N.S.V.F.S. and local C.S.V.F.S.D..

In case of suspicion of infection the local C.S.V.F.S.D. and the relevant authorities:

- prohibited the movement of broilers
- take additional samples for conformation of infection

When the broilers are confirmed for the presence of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium:

1. Fresh meat from broilers may be placed on the market on the condition that it meets the requirement of absence of Salmonella in 25 grams from the meat.
2. The requirement laid down in point 1 does not apply to fresh poultry meat destined for heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.
3. The criterion laid down in point 1 does not apply to fresh poultry meat destined for industrial heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene

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

When a broiler flock of *Gallus gallus* is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium the flock will be investigated. The flock is suspected of being infected when *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated from a sample of faeces, or boot swabs, carried out privately or as required by either the operator or the Competent Authority as detailed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2012. Tissue/organs may be taken from birds as part of the investigation of clinical disease by the veterinarian; these cases will be discussed and additional follow up investigation carried out as appropriate, along with advice on *Salmonella* control.

Competent Authority will notify the operator to clean and disinfect the building from which the infected flock originated. After cleaning and disinfecting of the building the operator may be required to take swabs from a number of sites in the building and submit them to an approved laboratory in view to be tested for *Salmonella* in order to check the efficiency of the hygiene measures taken. In cases where *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* was isolated the cleaning and disinfection may be checked by the Competent Authority or its agent.

If the results of post-cleaning and disinfection monitoring of *Salmonella* are positive for *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*, the next crop (cycle) will be monitored under supervision of the Competent Authority or its agent. If *Salmonella* is isolated in this subsequent crop of birds the holding will be placed under official control; re-stocking of the house will be permitted only if the supervised post-cleaning and disinfection samples from the house are negative.

For the purposes of establishing the progress towards the target if *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated from either an operator sample or an official sample the flock is classed as positive. A flock positive for a specific serotype will be recorded only once for that serotype.

Operators with a flock which is positive for *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* will be contacted by the Competent Authority for advice on how to reduce or eliminate the *Salmonella*. Advice on the control of *Salmonella* in broilers will be available from government experts on *Salmonella* control. Advice may include recommendations on management, cleaning and disinfection, pest control, biosecurity, monitoring, and the potential use of other aids in the control of *Salmonella*.

In further future a Code of Practice for the control of *Salmonella* on broiler farms will be available.

### Control of the use of feed antibiotics by official sampling

According to the Romanian program of surveillance, prevention and animal disease control, of the diseases transmissible from animals to humans, animal protection and environment protection" and program for surveillance and control in food safety field approved every year by N.S.V.F.S.A. President Order, feeding stuffs intended for poultry nutrition are checked in view to avoid the contamination with *Salmonella* spp. Also, in conformity with the same legislation the feed stuffs are checked in view to detect the use of antibiotics.

Residues examination is performed according to the Roumanian annual plan for examination for residues in live animals and animal origin products. For broiler, hens, turkeys, other poultry a sample consists on one or more animals depending on the requirements of the analytical methods.

For each category of poultry considered, the minimum number of samples to be taken each year must be at least equal to one per 200 tones of annual production, with a minimum of 100 samples for each group of substances if the annual production of the category of birds considered is over 5 000 tones. The following breakdown must be respected:

Group A: 50 % of the total samples. The equivalent of one fifth of these samples must be taken at farm level. Each sub-group of Group A must be checked each year using a minimum of 5 % of the total number of samples to be collected for Group A. The balance will be allocated according to the



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

experience and background information of Roumania.

Group B: 50 % of the total samples, 30 % of samples must be checked for Group B 1 substances (antibiotics and sulfamides)

## 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme : 2015 - 2017

### Measures

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

Other, please specify

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Central Competent Authority for the National Control Programme in respect of EC Regulation 2160/2003 for the control of Salmonella in broilers flocksof Gallus gallus is: NATIONAL SANITARY VETERINARY AND FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY (N.S.V.F.S.A.).

The departments at the central level responsible for implementing the National Control Programme of Salmonella in broilers are:

- for implementing at national level of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 provisions regarding animal health

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

status is Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate ;

- in respect of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 provisions concerning official controls performed in view to ensure the verification of compliance with animal health, feed and food law the main body at central level is Oficial Control General Directorate
  - Concerning the slaughter of broiler flocks, the Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate is responsible for public health protection, through proportionate enforcement of legislation in meat processing plants and sanitary veterinary authorization.
  - In respect of EC Regulation No 183/2005 on feed hygiene at the central level is Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate.
  - at county level for implementing the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003,882/2004 and 183/2005 there are 42 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates (S.V.F.S.D) and 41 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories
  - I.D.A.H. (Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health) is the national reference laboratory concerning animal health and in its structure is the NRL for Salmonella in live animals.
  - H.I.P.V.H. (Hygiene Institute for Veterinary Public Health) is the national reference laboratory concerning the expertise of food and feed and in its structure is the NRL for Salmonella in food and feed
- The laboratory examinations for Salmonellosis in animals are performed by the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis in animals at the Institute for Diagnosis and Animals Health– Bucharest at national level and at the county level at the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory (CSVFSL). A list of the CSVFSL at February 2011 is show in the link below:

[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/lista%20Lab%20Salm%20Site\\_11043ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/lista%20Lab%20Salm%20Site_11043ro.pdf)

At the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in animals from the Institute for Diagnosis and Animals Health– Bucharest is performing the serotype according to the Kaufmann-White scheme from each positive sample found in Romania. Also here, is test the sensitivity of antimicrobials from each isolate.

### 1. N.S.V.F.S.A.

- proposal of the plan of disease control.
- elaborate and submit to the EC the National Control Programme
- evaluate, coordinate the implementation of the National Control Programme in Romania and propose the update of this programme if is necessary (depending of the national situation)
- adoption of measures based on the disease situation in Romania
- submission of reports to the E.C.
- training the specialists from C.S.V.F.S.D

### 2. S.V.F.S.D.(Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Direction).

- Coordination of the programme at the county level
- Official sampling is performed by the official veterinarian
- Propose the compensation costs to the Commission which will evaluate compensation documents.

3. I.D.A.H. Institute of Diagnosis and Animal Health is the National Reference Laboratory concerning animal health and was also designated as NRL for Salmonella in animals.

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

Responsibilities and tasks of the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella (I.D.A.H.), pursuant to Directive 2003/99/EC and Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, according to provision of N.S.V.F.S.A.. President Order no.160/2006 and 205/2007 are:

### 1. General duties

- (a) To collaborate with the Community reference laboratory in their area of competence.
- (b) To coordinate, as appropriate, the activities of laboratories responsible for the analysis of samples in accordance with, in particular, Articles 4, 5 and 7 of Directive 2003/99/EC.
- (c) To coordinate the activities of laboratories responsible for the analysis of samples in accordance with Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003/EC.
- (d) Where appropriate, to organise comparative tests between the laboratories referred to under (b) and (c) and to assure an appropriate follow-up of such comparative testing.
- (e) To ensure the dissemination to the competent authority and to the laboratories referred to under (b) and (c), of the information that the Community reference laboratory supplies.
- (f) To provide scientific and technical assistance to the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority in their area of competence.
- (g) Characterize the pathogen isolates, genetic typing of this agents
- (h) Keep in maxim security conditions, the isolates
- (i) Give to the C.E., CRL, OMS, and national reference Laboratory of other member states, with the accord of N.S.V.F.S.A. all the information required.
- (j) train of the specialists from the government and private laboratory.

### 2. Specific functions and duties

- (a) To participate, as appropriate in the monitoring and control programme for Salmonella and related anti-microbial resistance pursuant to Directive 2003/99/EC and in the analysis and testing of Salmonella pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.
- (b) To inform, as appropriate, the Community reference laboratory on aspects related to Salmonella vaccine strains and other specific control methods.
- (d) To gather data and information on the activities developed and methods used in relevant laboratories and to inform the Community reference laboratory thereof.
- (e) To monitor the epidemiological evolution of salmonella in Roumania.

### 5. S.V.F.S.L.

There are 41 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories. Only 27 of them apply quality assurance systems that conform to the requirements of the current EN/ISO standard and are designated by National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in animals to perform bacteriological examinations in the framework of the programme under the supervision of IDAH-NRL for Salmonella.

### 6. H.I.P.S.V.H.

Hygiene Institute for Public Sanitary Veterinary Health is the National Reference Laboratory concerning the expertise for food products of animal origin and feed and it is also designed as the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in food and feed –public veterinary health.

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

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

*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 National Control Programme will be implemented throughout Romania, covering all the national territory and will cover all broiler flocks of Gallus gallus with more than 500 birds .

The administrative boundaries are the boundaries of the country. Roumania is administrative divided in 42 counties. There are 42 County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates and 41 County Sanitary veterinary and food Safety Laboratories.

## 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 poultry flocks in Romania are registered at the local competent authority according to the provision of National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority President Order no. 16/2010 to approve the sanitary- veterinary procedure of sanitary-veterinary registration/authorization of units/ collection centres / holdings of origin and means of transport for health and animal welfare propose, of the units involved in storage and neutralization of animal which are not intended for human consumption and processed products. Poultry holdings shall be registered and sanitary veterinary approved in order to be able to operate.

The legal framework for carrying out commercial activity with poultry and poultry products consists of:

- Order of the President of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority no 144/2006 for the approval of the Sanitary veterinary norm on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs transposing Council Directive 90/539/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of poultry and hatching eggs.

In order to be sanitary veterinary approved, poultry holdings shall satisfy, in accordance with the legislation in force, the following conditions:

- Appropriate facilities and operation;
- Application of the "Program of surveillance, prevention and animal disease control, of the diseases transmissible from animals to humans, animal protection and environment protection" approved by Order of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority President .
- At least one inspection visit per year by the official veterinarian;
- Additional checks to verify the compliance of the establishment with the hygiene measures and the operation of the establishments.

Each poultry holding receives a distinct approval number, number that can be the same with the one given in compliance with the Council Regulation no. 2782/75/EEC on the production and marketing of eggs for hatching and of farmyard poultry chicks.

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

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

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Commission Decision 176/2005 of 1 March 2005 laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC  
COMMISSION DECISION 2006/924/EC amending Decision 2005/176/EC laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC  
COMMISSION DECISION 2010/160/EU amending Decision 2005/176/EC laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC  
COMMISSION DECISION 2008/755/EC amending Decision 2005/176/EC laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC  
COMMISSION DECISION 2009/847/EC amending Decision 2005/176/EC laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC  
The internal notification of zoonotic Salmonella is made under the provision of N.S.V.F.S.A. President ORDER no. 79 /2008 to approve the sanitary and veterinary norm on domestic notification and official declaration of animal diseases.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case of suspicion or conformation of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium the NRL shall notify immediately the N.S.V.F.S. and local C.S.V.F.S.D..  
In case of suspicion of infection the local C.S.V.F.S.D. and the relevant authorities:

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

- prohibited the movement of broilers
- take additional samples for conformation of infection

When the broilers are confirmed for the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium*:

1. Fresh meat from broilers may be placed on the market on the condition that it meets the requirement of absence of *Salmonella* in 25 grams from the meat.
2. The requirement laid down in point 1 does not apply to fresh poultry meat destined for heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.
3. The criterion laid down in point 1 does not apply to fresh poultry meat destined for industrial heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene

When a broiler flock of *Gallus gallus* is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium* the flock will be investigated. The flock is suspected of being infected when *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated from a sample of faeces, or boot swabs, carried out privately or as required by either the operator or the Competent Authority as detailed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010. Tissue/organs may be taken from birds as part of the investigation of clinical disease by the veterinarian; these cases will be discussed and additional follow up investigation carried out as appropriate, along with advice on *Salmonella* control.

Competent Authority will notify the operator to clean and disinfect the building from which the infected flock originated. After cleaning and disinfecting of the building the operator may be required to take swabs from a number of sites in the building and submit them to an approved laboratory in view to be tested for *Salmonella* in order to check the efficiency of the hygiene measures taken. In cases where *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* was isolated the cleaning and disinfection may be checked by the Competent Authority or its agent.

If the results of post-cleaning and disinfection monitoring of *Salmonella* are positive for *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*, the next crop (cycle) will be monitored under supervision of the Competent Authority or its agent. If *Salmonella* is isolated in this subsequent crop of birds the holding will be placed under official control; re-stocking of the house will be permitted only if the supervised post-cleaning and disinfection samples from the house are negative.

For the purposes of establishing the progress towards the target if *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated from either an operator sample or an official sample the flock is classed as positive. A flock positive for a specific serotype will be recorded only once for that serotype.

Operators with a flock which is positive for *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* will be contacted by the Competent Authority for advice on how to reduce or eliminate the *Salmonella*. Advice on the control of *Salmonella* in broilers will be available from government experts on *Salmonella* control. Advice may include recommendations on management, cleaning and disinfection, pest control, biosecurity, monitoring, and the potential use of other aids in the control of *Salmonella*.

In further future a Code of Practice for the control of *Salmonella* on broiler farms will be available.

Control of the use of feed antibiotics by official sampling

According to the Romanian program of surveillance, prevention and animal disease control, of the diseases transmissible from animals to humans, animal protection and environment protection" and program for surveillance and control in food safety field approved every year by N.S.V.F.S.A. President

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

Order, feeding stuffs intended for poultry nutrition are checked in view to avoid the contamination with Salmonella spp. Also, in conformity with the same legislation the feed stuffs are checked in view to detect the use of antibiotics.

Residues examination is performed according to the Roumanian annual plan for examination for residues in live animals and animal origin products. For broiler, hens, turkeys, other poultry a sample consists on one or more animals depending on the requirements of the analytical methods.

For each category of poultry considered, the minimum number of samples to be taken each year must be at least equal to one per 200 tones of annual production, with a minimum of 100 samples for each group of substances if the annual production of the category of birds considered is over 5 000 tones.

The following breakdown must be respected:

Group A: 50 % of the total samples. The equivalent of one fifth of these samples must be taken at farm level. Each sub-group of Group A must be checked each year using a minimum of 5 % of the total number of samples to be collected for Group A. The balance will be allocated according to the experience and background information of Roumania.

Group B: 50 % of the total samples, 30 % of samples must be checked for Group B 1 substances (antibiotics and sulfamides)

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All eligible broilers flocks, according to Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 are included in the National Control Programme and will be test

### 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) :*

According to the provisions of N.S.V.F.S.A. President Order 147/2006, Regulation 2160/2003/EC, the following measures are to be adopted in order to prevent the dissemination of Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella typhimurium, into commercial holdings. Animals from infected flocks belonging to commercial holdings are to be kept isolated and special conditions apply for removal of these animals. No bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter or/and destruction under supervision of slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority. All the birds in the house must be slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of the



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

REGULATION (EC) No. 853/2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin in order to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella.

### 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 legal basis is the provisions of the Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Regulation 200/2012/EC and Regulation 1177/2006 EC.

According to the provision of Regulation (EC) no. 1177/2006 CE in Romania the antimicrobials use for Salmonella control is forbidden.

A national Salmonella control programme was implemented to comply with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Regulation (EC) No 646/2007. The national control plan for Salmonella broilers come into effect in January 2009.

The NCP defines a flock as a single group or multiple groups of chickens which share the same production unit (i.e. using the same air-space or range area). Where housing systems are not typical, the situation is likely to be assessed on a case by case basis. Multiple groups of chickens which have 'beak-to-beak' contact (inside or outside the house) are likely to be treated as a single flock.

All flocks of broiler will be included in the national control programme unless exempted in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 under Article 1.3, i.e. birds produced for private domestic consumption, or where there is direct supply of small quantities of products to the final consumer or to local retail establishments directly supplying the primary products to the final consumer.

Operators will be required to implement the sampling programme in the Annex to EC Regulation 200/2012(self-control sampling). For convenience the 'Sampling protocol' is repeated in THE SAMPLING PROTOCOL, showed below . Two pairs of boot sock/swabs will be taken by the operator within the period of three weeks before the birds are due for slaughter. The samples will be taken in sufficient time for the laboratory results to be known before the birds are transported to the slaughter house. It is important to know the Salmonella status of the flock before the first birds are slaughtered. Samples will be submitted to a laboratory authorised by the Competent Authority and which applies quality assurance systems that conform to the requirements of the current EN/ISO standard.

Each year at least 10% of holdings with more than 5,000 birds will be selected and at least one flock on the holding will be sampled by Animal Health, or other authorized agent, acting on behalf of the Competent Authority, who will take an 'official sample'. In addition, attention will also be given to flocks where there have been previously positive Salmonella findings in the samples taken by the operators. Particular attention will be given to holdings where *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* has been isolated from samples. Sampling to verify the achievement of the target will be as detailed in 'Sampling protocol'



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

in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/212 and the procedure for implementing the Salmonella National Control Programme in broilers flocks, issued by the Sanitary Veterinary General Directorate .

When an official sample is taken it may replace the sample required to be taken by the operator. In accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 200/2012 Annex point 1 (c) the operator of a broiler holding may make an application to the Competent Authority for a derogation not to sample all flocks on the holding. The Competent Authority will assess the application for derogation against the criteria listed in the Annex -

(i) an all in/all out system is used;

(ii) the same management applies to all flocks;

(iii) feed and water supply is common to all flocks;

(iv) during one year and at least six crops of flocks, samples were taken for and tested for Salmonella spp according to the standard monitoring scheme in all flocks on the holding. Samples of all flocks of at least one crop were taken by the Competent Authority; and no SE or ST was found in any sample from this period of enhanced testing

The Competent Authority may approve the derogation if satisfied.

Sampling protocol.

For each flock\*

At least two pairs of boot/sock swabs shall be taken. All boot/sock swabs must be pooled into one sample. For free range broiler flocks, samples shall only be collected in the area inside the house. Before using the boot/sock swabs, their surface shall be moistened with deionised water, or sterile water or any other diluents approved by the national reference laboratory referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. The use of farm 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. It shall be ensured that all sections in a house are represented in the sampling in a proportionate way and that at least 100 steps are taken with each pair of boot swabs. 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 to identify the flock sampled, and the date the samples were taken.

Transport and preparation of the samples:

Samples shall be sent by express mail or courier to the approved laboratories 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. If they are tested after 48 hours the results are invalidate.

The pair of boot/sock swabs shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material, pooled and placed in 225 ml 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, described below.

Detection method:

The Salmonella spp. detection from faeces of animals made by the NRL for Salmonella in animals or C.S. V.F.S.L. is made according to PSO 001 - "Isolation and identification of the Salmonellosis" done by RENAR in 2006 (accreditation certificate no. 222 L/2006) and revised in May 2009. The procedure is in accordance with SR EN ISO 6579:2003 / A1: 2007 and with the standard procedure of CRL - Salmonella, Bilthoven, Netherlands.

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

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 house and per year shall be collected by the NRL 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.

### Use of vaccines

Live Salmonella vaccines shall not be used in the framework of national control programme where the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains.

Live salmonella vaccines shall not be used in the framework of national control programmes in laying hens during production unless the safety of the use has been demonstrated and they are authorised for such purpose in accordance with Directive 2001/82/EC.

Although vaccines against Salmonella are not currently used in broilers, this practice may change in the future if suitable vaccines are developed.

### 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) :*

In broilers flocks of Gallus gallus financial assistance is not provided in the context of the control programme.

In the Government Decision no. 1214/2009 regarding the methodology for determining and paying compensation to be paid to owners of slaughtered animals, killed or otherwise affected by the rapid liquidation of outbreaks of animal diseases it is foreseen the methodology for the compensation of the owners of slaughtered and killed animals.

The amount to compensate the animal owners is determined in accordance with the provision of Government Decision No. 1214/2009 and is established by an evaluation committee consisting of:

- a) the representative of the county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorate (local CA)
- b) local representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development with responsibilities in determining the genetic value of the animal
- c) the representative of the decision local unit from the local disease control center, designated by the Prefect,
- d) the local mayor or the person designated by him.

Convening of the evaluation committee is made by the Prefect at the written request of the county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorate (local CA).

On the proposal of the local county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorate the compensation committee considers and approves the replacement value of the animals according to the genetic value

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

of animal, zootechnical value, sex, age, weight, physiological status, category production, at market price at the time when the liquidation of animals from the outbreak disease took place, and the average unit value based on the total amount of compensation for animals or products concerned according to Art. 4 of Regulation (EC) no. 349/2005 of the Commission, with the following amendments.

Romania applied to the Commission for co-financing for certain aspects of the control programme within the terms of Council Decision 2009/470/EC on expenditure in the veterinary field.

### 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

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 commercial poultry farms are in accordance to the NSVFS A President Order 147/2006 regarding the bio-security measures in commercial poultry farms and the movements of live poultry, products and poultry by-products.

Bio-security measures on holdings:

- Health status of poultry
- On entering to all houses on the farm must be located disinfection barrier
- Control of movement of people
- Transport hygiene
- Feed hygiene
- Water hygiene
- Rodent, insect and bird control
- Cleaning and disinfecting of buildings
- Recording of all events and operations

According to the provision of Romanian program of surveillance, prevention and animal disease control, of the diseases transmissible from animals to humans, animal protection and environment protection" and program approved every year by N.S.V.F.S.A. President Order, after each cleaning and disinfections the owner is obliged to take samples to verify the efficiency of the disinfection. The official veterinarian take sample to verify the efficiency of the disinfection only in case of a positive flock.

Hygiene measures on poultry farms are also assessed during visits for the collection of official samples and during general visits to premises for other purpose.

- At least one inspection visit per year by the official veterinarian;
- Additional checks to verify the compliance of the establishment with the hygiene measures and the operation of the establishments.

Each poultry holding receives a distinct approval number, number that can be the same with the one given in compliance with the Council Regulation no. 2782/75/EEC on the production and marketing of eggs for hatching and of farmyard poultry chicks.

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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) :*

### Costs of the programme

This programme is in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/ EEC, Commission Decision 2008/425/ EC and Council Decision 92/65/ EEC. The detailed financial costs for the national control programme of Salmonella in laying hens are laid down in point 8. The detailed financial costs for the national control programme of Salmonella in broiler are laid down in point 8.

### Benefits of the programme

The overall aim of the Salmonella National Control Programme is to control the occurrence of Salmonella in the poultry sector on a very low level and thereby protect humans against infection with food-borne salmonellas. It has been known that poultry often harbour latent infections with Salmonella, which may pose a serious human health risk.

The anticipated benefits of this programme reducing the Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium are the minimising of human health problems and a consequent reduction in suffering, mortality and health service costs.

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### 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	
ROMANIA	Broiler flocks of C	7 813	157 155	7 725	131 972	1 411	Any targeted serotype	34	34	597 289	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		7 813	157 155	7 725	131 972	1 411		34	34	597 289	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>ROMANIA</b>	bacteriological test	<b>Official bacteriological tests EN<sub>+</sub></b>	1 539	1 087	<b>X</b>
<b>ROMANIA</b>	serotyping test	<b>Kaufmann-white scheme</b>	1 087	1 087	<b>X</b>
<b>ROMANIA</b>	disinfection efficacy test	<b>Bacteriological tests</b>	950	0	<b>X</b>
<b>ROMANIA</b>	antimicrobial detection test	<b>CHARM /ELISA tests and HPLC<sub>+</sub></b>	134	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>			3 710	2 174	
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

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

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

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
Romania	34	597 289	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	34	597 289	
		<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	
Romania	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

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	
Romania	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	2 000	X
Romania	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	strains	serotyping	1 500	X
Romania	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	verification	1 200	X
Romania	Antimicrobial detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	organs	routine test	300	X
<b>Total</b>					5 000	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					300	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					1 200	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					2 000	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					1 500	
<b>Add a new row</b>						



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

### 7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Romania	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	2 000	X
Romania	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	strains	serotyping	1 500	X
Romania	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	verification	1 200	X
Romania	Antimicrobial detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	organs	routine test	300	X
<b>Total</b>					5 000	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					300	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					1 200	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					2 000	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					1 500	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

### 7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2017

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Romania	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	2 000	X

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

Romania	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	strains	serotyping	1 500	X
Romania	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	verification	1 200	X
Romania	Antimicrobial detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	organs	routine test	300	X
<b>Total</b>					5 000	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					300	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					1 200	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					2 000	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					1 500	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

### 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)	
Romania	Broiler flocks of	8 100	200 500 000	8 000	2 000	2 000	SE+ST	30	30	300 000	0	0	X
<b>Total</b>		8 100	200 500 000	8 000	2 000	2 000		30	30	300 000	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 + 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

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

2016

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)	
Romania	Broiler flocks of	8 100	200 500 000	8 000	2 000	2 000	SE+ST	30	30	300 000	0	0	X
<b>Total</b>		8 100	200 500 000	8 000	2 000	2 000		30	30	300 000	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

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

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

**2017**

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)	
Romania	Broiler flocks of	8 100	200 500 000	8 000	2 000	2 000	SE+ST	30	30	300 000	0	0	X
<b>Total</b>		8 100	200 500 000	8 000	2 000	2 000		30	30	300 000	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	
RO-Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		

7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

**2015**

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	
RO-Romania	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

7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

**2015**

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	
RO-Romania	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	2 000	18.19	36380	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	1 500	38.38	57570	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	1 200	16.72	20064	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	300	3.43	1029	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	300 000	0	0	no	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	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
						Add a new row	
<b>5.Other costs</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Other costs	training sessions for implementing the programme-people	90	150	13500	no		X
						Add a new row	
<b>6. Cost of official sampling</b>							
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	2 000	5.97	11940	yes		X
						Add a new row	
<b>Total</b>		307 090		140,483			

### 8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : **2016**

<b>1. Testing</b>							
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	2 000	18.19	36380	yes		X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	1 500	38.38	57570	yes		X



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

Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	1 200	16.72	20064	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	300	3.43	1029	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	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	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	300 000	0	0	no	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>4.Cleaning and disinfection</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<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	training session for implementing the programme-people	90	150	13500	no	<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	

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

Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	2 000	5.97	11940	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>		307 090		140,483		

### 8.1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2017**

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	2 000	18.19	36380	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	1 500	38.38	57570	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	1 200	16.72	20064	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	300	3.43	1029	yes	<b>X</b>
				<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	<b>X</b>
				<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	

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

Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	300 000	0	0	no	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>4.Cleaning and disinfection</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<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	training session for implementing the programme- people	90	150	13500	no	<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	2 000	5.97	11940	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>		307 090		140,483		

## 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)*

State budget funds from Romanian Gouverment

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

Tuesday, April 29, 2014 13:10:50

Submission Number

**1398766564755-3106**

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

## Identification of the programme

Member state: ROMANIA

Disease: Salmonella

This program is multi annual: yes

Type of submission: New multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2015

To end of

2017



# 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) :

To reduce or maintain the low prevalence of Salmonellas with most public health significance: S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium (including monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i)-in laying hens flocks (Gallus gallus) in Romanian holdings producing eggs intended for human consumption at least to the target levels set out in Regulation (EC) No 517/2011. An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least:

- (i) 10 % if the prevalence in the preceding year was less than 10 %;
- (ii) 20 % if the prevalence in the preceding year was between 10 and 19 %;
- (iii) 30 % if the prevalence in the preceding year was between 20 and 39 %;
- (iv) 40 % if the prevalence in the preceding year was 40 % or more.

#### (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

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

- rearing flocks**
  - day-old chicks
  - pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or 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*

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) :*

### Specific requirements concerning flocks of laying hens

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

2. Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status, that are suspected of being infected or that are infected with Salmonella serotypes for which a target for reduction has been set (*S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*, including monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i) or which were identified as the source of infection in a specific human food-borne outbreak, may be used for human consumption only if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all Salmonella serotypes with public health significance (*S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*, including monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i) in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status, that are suspected of being infected or that are infected with Salmonella serotypes for which a target for reduction (*S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*, including monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i) has been set or which were identified as the source of infection in a specific human food-borne outbreak, shall be:

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

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

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

3. When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps are taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as soon 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 they are not destined for human consumption, this products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

4. In order to exclude false-positive initial results, the competent authority may lift the restrictions laid down in point 2 of this Part:

(a) when the flock of layers is not the source of infection for humans by the consumption of eggs or egg products as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC; and

(b) where the flock is subjected to a Salmonella national control programme and Salmonella serotypes which a target for reduction has been set (*S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*, including monophasic

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

Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i), is not confirmed by the following sampling protocol carried out by the competent authority:

(i) 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;

or

(ii) bacteriological investigation of the caeca and oviducts of 300 birds;

or

(iii) bacteriological investigation of the shell and the content of 4 000 eggs of each flock in pools of maximum 40 eggs.

In addition to the sampling in point (b), the competent authority shall verify the absence of the use of antimicrobials, potentially affecting the result of the analyses of the sampling.

In order to provide guarantees if restrictive measures are applied in case of each flock with positive result under the programmes, it is confirmed that the provisions of Article 1. paragraph 2 and 3 and Annex II Part A, B, C, D, E. of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 are strictly implemented under the programmes.

### *(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 for the control of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in laying hens flocks of Gallus gallus has been in operation in Romania since 2008. As a result, the number of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium infected flocks of Gallus gallus in Romania is currently very low under 2%. During 2011, a totally of 411 laying hens flocks were tested for Salmonella and there were only 8 flocks positive for Salmonella Typhimurium and Salmonella Enteritidis . The prevalence for the target serotypes in laying hens flock in 2011 was 1.9%, which is low and below the Community target.

In 2013 a totally of 587 laying hens flocks were tested for Salmonella and there were only 9 flocks positive for Salmonella Typhimurium and Salmonella Enteritidis . The prevalence for the target serotypes in laying hens flock in 2013 was 1.6%, which is low and below the Community target.

## 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 Central Competent Authority for the National Control Programme in respect of EC Regulation 2160/2003 for the control of Salmonella in laying hens flocks of Gallus gallus is:

AUTORITATEA NAȚIONALĂ SANITARĂ VETERINARĂ ȘI PENTRU SIGURANȚA ALIMENTELOR: București, Piața Presei Libere, nr. 1, corp D1, sector 1, cod poștal 013701; tel: 0374.150.200, fax: 3124967, e-mail: office@ansvsa.ro.

The departments at the central level responsible for implementing the National Control Programme of Salmonella in laying hens are:

- for implementing at national level of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 provisions regarding animal health status is Animal Health, Welfare and Animal Nutrition, Disease Monitoring and Sanitary Veterinary Surveillance Directorate ;
- in respect of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 provisions concerning official controls performed in view to ensure the verification of compliance with the feed and food law the main body at central level is Inspection, Control and Coordination of BIP General Directorate
- Concerning the slaughter of laying hens flocks, the Trassability and Food of Animal Origin Safety Directorate is responsible for public health protection, through proportionate enforcement of legislation in meat processing plants and sanitary veterinary authorization.
- In respect of EC Regulation No 183/2005 on feed hygiene at the central level is Animal Health, Welfare and Animal Nutrition, Disease Monitoring and Sanitary Veterinary Surveillance Directorate
- at county level for implementing the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003,882/2004 and 183/2005 there are 42 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates (S.V.F.S.D) and 41 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories
- I.D.A.H. (Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health) is the national reference laboratory concerning animal health and in its structure is the NRL for Salmonella in live animals: I.D.A.H-Dr. Staicovici street, no. 63, district 5, cod 050557, Bucharest, România, Tel: 0374.322.013 / 0374.322.000, Fax: 0214.113.394, E-mail: office@idah.ro
- H.I.P.V.H. (Hygiene Institute and Veterinary Public Health) is the national reference laboratory concerning the expertise of food and feed and in its structure is the NRL for Salmonella in food and feed: H.I.P.V.H. -Campul Mosilor street, no. 5, district 2, Bucharest, Romania, cod 021201  
Tel: 021.252.46.51 Fax: 021.252.00.61 E-mail: iispv@iispv.ro

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The laboratory examinations for Salmonellosis in animals are performed by the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis in animals at the Institute for Diagnosis and Animals Health– Bucharest at national level and at the county level at the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory (CSVFSL). A list of the CSVFSL who are approved by the CCA to perform Salmonella testing can be found at the following adress: [http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/lista%20laboratoarelor%202011%20-%2028.01.2011\\_11043ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/lista%20laboratoarelor%202011%20-%2028.01.2011_11043ro.pdf)

All Laboratories have to use the methods of the diagnostic presented at the point 1.4.

At the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in animals from the Institute for Diagnosis and Animals Health– Bucharest is performing the serotype according to the Kaufmann-White scheme from each Salmonella isolate found in Romania. Also here, is test the sensitivity of antimicrobials from each isolate.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Samples harvest by operators and samples harvest as official controls are prepared and tested in accordance with the requirements of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2012 Annex, using the method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in Bilthoven, Netherlands. The method is described in the current version of ISO 6579:/A1:2007): 'Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage'. A semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSRVR) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. At least one isolate from each positive sample shall will be serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme. Isolates of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* can also be phage typed. In general the sensitivity of a panel of 10 antimicrobials will be determined.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

One sample will be taken under the control of the Competent Authority for Regulation 2160/2003 from one layer flock on each holding with more than 1000 birds during the period of production of eggs for human consumption as specified in 2.1 of Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011. Official samples will include a sample of dust (or when not available an additional sample of faecal material) in compliance with 2.1 and 2.2 of Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011.

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

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

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

Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs requires poultry abattoirs to undertake microbiological testing for Salmonella on 5 samples a week (each sample is 3 neck skins). Establishments producing minced meat, meat preparations and mechanically separated meat must also undertake weekly testing for Salmonella.

### *(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) :*

In Romania in 2013 there were 233 holdings with 700 laying hens flocks in total.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The structure of the production of food and feed

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

At the end of the growing period the birds are slaughtered. In accordance with Regulation 853/2004 provisions, poultry meat intended for human consumption must be obtained in approved slaughterhouses. There are 40 approved slaughterhouses in Romania.

Laying hens sold at retail level within Romania are required to be marked with a code identifying the establishment (production site), and the county of origin. This mark can be applied direct to the product, the wrapping, packaging or be printed on a label affixed to the product, the wrapping or the packaging. This is in accordance with EU Regulation No. 853/2004, Annex II, Section I (Identification Marking) Poultry feed is supplied to farms by a small number of manufacturers. The major manufacturers of poultry feed operate to assurance schemes, apply HACCP principles and monitor for Salmonella.

### *(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) :*

Some of the relevant guides for good animal husbandry practices are presented at the below link:

-[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/GHID%20Sall%20ferma%20broiler%20-%202002.10.2010\\_13247ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/GHID%20Sall%20ferma%20broiler%20-%202002.10.2010_13247ro.pdf)

-[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/community\\_guide\\_layers\\_hygiene\\_practice\\_pullet\\_egg\\_ro\\_17813ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/community_guide_layers_hygiene_practice_pullet_egg_ro_17813ro.pdf)

-[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/ghid%20rozatoare%20-%20salmonella\\_12404ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/ghid%20rozatoare%20-%20salmonella_12404ro.pdf)

-[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/community\\_guide\\_broilers\\_ro\\_30825ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/community_guide_broilers_ro_30825ro.pdf)

Other relevant guides for good animal husbandry practices and other guidelines are under constructions.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

A voluntary guide have been produced by the NSVFSA in respect of control of Salmonella in feed. This guide can be found at the following link:

-<http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/ghid%20recoltare%20furaje%20Salmonella%202010+nota%>

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

20bibliografica\_12913ro.pdf

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Covered in the Codes of Practice detailed above in (d)2.3.1

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The owner is responsible for the health and welfare of the poultry on the holding, and for ensuring that a veterinarian is consulted on disease and welfare issues as appropriate. It is mandatory for each holding to have a contract with a private veterinarian who is responsible for veterinary care. A veterinarian on behalf of the the Competent Authority carries out inspections on farms for animal welfare reasons, to take samples for residues, and to check medicine records.

Also a veterinarian on behalf of the Competent Authority visit the farms and take official samples in the framework of Salmonella NCP according with the legislation in force.

It is mandatory for each county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorate (local CA) to report to the NSVFSA every month the number of samples and results of these tests for each flock. Also the Salmonella NRL has the obligation to notify immediately NSVFSA and CSVFSD each positive sample for the relevant Salmonella.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All commercial poultry holdings in Romania are registered at the local competent authority according to



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

the provision of National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority President Order no. 16/2010 to approve the sanitary- veterinary procedure of sanitary-veterinary registration/authorization of units/ collection centers / holdings of origin and means of transport for health and animal welfare propose, of the units involved in storage and neutralization of animal which are not intended for human consumption and processed products.

All commercial holdings are entered into our national data base.

All poultry laying flocks of more than 350 birds are included in the Salmonella National Control Programme.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All documents concerning to the programme must be kept for 3 years. The documentation has to contain all data about:

- visitors that enter in the farms,
- number of birds in the holding
- number of new entered birds
- number of birds for slaughtering.

-number of birds for sale

- number of death birds,

-Register for means of transport (tracks) for birds, feeds and various materials

-Records for consultations and treatments according with Order 8/2009: veterinary medicines use, including vaccines,.

-Immunologic records

-Records regarding disinfection, with specific specialized teams authorized sanitary-veterinary

-Register for necropsy

-Records for requirements for water and feed.

-Register for records for animal losses (deaths) and animal by-products related with the quantities sent to rendering in Units.

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.

Records giving details of sampling for Salmonella and results will be kept either at the holding or be readily available.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Commercial poultry consignments are accompanied with animal health certificates according to Directive 90/539/EC. Consignments with national destinations are accompanied with animal health certificates and by an accompanying note. When are going to the slaughterhouse the birds are accompanying also by the food chain information documents. Commercial poultry consignments are accompanied with animal health certificates according to Directive 90/539/EC. Consignments with national destinations are accompanied with animal health certificates and by an accompanying note. When are going to the slaughterhouse the birds are accompanying also by the food chain information documents. Operators wishing to export birds or hatching eggs to another EU Member State (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 2009/158/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production. This must be completed and signed by the Official Veterinarian as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of Directive.

The ITAHC will also require the reference number of the operator's poultry health certificate. The ITAHC is amended to include the results of the last test for Salmonella as is required in the Commission Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 Art 9.1 prior to any dispatching of the live animals, or hatching eggs, from the food business operators place of origin. The date and the result of testing are included in the relevant health certificate provided in the Community legislation.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

It is require to the operators of poultry 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 intra community trade 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. TRACES generate ITAHCs issued for intra-Community movements. TRACES are an internet-based service which is owned and maintained by the Commission.

# 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 2017

#### 1.1 Contact

Name : NEGHIRLA IOANA

Phone : 0040751.264.645

Fax. : 004021.312.49.67

Email : neghirla.ioana@ansvsa.ro

### 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) :*

Salmonella has been recognized as an important zoonotic pathogen for many years. Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium have accounted for the majority of cases of human salmonellosis and have consistently been the most commonly implicated pathogens in general outbreaks of food-borne disease.

A National Control Programme of Salmonella was implemented to comply with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Regulation (EC) No 517/2011. The national control programme for Salmonella in laying hens flock was coming into effect in January 2008.

As a result, the number of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium infected flocks of laying hens of Gallus gallus in Romania is currently very low under 2%. During 2011, a totally of 411 laying hens

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

flocks were tested for Salmonella and there were only 8 flocks positive for Salmonella Typhimurium and Salmonella Enteritidis . The prevalence for the target serotypes in laying hens flocks in 2011 was 1.9%, which is low and below the Community target.

During 2012 a total of 497 laying hens flocks were official tested and 7 flocks was found positive. The prevalence of zoonotic Salmonella in 2012 was 1.40%.

In 2013 a totally of 587 laying hens flocks were tested for Salmonella and there were only 9 flocks positive for Salmonella Typhimurium and Salmonella Enteritidis . The prevalence for the target serotypes in laying hens flock in 2013 was 1.6%, which is low and below the Community target.

In line with Regulation EC No 1003/2005 since 01 January 2007 the programme includes the control of Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium S. Hadar, S. Infantis and S. Virchow. As a result of the control programme the number of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium infected laying hens flocks of Gallus gallus in Roumania is currently low. Of the other three Salmonella serovars, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Infantis and Salmonella Virchow, the occurrence is likewise at low levels. Breeding flocks which are confirmed to be infected with zoonotic Salmonella are compulsorily slaughtered.

The success of the control programme in breeding flocks means that the day old chicks of layers which are placed on farms should be free of S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium.

It is a statutory requirement for all laboratories which isolate Salmonella from a flock of chickens or its environment to report the finding and supply the isolate to the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for Salmonella. The isolates are serotyped, phage-typed, where appropriate, and tested for antimicrobial sensitivity by the NRL. This information is recorded and analyzed. The number of reports received depends on the level and sensitivity of monitoring which is undertaken by the producers. The reports provide useful information on the serovars which are most common in poultry, and indicate trends.

### 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) :*

#### Objectives

The target for Romania in 2009 can not be set as we did not participate to the baseline study regarding laying hens. The main objective of our programme for the reduction of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in adult laying hens of Gallus gallus shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of positive adult laying flocks according to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Regulation (EC) 517/2011.

The subsidiary objectives of the programme include further reduction of the incidence of infected table eggs and eventually the reduction of the occurrence of human salmonellosis and a consequent reduction in suffering, mortality and health service costs. This programme is in accordance to Council Directive 1999/74/EC, Commission Decision 2008/425/EC, Council Decision 92/65/ EEC, Council Decision 2009/470/ EEC, Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Regulation 517/2011/EC and Regulation 1177/2006/ EC.

Target animal population

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

The National Control Programme for Salmonella in laying flocks will be held in all holdings of laying hens consisting of at least 350 poultry of Gallus gallus which produce eggs for human consumption. Laying hens holdings which have between 350 and 1000 of birds will not be the subject of official testing, but will perform tests on the initiative of operators (self-control).

Small flocks that are reared to supply eggs for private domestic use, or small quantities of primary product supplied directly by the producer to the final consumer, will be exempt, as permitted in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 Article 1.3.

### Sampling programmes

The National Salmonella Control Programme encompasses the following serovars of zoonotic Salmonella: Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium .

The sampling programme will be in accordance to Regulation 2160/2003 EC and Regulation 517/2011 EC. We have also taken into account Regulation 1177/2006 EC.

## 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 vaccination against Salmonella in laying hens was not mandatory in Romania till 2013, but the CCA strongly recommended this. In case the owner of the flock wants to vaccinate against Salmonella he sent his vaccination programme to the local CA. If the vaccination programme was in accordance with the provision of Regulation 1177/2006 EC , the local CA approve it . Only the flocks which have an approved vaccination programme can vaccinate against Salmonella. Starting with 2014 the vaccination against Salmonella in laying hens flock is mandatory in order to keep the prevalence the zoonotic Salmonella below the EU target.

Measures and applicable legislation as regard the control of the disease are the measures outlined in point 4.4.4 above.

According to the provision of Regulation (EC) no. 1177/2006 CE in Romania the antimicrobials use for Salmonella control is forbidden.

A national Salmonella control programme was implemented to comply with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Regulation (EC) No 517/2011. The national control plan for Salmonella in laying flocks come into effect in January 2008.

The NCP defines a flock as a single group or multiple groups of chickens which share the same production unit (i.e. using the same air-space or range area). Where housing systems are not typical, the situation is likely to be assessed on a case by case basis. Multiple groups of chickens which have 'beak-to-beak' contact (inside or outside the house) are likely to be treated as a single flock.

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

Operators will be required to implement the sampling programme in the Annex to EC Regulation 200/2010 (self-control sampling).

## 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme : 2015 - 2017

### Measures

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

Other, please specify

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Central Competent Authority for the National Control Programme in respect of EC Regulation 2160/2003 for the control of Salmonella in laying hens flocks of Gallus gallus is: NATIONAL SANITARY VETERINARY AND FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY (N.S.V.F.S.A.).  
The departments at the central level responsible for implementing the National Control Programme of Salmonella in laying hens are:  
•for implementing at national level of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 provisions regarding animal health

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

status is Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate ;

- in respect of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 provisions concerning official controls performed in view to ensure the verification of compliance with animal health, feed and food law the main body at central level is Official Control General Directorate
  - Concerning the slaughter of laying hens flocks, the Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate is responsible for public health protection, through proportionate enforcement of legislation in meat processing plants and sanitary veterinary authorization.
  - In respect of EC Regulation No 183/2005 on feed hygiene at the central level is Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate.
  - at county level for implementing the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, 882/2004 and 183/2005 there are 42 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates (S.V.F.S.D) and 41 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories
  - I.D.A.H. (Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health) is the national reference laboratory concerning animal health and in its structure is the NRL for Salmonella in live animals.
  - H.I.P.V.H. (Hygiene Institute for Veterinary Public Health) is the national reference laboratory concerning the expertise of food and feed and in its structure is the NRL for Salmonella in food and feed
- The laboratory examinations for Salmonellosis in animals are performed by the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis in animals at the Institute for Diagnosis and Animals Health– Bucharest at national level and at the county level at the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory (CSVFSL). A list of the CSVFSL at February 2011 is show in the link below:

[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/lista%20Lab%20Salm%20Site\\_11043ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/lista%20Lab%20Salm%20Site_11043ro.pdf)

At the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in animals from the Institute for Diagnosis and Animals Health– Bucharest is performing the serotype according to the Kaufmann-White scheme from each positive sample found in Romania. Also here, is test the sensitivity of antimicrobials from each isolate.

### 1. N.S.V.F.S.A.

- proposal of the plan of disease control.
- elaborate and submit to the EC the National Control Programme
- evaluate, coordinate the implementation of the National Control Programme in Romania and propose the update of this programme if is necessary (depending of the national situation)
- adoption of measures based on the disease situation in Romania
- submission of reports to the E.C.
- training the specialists from C.S.V.F.S.D

### 2. S.V.F.S.D.(Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Direction).

- Coordination of the programme at the county level
- Official sampling is performed by the official veterinarian
- Propose the compensation costs to the Commission which will evaluate compensation documents.

3. I.D.A.H. Institute of Diagnosis and Animal Health is the National Reference Laboratory concerning animal health and was also designated as NRL for Salmonella in animals.

Responsibilities and tasks of the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella (I.D.A.H.), pursuant to Directive 2003/99/EC and Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, according to provision of N.S.V.F.S.A.. President



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

Order no.160/2006 and 205/2007 are:

### 1. General duties

- (a) To collaborate with the Community reference laboratory in their area of competence.
- (b) To coordinate, as appropriate, the activities of laboratories responsible for the analysis of samples in accordance with, in particular, Articles 4, 5 and 7 of Directive 2003/99/EC.
- (c) To coordinate the activities of laboratories responsible for the analysis of samples in accordance with Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003/EC.
- (d) Where appropriate, to organise comparative tests between the laboratories referred to under (b) and (c) and to assure an appropriate follow-up of such comparative testing.
- (e) To ensure the dissemination to the competent authority and to the laboratories referred to under (b) and (c), of the information that the Community reference laboratory supplies.
- (f) To provide scientific and technical assistance to the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority in their area of competence.
- (g) Characterize the pathogen isolates, genetic typing of this agents
- (h) Keep in maxim security conditions, the isolates
- (i) Give to the C.E., CRL, OMS, and national reference Laboratory of other member states, with the accord of N.S.V.F.S.A. all the information required.
- (j) train of the specialists from the government and private laboratory.

### 2. Specific functions and duties

- (a) To participate, as appropriate in the monitoring and control programme for Salmonella and related anti-microbial resistance pursuant to Directive 2003/99/EC and in the analysis and testing of Salmonella pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.
- (b) To inform, as appropriate, the Community reference laboratory on aspects related to Salmonella vaccine strains and other specific control methods.
- (d) To gather data and information on the activities developed and methods used in relevant laboratories and to inform the Community reference laboratory thereof.
- (e) To monitor the epidemiological evolution of salmonella in Roumania.

### 5. S.V.F.S.L.

There are 41 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories. Only 27 of them apply quality assurance systems that conform to the requirements of the current EN/ISO standard and are designated by National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in animals to perform bacteriological examinations in the framework of the programme under the supervision of IDAH-NRL for Salmonella.

### 6. H.I.P.S.V.H.

Hygiene Institute for Public Sanitary Veterinary Health is the National Reference Laboratory concerning the expertise for food products of animal origin and feed and it is also designed as the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in food and feed –public veterinary health.

## 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.*



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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The National Control Programme will be implemented throughout Romania, covering all the national territory and will cover all laying hens flocks of Gallus gallus consisting of at least 350 poultry which produce eggs for human consumption .

The administrative boundaries are the boundaries of the country. Roumania is administrative divided in 42 counties. There are 42 County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates and 41 County Sanitary veterinary and food Safety Laboratories.

### 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 poultry flocks in Romania are registered at the local competent authority according to the provision of National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority President Order no. 16/2010 to approve the sanitary- veterinary procedure of sanitary-veterinary registration/authorization of units/ collection centers / holdings of origin and means of transport for health and animal welfare propose, of the units involved in storage and neutralization of animal which are not intended for human consumption and processed products. Poultry holdings shall be registered and sanitary veterinary approved in order to be able to operate.

The legal framework for carrying out commercial activity with poultry and poultry products consists of:

- Order of the President of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority no 144/2006 for the approval of the Sanitary veterinary norm on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs transposing Council Directive 90/539/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of poultry and hatching eggs.

In order to be sanitary veterinary approved, poultry holdings shall satisfy, in accordance with the legislation in force, the following conditions:

- Appropriate facilities and operation;
- Application of the "Program of surveillance, prevention and animal disease control, of the diseases transmissible from animals to humans, animal protection and environment protection" approved by Order of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority President .
- At least one inspection visit per year by the official veterinarian;
- Additional checks to verify the compliance of the establishment with the hygiene measures and the operation of the establishments.

Each poultry holding receives a distinct approval number, number that can be the same with the one given in compliance with the Council Regulation no. 2782/75/EEC on the production and marketing of eggs for hatching and of farmyard poultry chicks.

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

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

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Commission Decision 176/2005 of 1 March 2005 laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC  
COMMISSION DECISION 2006/924/EC amending Decision 2005/176/EC laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC  
COMMISSION DECISION 2010/160/EU amending Decision 2005/176/EC laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC  
COMMISSION DECISION 2008/755/EC amending Decision 2005/176/EC laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC  
COMMISSION DECISION 2009/847/EC amending Decision 2005/176/EC laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC  
The internal notification is made under the provision of N.S.V.F.S.A. President ORDER no. 79 /2008 to approve the sanitary and veterinary norm on domestic notification and official declaration of animal diseases.

### 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) :

Whenever a flock is found positive by own-check sampling in the framework of the SNCP in laying hens this flock is considered a suspect flock and movement restriction and other relevant restrictive measures

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are mandatory imposed on this flock.

When a layer flock of *Gallus gallus* is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium the flock will be investigated. The flock is suspected of being infected when *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated from a sample of faeces, boot swabs, tissue or organs from the birds in the flock, or from dust in the environment. This applies to layer flocks from day old through to end of production.

The Competent Authority will confirm the result of the sample by taking repeat samples in the flock consisting of two pairs of boot swabs per house (or equivalent faeces samples) plus one dust sample of at least 100 g (or equivalent faeces or boot swabs if dust is not available) as defined in Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011 in Annex 2.1. For the purposes of establishing the progress towards the target if *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated from any such sample the flock is classed as positive.

Isolates of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium will be examined to determine if they are vaccine strains according to the manufacturer's protocol. If vaccine strains are confirmed in samples the flock will not be classed as positive for the purposes of establishing the progress towards the target.

Official sampling will be carried out under the control of the Competent Authority in all replacement flocks where the previous flock in a building was positive for *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*. This sampling will take place according to Regulation (EC) No 517/2011 Annex 2.1b.

Official samples will also be taken under the control of the Competent Authority when there is an epidemiological link to a case of human disease in a foodborne outbreak in accordance with Article 8 of Directive (EC) No 2003/99.

- Official samples will be taken under the control of the Competent Authority in all other flocks on a holding when *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is suspected in a flock on the same holding.
- Operators will be invited to contact their veterinary for advice on how to reduce or eliminate the *Salmonella*. Advice will include recommendations on management, cleaning and disinfection, pest control, biosecurity, monitoring, and the potential use of vaccines.

Arrangements for implementing the specific requirements concerning flocks of laying hens set out in Regulation 2160/2003 Annex II D.

1) Starting from 01 January 2010 when a layer flock of *Gallus gallus* is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. If the flock is in the laying phase no further eggs from the flock may be placed on the market for human consumption unless they have been heat treated in such a way as to eliminate *Salmonella*.

2) The Competent Authority will confirm the result of the sample by taking repeat samples in the flock consisting of two pairs of boot swabs per house (or equivalent faeces samples) plus one dust sample of at least 100 g or equivalent faeces or boot swabs if dust is not available). All other flocks on the premises will be investigated in the same way if *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is detected in the official sample of the flock suspected to be infected with *Salmonella*.

3) If no *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium are isolated from the repeat official samples (see 2) above), the official control measures are withdrawn.

4) If *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated from the official faeces/boot swab samples no further eggs may be placed directly on the market for human consumption. This restriction will remain in place for the duration of production of that flock. If *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated from official faeces or boot swabs in any other flock on the holding, eggs from the flock may not be placed directly on

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the market for human consumption, and this restriction will remain in place while the flock remains in production.

5) If *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated only from a dust sample, the flock will remain under official control. Eggs may continue to be sent direct for human consumption. Official samples of boot swabs (or equivalent faeces) and dust will be taken at 2 week intervals for analysis. Eggs may continue to be sent for human consumption if *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* are not isolated from the faeces samples or boot swabs.

Where the presence of *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effects are detected it shall be accounted for as an infected laying flock for the purpose of the Union target.

6) A notice will be served requiring the owner to clean and disinfect the buildings where the infected flock was kept. The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the infected birds were kept, and provide evidence to the Competent Authority that the cleaning and disinfection has been satisfactory by taking appropriate samples and having them analysed for the presence of *Salmonella*. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out and representative samples taken from the house after cleaning and disinfection have been shown to be negative for *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*).

7) When *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated from a sample taken from a flock before it comes into lay, the flock will be placed under official control. An official sample of the rearing flock suspected of being infected with *Salmonella* will be taken to confirm the infection.

The official sample taken will be as detailed in SAMPLING PROTOCOL and consist of either faeces of boot swabs. If *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated from the official samples the flock may not be used to produce eggs direct for human consumption unless the eggs are treated in such a way as to eliminate *Salmonella*.

8) If the operator/owner of the laying flock disputes the results of the official test he/she may arrange to have samples taken of either

a) caecae and oviducts from 300 birds in the flock selected under supervision of the Competent Authority, or

b) 4000 eggs

9) and have them examined at his/her own expense at the national reference laboratory for the presence of *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*. Examination of eggs shall include both shell and contents. If *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* are not confirmed in these samples official controls on the flock will be removed and eggs may be placed on the market for direct human consumption. The Operator of the flock will be required to continue to comply with the sampling of the flock as detailed in Regulation (EC) No 517/2011 Annex 2.1. If one or more of the samples taken from the birds is positive for *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* the flock will remain under official control and eggs may only be placed on the market for human consumption after treatment to eliminate *Salmonella*.

10) 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 on the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella*. Vaccines to aid in the control of *Salmonella* may be used within the limits set by Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006

11) Operators will be required to indicate at the time of sampling if the flock is being treated, or had received treatment during the last 2 week period, with antimicrobials for animal health or welfare reasons. If the flock is being treated with antimicrobials, or has been treated with antimicrobials during

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the last two week period for animal health or welfare reasons the flock will be re-sampled no sooner than at the end of the withdrawal period for the antimicrobial being used in the treatment.

In case of suspicion or conformation of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium the NRL shall notify immediately the N.S.V.F.S. and local C.S.V.F.S.D..

### Control of the use of feed antibiotics by official sampling

According to the Romanian program of surveillance, prevention and animal disease control, of the diseases transmissible from animals to humans, animal protection and environment protection" and program for surveillance and control in food safety field approved every year by N.S.V.F.S.A. President Order, feeding stuffs intended for poultry nutrition are checked in view to avoid the contamination with Salmonella spp. Also, in conformity with the same legislation the feed stuffs are checked in view to detect the use of antibiotics.

Residues examination is performed according to the Romanian annual plan for examination for residues in live animals and animal origin products .

For broiler, hens, turkeys, other poultry a sample consists on one or more animals depending on the requirements of the analytical methods.

For each category of poultry considered, the minimum number of samples to be taken each year must be at least equal to one per 200 tones of annual production, with a minimum of 100 samples for each group of substances if the annual production of the category of birds considered is over 5 000 tones.

The following breakdown must be respected:

Group A: 50 % of the total samples. The equivalent of one fifth of these samples must be taken at farm level. Each sub-group of Group A must be checked each year using a minimum of 5 % of the total number of samples to be collected for Group A. The balance will be allocated according to the experience and background information of Romania.

Group B: 50 % of the total samples, 30 % of samples must be checked for Group B 1 substances (antibiotics and sulfamides)

In order to provide guarantees if restrictive measures are applied in case of each flock with positive result under the programmes, it is confirmed that the provisions of Article 1. paragraph 2 and 3 and Annex II Part A, B, C, D, E. of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 are strictly implemented under the programmes

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All eligible laying hens flocks, according to Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 are included in the National Control Programme and will be test

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to the provisions of N.S.V.F.S.A. President Order 147/2006, Regulation 2160/2003/EC, the following measures are to be adopted in order to prevent the dissemination of Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella typhimurium, into commercial holdings. Animals from infected flocks belonging to commercial holdings are to be kept isolated and special conditions apply for removal of these animals. No bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter or/and destruction under supervision of slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority. All the birds in the house must be slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of the REGULATION (EC) No. 853/2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin in order to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella.

### 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 legal basis is the provisions of the Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Regulation 517/2011/EC and Regulation 1177/2006 EC.  
The vaccination against Salmonella in laying hens was not mandatory in Romania till 2013, but the CCA strongly recommended this. In case the owner of the flock wants to vaccinate against Salmonella he sent his vaccination programme to the local CA. If the vaccination programme was in accordance with the provision of Regulation 1177/2006 EC , the local CA approve it . Only the flocks which have an approved vaccination programme can vaccinate against Salmonella. Starting with 2014 the vaccination against Salmonella in laying hens flock is mandatory in order to keep the prevalence the zoonotic Salmonella below the EU target.

According to the provision of Regulation (EC) no. 1177/2006 CE in Romania the antimicrobials use for Salmonella control is forbidden.

A national Salmonella control programme was implemented to comply with Regulation (EC) No



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2160/2003 and Regulation (EC) No 517/2011. The national control plan for Salmonella in laying flocks come into effect in January 2008.

The NCP defines a flock as a single group or multiple groups of chickens which share the same production unit (i.e. using the same air-space or range area). Where housing systems are not typical, the situation is likely to be assessed on a case by case basis. Multiple groups of chickens which have 'beak-to-beak' contact (inside or outside the house) are likely to be treated as a single flock.

All laying hens flocks will be included in the national control programme unless exempted in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 under Article 1.3, i.e. eggs produced for private domestic consumption, or where there is direct supply of small quantities of products to the final consumer or to local retail establishments directly supplying the primary products to the final consumer.

Operators will be required to implement the sampling programme in the Annex to EC Regulation 517/2011 (self-control sampling). For convenience the 'Sampling protocol' is repeated in THE SAMPLING PROTOCOL, showed below.

### SAMPLING PROTOCOL.

For each flock\*

Samples taken by operators (self control) during the rearing phase of layers.

#### A. Day old

(a) One chick box liner, up to a maximum of 10, for every 500 chicks delivered from each hatchery.

Samples taken on the day of arrival.

(b) The carcasses of all chicks, up to a maximum of 60, from each hatchery which are dead on arrival. 2 weeks before entering laying phase

A minimum of 2 pairs of boot swabs per house, or composite faeces sample must be taken .

Samples to be sent same day to Authorised Laboratory for testing for Salmonella. If samples are not dispatched on the day of collection to the laboratory they must be stored at 4° C but not frozen, and must be submitted within 48 hours of collection.

Boot swabs, faeces, and dust samples will be prepared according to the methods outlined in Section 3 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 517/2011.

#### Monitoring in Laying Flocks by the operator (self-control)

Monitoring by operators shall take place according to Regulation (EC) No 517/2011 Annex Point 2 Monitoring in Laying Flocks every 15 weeks starting when the birds are 22 – 26 weeks of age.

#### Official sampling

One sample will be taken under the control of the Competent Authority for Regulation 2160/2003 from one layer flock on each holding with more than 1000 birds during the period of production of eggs for human consumption as specified in 2.1 of Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011.

Official samples will include a sample of dust (or when not available an additional sample of faecal material) in compliance with 2.1 and 2.2 of Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011.

The use of antimicrobials (as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006) will be checked when the official

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

sample is taken. If the flock is under antimicrobial medication for animal health or animal welfare reasons, the flock will be sampled again after the withdrawal period of the product specified in the Marketing Authorization. Flock owners are required to keep records of antimicrobial used and to make these records available to the competent authorities.

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

When an official sample is taken it may replace the sample required to be taken by the operator.

Transport and preparation of the samples:

Samples shall be sent to the approved laboratories within 24 hours after collection or in exceptional cases in maxim 48 hours after its had been harvest. The samples shall be kept refrigerated until its will be sent at the laboratory

The boot swabs, faeces, and dust samples shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material, pooled and placed in 225 ml 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, described below.

Detection method:

The Salmonella spp. detection from faeces of animals made by the NRL for Salmonella in animals or C.S. V.F.S.L. is made according to PSO 001 - "Isolation and identification of the Salmonellosis" done by RENAR in 2006 (accreditation certificate no. 222 L/2006) and revised in May 2009. The procedure is in accordance with SR EN ISO 6579:2003 / A1: 2007 and with the standard procedure of CRL - Salmonella, Bilthoven, Netherlands.

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 house and per year shall be collected by the NRL 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.

Use of vaccines

Live Salmonella vaccines shall not be used in the framework of national control programme where the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains.

Live salmonella vaccines shall not be used in the framework of national control programmes in laying hens during production unless the safety of the use has been demonstrated and they are authorised for



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such purpose in accordance with Directive 2001/82/EC.

### 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) :*

In laying flocks of Gallus gallus financial assistance is provided in the context of the control programme. This is set up by the Guverment Decision no. 1214/2009 regarding the methodology for for determining and paying compensation to be paid to owners of slaughtered animals, killed or otherwise affected by the rapid liquidation of outbreaks of animal diseases.

### 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

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 commercial poultry farms are in accordance to the N.S.V.F.S.A. President Order 147/2006 regarding the bio-security measures in commercial poultry farms and the movements of live poultry, products and poultry by-products.

Bio-security measures on holdings:

- Health status of poultry
- On entering to all houses on the farm must be located disinfection barrier
- Control of movement of people
- Transport hygiene
- Feed hygiene
- Water hygiene
- Rodent, insect and bird control
- Cleaning and disinfecting of buildings
- Recording of all events and operations

According to the provision of Romanian program of surveillance, prevention and animal disease control, of the diseases transmissible from animals to humans, animal protection and environment protection" and program approved every year by N.S.V.F.S.A. President Order, after each cleaning and disinfections the owner is oblige to take samples to verify the efficient of the disinfection. The official veterinarian take

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sample to verify the efficiency of the disinfection only in case of a positive flock.  
Hygiene measures on poultry farms are also assessed during visits for the collection of official samples and during general visits to premises for other purpose.

### 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) :*

#### Costs of the programme

This programme is in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/ EEC, Commission Decision 2008/425/ EC and Council Decision 92/65/ EEC. The detailed financial costs for the national control programme of Salmonella in laying hens are laid down in point 8.

#### Benefits of the programme

The overall aim of the Salmonella National Control Programme is to control the occurrence of Salmonella in the eggs sector on a very low level and thereby protect humans against infection with food-borne salmonellas. It has been known that poultry often harbour latent infections with Salmonella, which may pose a serious human health risk.

The anticipated benefits of this programme reducing the Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium are the minimising of human health problems and a consequent reduction in suffering, mortality and health service costs.

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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	
ROMANIA	Laying flocks of C	700	23 287 82	581	8 618 393	557	Any targeted serotype	9	9	81 687	692 315	0	X
<b>Total</b>		700	23 287 82	581	8 618 393	557		9	9	81 687	692 315	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>ROMANIA</b>	bacteriological test	<b>Official bacteriological tests EN<sub>+</sub></b>	1 809	121	<b>X</b>
<b>ROMANIA</b>	serotyping test	<b>Kaufmann-white scheme</b>	121	121	<b>X</b>
<b>ROMANIA</b>	antimicrobial detection test	<b>Bacteriological tests</b>	106	0	<b>X</b>
<b>ROMANIA</b>	disinfection efficacy test	<b>CHARM /ELISA tests and HPLC<sub>+</sub></b>	45	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>			2 081	242	
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

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6.3 Data on infection for year: 2013

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
ROMANIA	9	81 687	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	9	81 687	
		<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	
ROMANIA	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	
ROMANIA	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	2 100	X
ROMANIA	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	strains	serotyping	200	X
ROMANIA	Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	organs	routine test	100	X
ROMANIA	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	verification	120	X
<b>Total</b>					2 520	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					100	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					120	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					2 100	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					200	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

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7.1.1 *Targets on laboratory tests for year :*

**2016**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
ROMANIA	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	2 100	X
ROMANIA	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	strains	serotyping	200	X
ROMANIA	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	verification	120	X
ROMANIA	Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	organs	routine test	100	X
<b>Total</b>					2 520	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					100	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					120	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					2 100	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					200	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

7.1.1 *Targets on laboratory tests for year :*

**2017**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
ROMANIA	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	2 100	X

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ROMANIA	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	strains	serotyping	200	X
ROMANIA	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	verification	120	X
ROMANIA	Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	organs	routine test	100	X
<b>Total</b>					2 520	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					100	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					120	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					2 100	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					200	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

### 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)	
ROMANIA	Laying flocks of	750	14 000 000	700	700	2 100	SE+ST	12	12	150 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	X
<b>Total</b>		750	14 000 000	700	700	2 100		12	12	150 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	
<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 + 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

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

2016

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)	
ROMANIA	Laying flocks of	750	14 000 000	700	700	2 100	SE+ST	12	12	150 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	X
<b>Total</b>		750	14 000 000	700	700	2 100		12	12	150 000	1 000 000	2000000	
										<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

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

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

**2017**

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)	
ROMANIA	Laying flocks of	750	14 000 000	700	700	2 100	SE+ST	12	12	150 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	X
<b>Total</b>		750	14 000 000	700	700	2 100		12	12	150 000	1 000 000	2000000	
										<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	
ROMANIA	750	10 000 000	750	750	10 000 000	20 000 000	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	750	10 000 000	750	750	10 000 000	20 000 000	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		

### 7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

**2015**

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	
ROMANIA	750	10 000 000	750	750	10 000 000	20 000 000	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	750	10 000 000	750	750	10 000 000	20 000 000	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		

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

7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

**2015**

		Targets on vaccination or treatment programme					
NUTS Region	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	
ROMANIA	750	10 000 000	750	750	10 000 000	20 000 000	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	750	10 000 000	750	750	10 000 000	20 000 000	
					<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	2 100	18.19	38199	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	200	38.38	7676	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	120	16.72	2006.4	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	100	3.43	343	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	20 000 000	0.05	1,000,000	yes	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	150 000	4.4	660,000	yes	X

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

Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	1 000 000	0.08	80000	yes	<b>X</b>
Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	2 000 000	0.02	40000	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>4.Cleaning and disinfection</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<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	training session on implementing the programme-traini	90	150	13500	no	<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	700	5.97	4179	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>		23 153 310		1,845,903.4		

### 8.1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2016**

<b>1. Testing</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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

Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	2 100	18.19	38199	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	200	38.38	7676	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	120	16.72	2006.4	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	100	3.43	343	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	20 000 000	0.05	1,000,000	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	150 000	4.4	660,000	yes	<b>X</b>
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	1 000 000	0.08	80000	yes	<b>X</b>
Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	2 000 000	0.02	40000	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>4.Cleaning and disinfection</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<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	

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

Other costs	training session on implementing the programme- trainn	90	150	13500	no	<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	700	5.97	4179	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>		23 153 310		1,845,903.4		

### 8.1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2017**

<b>1. Testing</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	2 100	18.19	38199	yes	<b>X</b>
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Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	120	16.72	2006.4	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	100	3.43	343	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	



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

Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	20 000 000	0.05	1,000,000	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	150 000	4.4	660,000	yes	<b>X</b>
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	1 000 000	0.08	80000	yes	<b>X</b>
Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	2 000 000	0.02	40000	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<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	training session on implementing the programme- trainn	90	150	13500	no	<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	700	5.97	4179	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>		23 153 310		1,845,903.4		

## 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)*

State budget funds from Romanian Gouverment

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, April 28, 2014 18:21:55

Submission Number

**1398698829347-3026**

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

## Identification of the programme

Member state: ROMANIA

Disease: Salmonella

This program is multi annual: yes

Type of submission: New multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2015

To end of

2017

# 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) :

To reduce or maintain the low prevalence of Salmonellas of public health significance in fattening and adult breeding turkey flocks on holdings in Romania, at least to the target levels set out in Regulation (EC) No 1190/2012 which is a maximum percentage of fattening and adult breeding turkey flocks remaining positive for Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium, including also the monophasic strains of S. Typhimurium, 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 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

#### (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) :

When a turkey flock is confirmed for the presence of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium:  
a. Fresh meat from turkey may be placed on the market on the condition that it meets the requirement of absence of Salmonella in 25 grams from the meat.

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

b. The requirement laid down in point (a) does not apply to fresh turkey meat destined for heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

c. The criteria laid down in point (a) does not apply to fresh turkey meat destined for industrial heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

In order to provide guarantees if restrictive measures are applied in case of each flock with positive result under the programmes, it is confirmed that the provisions of Article 1. paragraph 2 and 3 and Annex II Part A, B, C, D, E. of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 are strictly implemented under the programmes.

### *(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 for the control of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in turkey fattening flocks has been in operation in Romania from 2010. As a result, the number of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium infected turkey flocks is currently very low. During 2011, a totally of 99 flocks were tested for Salmonella infection from which a no of 40 were tested in official control and there were none positive flocks for Salmonella Typhimurium and Salmonella Enteritidis . The prevalence for the target serotypes in broiler flock in 2011 was 0%, which is below the Community target.

During 2012 all turkey flocks were tested for Salmonella and none was positive. The prevalence of Salmonella in turkeys in Romania was 0%.

During 2013 all turkey flocks under the programme were tested for Salmonella and none was positive. The prevalence of Salmonella in turkeys in Romania in 2013 was 0%.

##### *(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.



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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The Central Competent Authority for the National Control Programme in respect of EC Regulation 2160/2003 for the control of Salmonella in turkeys rearing for meat is:

AUTORITATEA NAȚIONALĂ SANITARĂ VETERINARĂ ȘI PENTRU SIGURANȚA ALIMENTELOR: București, Piața Presei Libere, nr. 1, corp D1, sector 1, cod poștal 013701; tel: 0374.150.200, fax: 3124967, e-mail: office@ansvsa.ro.

The departments at the central level responsible for implementing the National Control Programme of Salmonella in turkeys are:

- for implementing at national level of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 provisions regarding animal health status is Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate ;
- in respect of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 provisions concerning official controls performed in view to ensure the verification of compliance with animal health, feed and food law the main body at central level is Oficial Control General Directorate
- Concerning the slaughter of broilers flocks, the Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate is responsible for public health protection, through proportionate enforcement of legislation in meat processing plants and sanitary veterinary authorization.
- In respect of EC Regulation No 183/2005 on feed hygiene at the central level is Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate.
- at county level for implementing the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003,882/2004 and 183/2005 there are 42 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates (S.V.F.S.D) and 41 County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories
- I.D.A.H. (Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health) is the national reference laboratory concerning animal health and in its structure is the NRL for Salmonella in live animals: I.D.A.H-Dr. Staicovici street, no. 63, district 5, cod 050557, Bucharest, România,Tel: 0374.322.013 / 0374.322.000, Fax: 0214.113.394, E-mail: office@idah.ro
- H.I.P.V.H. (Hygiene Institute and Veterinary Public Health) is the national reference laboratory concerning the expertise of food and feed and in its structure is the NRL for Salmonella in food and feed: H.I.P.V.H. -Campul Mosilor street, no. 5, district 2, Bucharest, Romania, cod 021201 Tel: 021.252.46.51 Fax: 021.252.00.61 E-mail: iispv @ iispv.ro

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The laboratory examinations for Salmonellosis in animals are performed by the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis in animals at the Institute for Diagnosis and Animals Health– Bucharest at national level and at the county level at the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory (CSVFSL). A list of the CSVFSL who are approved by the CCA to perform Salmonella testing can be found at the following adress: [http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/lista%20laboratoarelor%202011%20-%2028.01.2011\\_11043ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/lista%20laboratoarelor%202011%20-%2028.01.2011_11043ro.pdf)

All Laboratories have to use the methods of the diagnostic presented at the point 1.4.

At the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in animals from the Institute for Diagnosis and

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

Animals Health– Bucharest is performing the serotype according to the Kaufmann-White scheme from each Salmonella isolate found in Romania. Also here, is test the sensitivity of antimicrobials from each isolate.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Samples harvest by operators and samples harvest as official controls are prepared and tested in accordance with the requirements of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2012 Annex, using the method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in Bilthoven, Netherlands. The method is described in the current version of ISO 6579:/A1:2007): 'Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage'. A semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSR/V) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. At least one isolate from each positive sample shall will be serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme. Isolates of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* can also be phage typed. In general the sensitivity of a panel of 10 antimicrobials will be determined.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1190/2012 the Competent Authority will select each year at random:

- All flocks on at least 10% of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys,
- Each time the Competent Authority considers it necessary.

In the case of fattening turkeys the flocks should be tested within 3 weeks of going for slaughter. The flocks will be sampled in accordance with the Annex in Regulation (EC) No 1190/2012.

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

The records of samples taken by the operator will be made available for inspection to the Competent Authority or its agent and will provide details of the identity of the flock sampled, date of sample, slaughter date, type of sample, laboratory carrying out the examination, and the result. The number of

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

flocks on the holding and the number of birds.

Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs requires poultry abattoirs and establishments handling processed meat to demonstrate compliance with microbiological criteria for Salmonella that includes undertaking microbiological testing for Salmonella and corrective action when the criteria are not met. The sampling frequencies are prescribed in the Regulation but do not apply to establishments producing small quantities.

Official controls at other stages of the food chain.

Under the terms of the EC Feed Hygiene Regulation 1831/2003 feed businesses operators must be approved or registered by the Local Authority. Approvals/registrations are issued for the producers of compound feeds, feed materials, feed additives and premixtures. Approval requires a prior-inspection visit by the Local Authority to ensure that the establishments are in conformity with the required standards. The competent authority performs checks according to the Romanian program of surveillance, prevention and animal disease control, of the diseases transmissible from animals to humans, animal protection and environment protection" and the program for surveillance and control in food safety field approved every year by N.S.V.F.S.A. President Order.

### *(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) :*

In Romania in 2013 there were 11 holdings with more than 500 birds. In this 11 holdings there are 159 turkeys flocks in total.

All holdings with less than 500 birds satisfy the conditions laid down in art 1.3 of regulation (CE) no 2160/2003.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The structure of the production of food and feed

At the end of the growing period the birds are slaughtered. In accordance with Regulation 853/2004 provisions, poultry meat intended for human consumption must be obtained in approved slaughterhouses. There is one approved slaughterhouse for turkeys in Romania.

Turkeys sold at retail level within Romania are required to be marked with a code identifying the establishment (production site), and the county of origin. This mark can be applied direct to the product, the wrapping, packaging or be printed on a label affixed to the product, the wrapping or the packaging.

This is in accordance with EU Regulation No. 853/2004, Annex II, Section I (Identification Marking)

Poultry feed is supplied to farms by a small number of manufacturers. The major manufacturers of poultry feed operate to assurance schemes, apply HACCP principles and monitor for Salmonella.

### *(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) :

Some of the relevant guides for good animal husbandry practices on Salmonella are presented at the below link:

-[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/GHID%20Sall%20ferma%20broiler%20-%202002.10.2010\\_13247ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/GHID%20Sall%20ferma%20broiler%20-%202002.10.2010_13247ro.pdf)

-[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/community\\_guide\\_layers\\_hygiene\\_practice\\_pullet\\_egg\\_ro\\_17813ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/community_guide_layers_hygiene_practice_pullet_egg_ro_17813ro.pdf)

-[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/ghid%20rozatoare%20-%20salmonella\\_12404ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/ghid%20rozatoare%20-%20salmonella_12404ro.pdf)

-[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/community\\_guide\\_broilers\\_ro\\_30825ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/community_guide_broilers_ro_30825ro.pdf)

Other relevant guides for good animal husbandry practices and other guidelines are under constructions.

All farm registered must have their individual plan for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

A voluntary guide have been produced by the NSVFSA in respect of control of Salmonella in feed. This guide can be found at the following link:

-[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/ghid%20recoltare%20furaje%20Salmonella%202010+nota%20bibliografica\\_12913ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/ghid%20recoltare%20furaje%20Salmonella%202010+nota%20bibliografica_12913ro.pdf)

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Covered in the Codes of Practice detailed above in (d)2.3.1

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The owner is responsible for the health and welfare of the poultry on the holding, and for ensuring that a veterinarian is consulted on disease and welfare issues as appropriate. It is mandatory for each holding to have a contract with a private veterinarian who is responsible for veterinary care. A veterinarian on behalf of the the Competent Authority carries out inspections on farms for animal welfare reasons, to take samples for residues, and to check medicine records.

Also a veterinarian on behalf of the Competent Authority visit the farms and take official samples in the framework of Salmonella NCP according with the legislation in force.

It is mandatory for each county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorate (local CA) to report to the NSVFSA every month the number of samples and results of these tests for each flock. Also the Salmonella NRL has the obligation to notify immediately NSVFSA and CSVFSD each positive sample for the relevant Salmonella.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All commercial poultry holdings in Romania are registered at the local competent authority according to the provision of National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority President Order no. 16/2010 to approve the sanitary- veterinary procedure of sanitary-veterinary registration/authorization of units/ collection centers / holdings of origin and means of transport for health and animal welfare propose, of the units involved in storage and neutralization of animal which are not intended for human consumption and processed products. All commercial holdings are entered into our national data base. All turkey fattening flocks with more than 500 birds and all breeding turkey flock with more than 250 birds are included in the Salmonella National Control Programme.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All documents concerning to the programme must be kept for 3 years. The documentation has to contain all data about:

- visitors that enter in the farms,
- number of birds in the holding
- number of new entered birds
- number of birds for slaughtering.
- number of birds for sale
- number of death birds,
- Register for means of transport (tracks) for birds, feeds and various materials
- Records for consultations and treatments according with Order 8/2009: veterinary medicines use, including vaccines,.
- Immunologic records
- Records regarding disinfection, with specific specialized teams authorized sanitary-veterinary
- Register for necropsy
- Records for requirements for water and feed.
- Register for records for animal loses (deaths) and animal by-products related with the quantities sent to rendering in Units.

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

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.

Records giving details of sampling for Salmonella and results will be kept either at the holding or be readily available.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Commercial poultry consignments are accompanied with animal health certificates according to Directive 90/539/EC. Consignments with national destinations are accompanied with animal health certificates and by an accompanying note. When are going to the slaughterhouse the birds are accompanying also by the food chain information documents. Operators wishing to export birds or hatching eggs to another EU Member State (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 2009/158/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production. This must be completed and signed by the Official Veterinarian as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of Directive.

The ITAHC will also require the reference number of the operator's poultry health certificate. The ITAHC is amended to include the results of the last test for Salmonella as is required in the Commission Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 Art 9.1 prior to any dispatching of the live animals, or hatching eggs, from the food business operators place of origin. The date and the result of testing are included in the relevant health certificate provided in the Community legislation

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

It is require to the operators of poultry 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.

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

All official veterinary health certificates issued for the intra community trade 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. TRACES generate ITAHCs issued for intra-Community movements. TRACES are an internet-based service which is owned and maintained by the Commission.



# 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 2017

#### 1.1 Contact

Name : NEGHIRLA IOANA

Phone : 0040751.264.645

Fax. : 004021.312.49.67

Email : neghirla.ioana@ansvsa.ro

### 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 for the control of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in turkey fattening flocks has been in operation in Romania from 2010. As a result, the number of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium infected turkey flocks is currently very low. During 2011, a totally of 99 flocks were tested for Salmonella infection from which a no of 40 were tested in official control and there were none positive flocks for Salmonella Typhimurium and Salmonella Enteritidis . The prevalence for the target serotypes in broiler flock in 2011 was 0%, which is low and below the Community target. During 2012 all turkey flocks were tested for Salmonella and none was positive. The prevalence of Salmonella in turkeys in Romania was 0%.

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

During 2013 all turkey flocks were tested for Salmonella and none was positive. The prevalence of Salmonella in turkeys in Romania in 2013 was 0%.

It is a statutory requirement for all laboratories which isolate Salmonella from a flock or its environment to report the finding and supply the isolate to the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for Salmonella. The isolates are sero-typed, phage-typed (Cantacuzino Institute), where appropriate, and tested for antimicrobial sensitivity by the NRL. This information is recorded and analyzed. The number of reports received depends on the level and sensitivity of monitoring which is undertaken by the producers. The reports provide useful information on the serovars which are most common in poultry, and indicate trends.

### 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) :*

#### Objectives

The main objective of our programme is to reduce or maintain the low prevalence of Salmonella of public health significance in fattening and adult breeding turkey flocks on holdings in Romania, at least to the target levels set out in Regulation (EC) No 1190/2012 which is a maximum percentage of fattening and adult breeding turkey flocks remaining positive for Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium to 1% or less .

The subsidiary objectives of the programme include further reduction of the incidence of infected table eggs, the reduction of incidence of meat and eventually the reduction of the occurrence of human salmonellosis and a consequent reduction in suffering, mortality and health service costs. This programme is in accordance to Council Directive 1999/74/EC, Commission Decision 2008/425/EC, Council Decision 92/65/ EEC, Council Decision 2009/470/ EEC, Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Regulation 1190/2012/EC and Regulation 1177/2006/ EC.

A national Salmonella control programme was implemented to comply with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Regulation (EC) No 1190/2012. The National Control Programme for Salmonella in fattening and breeding turkeys come into effect in January 2010.

#### Target animal population

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

#### Sampling programmes

The National Salmonella Control Programme encompasses the following serovars of zoonotic Salmonella: Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium .

The sampling programme will be in accordance to Regulation 2160/2003 EC and Regulation 1190/2012 EC. We have also taken into account Regulation 1177/2006 EC.

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

## 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) :*

In case of suspicion or confirmation of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium the NRL/C.S.V. F.S.L. shall notify immediately the N.S.V.F.S.A and the local C.S.V.F.S.D.

When a turkey flock is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium the flock will be investigated. The flock is suspected of being infected when S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium is isolated from samples, carried out privately or as required by either the operator or the Competent Authority as detailed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1190/2012. Tissue/organs may be taken from birds as part of the investigation of clinical disease; these cases will be discussed and additional follow up investigation carried out as appropriate, along with advice on Salmonella control. Neck skins are sampled at abattoirs under Regulation (EC) No2073/2005. .

Isolates of S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium will be examined to determine if they are vaccine strains according to the manufacturer's specification. If vaccine strains are confirmed in samples the flock will not be classed as positive for the purposes of establishing the progress towards the target. Although vaccines against Salmonella are not currently used in meat turkeys in Romania.

### Fattening turkeys

In most cases it will not be possible to carry out an investigation of the birds in the flock from which the Salmonella was isolated as the birds will have been slaughtered shortly after the results become available. A notice may be served by the Competent Authority as necessary requiring the operator to clean and disinfect the building from which the infected flock originated. After cleaning and disinfecting the building the operator may be required to take swabs from a number of sites in the building and submit them to an approved laboratory to be tested for Salmonella in order to check on the efficiency of the hygiene measures taken. In cases where S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium was isolated, the cleaning and disinfection should be checked by the Competent Authority or its agent. When S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium is detected in a flock of fattening turkeys, sampling by the Competent Authority will take place in all flocks on the holding in circumstances as laid out in Regulation (EC) no 1190/2012.

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

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

### General

Operators with a flock which is positive for *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* will be contacted by the Competent Authority and invited to contact their veterinary adviser for advice on how to reduce or eliminate the *Salmonella*. Advice may include recommendations on management, cleaning and disinfection, pest control, biosecurity, monitoring, and the potential use of other aids in 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 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella*. Vaccination may only be used as a preventative measure; it is not an alternative to the requirements in Annex II C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella*. Antimicrobial treatment may not be used for the control of *Salmonella* in the national control programme except within the limits set by Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006. For the purposes of establishing the progress towards the target if *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated from either an operator sample or an official sample the flock is classed as positive. A flock positive for a specific serotype will be recorded only once for that serotype. In order to provide guarantees if restrictive measures are applied in case of each flock with positive result under the programmes, it is confirmed that the provisions of Article 1. paragraph 2 and 3 and Annex II Part A, B, C, D, E. of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 are strictly implemented under the programmes

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

*Period of implementation of the programme:* 2015 - 2017

# 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):

The Central Competent Authority for the National Control Programme in respect of EC Regulation 2160/2003 for the control of Salmonella in turkey flocks is: NATIONAL SANITARY VETERINARY AND FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY (N.S.V.F.S.A.).

The departments at the central level responsible for implementing the National Control Programme of Salmonella in turkeys are:

- for implementing at national level of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 provisions regarding animal health status is Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate ;
- in respect of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 provisions concerning official controls performed in view to ensure the verification of compliance with animal health, feed and food law the main body at central level is Official Control General Directorate
- Concerning the slaughter of broilers flocks, the Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate is responsible for public health protection, through proportionate enforcement of legislation in meat processing plants and sanitary veterinary authorization.
- In respect of EC Regulation No 183/2005 on feed hygiene at the central level is Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General Directorate.
- at county level for implementing the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003,882/2004 and 183/2005 there are

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

42 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates (S.V.F.S.D) and 41 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories

- I.D.A.H. (Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health) is the national reference laboratory concerning animal health and in its structure is the NRL for Salmonella in live animals.
- H.I.P.V.H. (Hygiene Institute for Veterinary Public Health) is the national reference laboratory concerning the expertise of food and feed and in its structure is the NRL for Salmonella in food and feed

The laboratory examinations for Salmonellosis in animals are performed by the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis in animals at the Institute for Diagnosis and Animals Health– Bucharest at national level and at the county level at the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory (CSVFSL). A list of the CSVFSL at February 2011 is show in the link below:

[http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/lista%20Lab%20Salm%20Site\\_11043ro.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/lista%20Lab%20Salm%20Site_11043ro.pdf)

At the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in animals from the Institute for Diagnosis and Animals Health– Bucharest is performing the serotype according to the Kaufmann-White scheme from each positive sample found in Romania. Also here, is test the sensitivity of antimicrobials from each isolate.

### 1. N.S.V.F.S.A.

- proposal of the plan of disease control.
- elaborate and submit to the EC the National Control Programme
- evaluate, coordinate the implementation of the National Control Programme in Romania and propose the update of this programme if is necessary (depending of the national situation)
- adoption of measures based on the disease situation in Romania
- submission of reports to the E.C.
- training the specialists from C.S.V.F.S.D

### 2. S.V.F.S.D.(Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Direction).

- Coordination of the programme at the county level
- Official sampling is performed by the official veterinarian
- Propose the compensation costs to the Commission which will evaluate compensation documents.

3. I.D.A.H. Institute of Diagnosis and Animal Health is the National Reference Laboratory concerning animal health and was also designated as NRL for Salmonella in animals.

Responsibilities and tasks of the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella (I.D.A.H.), pursuant to Directive 2003/99/EC and Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, according to provision of N.S.V.F.S.A.. President Order no.160/2006 and 205/2007 are:

#### 1. General duties

- (a) To collaborate with the Community reference laboratory in their area of competence.
- (b) To coordinate, as appropriate, the activities of laboratories responsible for the analysis of samples in accordance with, in particular, Articles 4, 5 and 7 of Directive 2003/99/EC.
- (c) To coordinate the activities of laboratories responsible for the analysis of samples in accordance with Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003/EC.
- (d) Where appropriate, to organise comparative tests between the laboratories referred to under (b) and (c) and to assure an appropriate follow-up of such comparative testing.

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

- (e) To ensure the dissemination to the competent authority and to the laboratories referred to under (b) and (c), of the information that the Community reference laboratory supplies.
  - (f) To provide scientific and technical assistance to the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority in their area of competence.
  - (g) Characterize the pathogen isolates, genetic typing of this agents
  - (h) Keep in maxim security conditions, the isolates
  - (i) Give to the C.E., CRL, OMS, and national reference Laboratory of other member states, with the accord of N.S.V.F.S.A. all the information required.
  - (j) train of the specialists from the government and private laboratory.
2. Specific functions and duties
- (a) To participate, as appropriate in the monitoring and control programme for Salmonella and related anti-microbial resistance pursuant to Directive 2003/99/EC and in the analysis and testing of Salmonella pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.
  - (b) To inform, as appropriate, the Community reference laboratory on aspects related to Salmonella vaccine strains and other specific control methods.
  - (d) To gather data and information on the activities developed and methods used in relevant laboratories and to inform the Community reference laboratory thereof.
  - (e) To monitories the epidemiological evolution of salmonella in Roumania.

### 5. S.V.F.S.L.

There are 41 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories. Only 27 of them apply quality assurance systems that conform to the requirements of the current EN/ISO standard and are designated by National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in animals to perform bacteriological examinations in the framework of the programme under the supervision of IDAH-NRL for Salmonella.

### 6. H.I.P.S.V.H.

Hygiene Institute for Public Sanitary Veterinary Health is the National Reference Laboratory concerning the expertise for food products of animal origin and feed and it is also designed as the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in food and feed –public veterinary health.

## 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 National Control Programme will be implemented throughout Romania, covering all the national territory and will cover all turkey flocks of consisting of at least 250 poultry.

The administrative boundaries are the boundaries of the country. Roumania is administrative divided in 42 counties. There are 42 County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates and 41 County Sanitary veterinary and food Safety Laboratories.

## 4.4 Measures implemented under the programme



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

*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 poultry flocks in Romania are registered at the local competent authority according to the provision of National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority President Order no. 16/2010 to approve the sanitary- veterinary procedure of sanitary-veterinary registration/authorization of units/ collection centres / holdings of origin and means of transport for health and animal welfare propose, of the units involved in storage and neutralization of animal which are not intended for human consumption and processed products. Poultry holdings shall be registered and sanitary veterinary approved in order to be able to operate.

The legal framework for carrying out commercial activity with poultry and poultry products consists of:

- Order of the President of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority no 144/2006 for the approval of the Sanitary veterinary norm on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs transposing Council Directive 90/539/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of poultry and hatching eggs.

In order to be sanitary veterinary approved, poultry holdings shall satisfy, in accordance with the legislation in force, the following conditions:

- Appropriate facilities and operation;
- Application of the "Program of surveillance, prevention and animal disease control, of the diseases transmissible from animals to humans, animal protection and environment protection" approved by Order of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority President .
- At least one inspection visit per year by the official veterinarian;
- Additional checks to verify the compliance of the establishment with the hygiene measures and the operation of the establishments.

Each poultry holding receives a distinct approval number, number that can be the same with the one given in compliance with the Council Regulation no. 2782/75/EEC on the production and marketing of eggs for hatching and of farmyard poultry chicks.

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

Not applicable for poultry

*(max. 32000 chars):*

Not applicable



## 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) :*

Commission Decision 176/2005 of 1 March 2005 laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC  
COMMISSION DECISION 2006/924/EC amending Decision 2005/176/EC laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC  
COMMISSION DECISION 2010/160/EU amending Decision 2005/176/EC laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC  
COMMISSION DECISION 2008/755/EC amending Decision 2005/176/EC laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC  
COMMISSION DECISION 2009/847/EC amending Decision 2005/176/EC laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC  
The internal notification of zoonotic Salmonella is made under the provision of N.S.V.F.S.A. President ORDER no. 79 /2008 to approve the sanitary and veterinary norm on domestic notification and official declaration of animal diseases.

### 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 the NRL/C.S.V.F. S.L. shall notify immediately the N.S.V.F.S.A and the local C.S.V.F.S.D.  
When a turkey flock is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium the flock will be investigated. The flock is suspected of being infected when S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium is isolated from samples, carried out privately or as required by either the operator or the Competent Authority as detailed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1190/2012. Tissue/organs may be taken from birds as part of the investigation of clinical disease; these cases will be discussed and additional follow up investigation carried out as appropriate, along with advice on Salmonella control. Neck skins are sampled at abattoirs under Regulation (EC) No 1441/2007. The potential for cross contamination make the results from abattoir sampling difficult to interpret in relation to a particular flock.  
Isolates of S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium will be examined to determine if they are vaccine strains according to the manufacturer's specification. If vaccine strains are confirmed in samples the flock will not be classed as positive for the purposes of establishing the progress towards the target. Although vaccines against Salmonella are not currently used in meat turkeys in Romania.

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

### Fattening turkeys

In most cases it will not be possible to carry out an investigation of the birds in the flock from which the Salmonella was isolated as the birds will have been slaughtered shortly after the results become available. A notice may be served by the Competent Authority as necessary requiring the operator to clean and disinfect the building from which the infected flock originated. After cleaning and disinfecting the building the operator may be required to take swabs from a number of sites in the building and submit them to an approved laboratory to be tested for Salmonella in order to check on the efficiency of the hygiene measures taken. In cases where *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* was isolated, the cleaning and disinfection may be checked by the Competent Authority or its agent. When *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is detected in a flock of fattening turkeys, sampling by the Competent Authority will take place in all flocks on the holding in circumstances as laid out in Regulation (EC) No 1190/2012. When a fattening flock is positive for Salmonella in the samples taken during the period 3 weeks before slaughter the food business operator for the abattoir where the birds are to be slaughtered should be informed so that arrangements can be made to take measures to reduce the possibility of cross-contamination of other batches, for example arranging slaughter to take place at the end of the day, or before a break, etc.

### General

Operators with a flock which is positive for *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* will be contacted by the Competent Authority and invited to contact their veterinary adviser for advice on how to reduce or eliminate the Salmonella. Advice may include recommendations on management, cleaning and disinfection, pest control, biosecurity, monitoring, and the potential use of other aids in 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 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of Salmonella. Vaccination may only be used as a preventative measure; it is not an alternative to the requirements in Annex II C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of Salmonella. Antimicrobial treatment may not be used for the control of Salmonella in the national control programme except within the limits set by Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006. For the purposes of establishing the progress towards the target if *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated from either an operator sample or an official sample the flock is classed as positive. A flock positive for a specific serotype will be recorded only once for that serotype.

In case of suspicion or confirmation of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* the NRL shall notify immediately the N.S.V.F.S. and local C.S.V.F.S.D..

### Specific requirement concerning fresh meat

When the turkey are confirmed for the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium*:

- a. Fresh meat from turkey may be placed on the market on the condition that it meets the requirement of absence of Salmonella in 25 grams from the meat.
- b. The requirement laid down in point (a) does not apply to fresh poultry meat destined for heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.
- c. The criteria laid down in point (a) does not apply to fresh poultry meat destined for industrial heat

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

treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

### Control of the use of feed antibiotics by official sampling

According to the Romanian program of surveillance, prevention and animal disease control, of the diseases transmissible from animals to humans, animal protection and environment protection" and program for surveillance and control in food safety field approved every year by N.S.V.F.S.A. President Order, feeding stuffs intended for poultry nutrition are checked in view to avoid the contamination with Salmonella spp. Also, in conformity with the same legislation the feed stuffs are checked in view to detect the use of antibiotics.

Residues examination is performed according to the Romanian annual plan for examination for residues in live animals and animal origin products .

For broiler, hens, turkeys, other poultry a sample consists on one or more animals depending on the requirements of the analytical methods.

For each category of poultry considered, the minimum number of samples to be taken each year must be at least equal to one per 200 tones of annual production, with a minimum of 100 samples for each group of substances if the annual production of the category of birds considered is over 5 000 tones.

The following breakdown must be respected:

Group A: 50 % of the total samples. The equivalent of one fifth of these samples must be taken at farm level. Each sub-group of Group A must be checked each year using a minimum of 5 % of the total number of samples to be collected for Group A. The balance will be allocated according to the experience and background information of Roumania.

Group B: 50 % of the total samples, 30 % of samples must be checked for Group B 1 substances (antibiotics and sulfamides)

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All eligible turkey flocks, according to Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 are included in the National Control Programme and will be test.

### 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):*

According to the provisions of N.S.V.F.S.A. President Order 147/2006, Regulation 2160/2003/EC, the following measures are to be adopted in order to prevent the dissemination of Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella typhimurium, into commercial holdings. Animals from infected flocks belonging to commercial holdings are to be kept isolated and special conditions apply for removal of these animals. No bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter or/and destruction under supervision of slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority. All the birds in the house must be slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of the REGULATION (EC) No. 853/2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin in order to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella.

### 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 legal basis is the provisions of the Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Regulation 1190/2012/EC and Regulation 1177/2006 EC.

According to the provision of Regulation (EC) no. 1177/2006 CE in Roumania the antimicrobials use for Salmonella control is forbidden.

A national Salmonella control programme was implemented to comply with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Regulation (EC) No 1190/2012. The national control plan for Salmonella in turkey come into effect in January 2010.

The NCP defines a flock as a single group or multiple groups of chickens which share the same production unit (i.e. using the same air-space or range area). Where housing systems are not typical, the situation is likely to be assessed on a case by case basis. Multiple groups of chickens which have 'beak-to-beak' contact (inside or outside the house) are likely to be treated as a single flock.

Operators will be required to implement the sampling programme in the Annex to EC Regulation 1190/2012 (self-control sampling). For convenience the 'Sampling protocol' is repeated in THE SAMPLING PROTOCOL, showed below.

The sampling programme will be in accordance to Regulation 2160/2003 EC and Regulation 1190/2012. We have also taken into account the Regulation 1177/2006 EC and Regulation 213/2009. The programme was elaborated in compliance with the requirements of Council Regulation (EC) No 1190/2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in turkeys.

Operators will be required to implement the sampling programme in the Annex to Regulation (EC)

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

1190/2012. For convenience the 'Sampling protocol' is repeated below.

For fattening turkeys at least two pairs of boot sock/swabs, or one pair of boot sock/swabs and a dust sample will be taken by the operator within the period of three weeks before the birds are due for slaughter. Where possible, the samples will be taken in sufficient time for the laboratory results to be known before the birds are transported to the slaughterhouse.

Each year official samples will be taken by the local Competent Authority, or other authorized agent, acting on behalf of the Competent Authority. When an official sample is taken it may replace the sample required to be taken by the operator. Sampling to verify the achievement of the target will be as detailed in "Sampling protocol" in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No.1190/2012.

### SAMPLING PROTOCOL.

#### Fattening turkeys

At least two pairs of boot/sock swabs or one boot/sock swab and one dust sample shall be taken. For free range flocks of turkeys, samples shall only be collected in the area inside the house. All boot/sock swabs may 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, or if not feasible, by other sampling techniques for faeces fit for the intended purpose. Before putting on the boot/sock swabs, their surface shall be moistened with sterile water or any other diluent approved by the national reference laboratory referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. The use of farm 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.

It shall be ensured that all sections in a house are represented in the sampling in a proportionate way. If 2 pairs of boot swabs are taken, each pair should cover about 50 % of the area of the house and that at least 100 steps should be taken with each pair of boot swabs. Alternatively, if one pair of boot swabs is taken, the sampling must be carried out so as to ensure covering 100 % of the area of the house if combined with a dust sample, collected from multiple places throughout the house from surfaces with visible presence of dust. 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 labeled. The Competent Authority shall supervise education of the food business operators to guarantee the correct application of the sampling protocol. In the case of sampling by the Competent Authority because of suspicion of Salmonella infection in a flock on that holding and in any other case considered appropriate, the Competent Authority shall satisfy itself by conducting further tests as appropriate so that the results of examinations for Salmonella 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 bacterial growth inhibitory effect are detected it shall be considered as an infected flock of turkeys for the purpose of the Community target referred to in Article 1 of Commission Regulation 1190/2012

#### Official sampling

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1190/2008 the Competent Authority will select each year at random:

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

- All flocks on at least 10% of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys.
- All flocks on at least 10% of holdings with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys between 30 and 45 weeks of age, but including all holdings where *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* has been detected during the previous 12 months and all holdings with elite, great grandparents and grandparent breeding turkeys. This sampling may also take place at the hatchery
- Each time the Competent Authority considers it necessary

In the case of fattening turkeys the flock should be within 3 weeks of going for slaughter. The flocks will be sampled in accordance with the Annex in Regulation (EC) No 1190/2012

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

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

Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs requires poultry abattoirs and establishments handling processed meat to demonstrate compliance with microbiological criteria for *Salmonella* that includes undertaking microbiological testing for *Salmonella* and corrective action when the criteria are not met. The sampling frequencies are prescribed in the Regulation but do not apply to establishments producing small quantities.

### 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) :*

In fattening turkeys flocks financial assistance is not provided in the context of the control programme. In the Government Decision no. 1214/2009 regarding the methodology for determining and paying compensation to be paid to owners of slaughtered animals, killed or otherwise affected by the rapid liquidation of outbreaks of animal diseases it is foreseen the methodology for the compensation of the owners of slaughtered and killed animals.

The amount to compensate the animal owners is determined in accordance with the provision of Government Decision No. 1214/2009 and is established by an evaluation committee consisting of:

- a) the representative of the county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorate (local CA)
- b) local representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development with responsibilities in determining the genetic value of the animal
- c) the representative of the decision local unit from the local disease control center, designated by the Prefect,



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

d) the local mayor or the person designated by him.

Convening of the evaluation committee is made by the Prefect at the written request of the county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorate (local CA).

On the proposal of the local county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorate the compensation committee considers and approves the replacement value of the animals according to the genetic value of animal, zootechnical value, sex, age, weight, physiological status, category production, at market price at the time when the liquidation of animals from the outbreak disease took place, and the average unit value based on the total amount of compensation for animals or products concerned according to Art. 4 of Regulation (EC) no. 349/2005 of the Commission, with the following amendments.

Romania applied to the Commission for co-financing for certain aspects of the control programme within the terms of Council Decision 2009/470/EC on expenditure in the veterinary field.

### 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

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 commercial poultry farms are in accordance to the NSVFSA President Order 147/2006 regarding the bio-security measures in commercial poultry farms and the movements of live poultry, products and poultry by-products.

Bio-security measures on holdings:

- Health status of poultry
- On entering to all houses on the farm must be located disinfection barrier
- Control of movement of people
- Transport hygiene
- Feed hygiene
- Water hygiene
- Rodent, insect and bird control
- Cleaning and disinfecting of buildings
- Recording of all events and operations

According to the provision of Romanian program of surveillance, prevention and animal disease control, of the diseases transmissible from animals to humans, animal protection and environment protection" and program approved every year by N.S.V.F.S.A. President Order, after each cleaning and disinfections the owner is oblige to take samples to verify the efficient of the disinfection. The official veterinarian take sample to verify the efficiency of the disinfection only in case of a positive flock.

Hygiene measures on poultry farms are also assessed during visits for the collection of official samples and during general visits to premises for other purpose.

- At least one inspection visit per year by the official veterinarian;

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

- Additional checks to verify the compliance of the establishment with the hygiene measures and the operation of the establishments.

Each poultry holding receives a distinct approval number, number that can be the same with the one given in compliance with the Council Regulation no. 2782/75/EEC on the production and marketing of eggs for hatching and of farmyard poultry chicks.

### 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) :*

#### Costs of the programme

This programme is in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/ EEC, Commission Decision 2008/425/ EC and Council Decision 92/65/ EEC. The detailed financial costs for the national control programme of Salmonella in breeding hens are laid down in point 8.

#### Benefits of the programme

The overall aim of the Salmonella National Control Programme is to control the occurrence of Salmonella in turkey sector on a very low level and thereby protect humans against infection with food-borne salmonellas. It has been known that poultry often harbor latent infections with Salmonella, which may pose a serious human health risk.



## 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	
Romania	Turkeys	159	601 771	146	592 020	81	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		159	601 770	146	592 020	81		0	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>Romania</b>	bacteriological test	<b>Official bacteriological tests EN<sub>+</sub></b>	87	4	<b>X</b>
<b>Romania</b>	serotyping test	<b>Kaufmann-white scheme</b>	4	4	<b>X</b>
<b>Romania</b>	disinfection efficacy test	<b>Bacteriological tests</b>	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Romania</b>	antimicrobial detection test	<b>CHARM /ELISA tests and HPLC<sub>+</sub></b>	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>			91	8	
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

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

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

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
Romania	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	
Romania	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

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	
Romania	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	environmental sample	routine sampling	100	X
Romania	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	strains	serotyping	20	X
Romania	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Turkeys	environmental sample	verification	10	X
Romania	Antimicrobial detection test	Turkeys	organs	routine test	50	X
<b>Total</b>					180	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					50	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					10	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					100	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					20	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

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

### 7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Romania	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	environmental sample	routine sampling	100	X
Romania	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	strains	serotyping	20	X
Romania	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Turkeys	environmental sample	verification	10	X
Romania	Antimicrobial detection test	Turkeys	organs	routine test	50	X
<b>Total</b>					180	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					50	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					10	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					100	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					20	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

### 7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2017

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Romania	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	environmental sample	routine sampling	100	X

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

Romania	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	strains	serotyping	20	X
Romania	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Turkeys	environmental sample	verification	10	X
Romania	Antimicrobial detection test	Turkeys	organs	routine test	50	X
<b>Total</b>					180	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					50	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					10	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					100	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					20	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

### 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)	
Romania	Turkeys	300	250	250	100	100	SE+ST	1	1	5 000	0	0	X
<b>Total</b>		300	250	250	100	100		1	1	5 000	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 + 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

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

**2016**

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)	
Romania	Turkeys	300	250	250	100	100	SE+ST	1	1	5 000	0	0	X
<b>Total</b>		300	250	250	100	100		1	1	5 000	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.

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

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

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

**2017**

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)	
Romania	Turkeys	300	250	250	100	100	SE+ST	1	1	5 000	0	0	X
<b>Total</b>		300	250	250	100	100		1	1	5 000	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	
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2015

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	
Romania	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

7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

**2015**

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	
Romania	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	100	18.19	1819	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	20	38.38	767.6	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	10	16.72	167.2	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	50	3.43	171.5	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	5 000	0	0	no	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		
						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		
						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	100	5.97	597	yes	<b>X</b>	
						Add a new row	
<b>Total</b>		5 280		3522.3			

### 8.1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2016**

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	100	18.19	1819	yes	<b>X</b>	
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	20	38.38	767.6	yes	<b>X</b>	
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	10	16.72	167.2	yes	<b>X</b>	

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

Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	50	3.43	171.5	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	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	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	5 000	0	0	no	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<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	100	5.97	597	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>		5 280		3522.3		

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

8.1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2017**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	100	18.19	1819	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	20	38.38	767.6	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	10	16.72	167.2	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	50	3.43	171.5	yes	<b>X</b>
				<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	<u>Specification</u>	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	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	5 000	0	0	no	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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

						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		
						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	100	5.97	597	yes	X	
						Add a new row	
<b>Total</b>		5 280		3522.3			

### 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)*

State budget funds from Romanian Gouverment



## 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