



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.

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Instructions to complete the 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

Submission Number

Wednesday, October 01, 2014 16:17:59

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Identification of the programme

Member state: LATVIJA

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2015

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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) :

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

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

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

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

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(c) *Specific requirements*

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(d) *Specification of the following points :*

(d)1. *General*

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The prevalence of Salmonella in animals and food of animal origin has been monitored since middle of the past century. Most isolates originated from poultry (57,6%) and from pigs (28,9%). In cattle, Salmonella was isolated in lower numbers (8,6%).

Zoonotic Salmonella serotypes - S. Enteritidis (9,6% of isolates) and S. Typhimurium (2,8%) were the prevailing serotypes in poultry from 1967 until 2004. In pigs, mainly S. Typhimurium was found (0,8%), while in cattle S. Enteritidis (57,9%) and S. Dublin (35,4%) were the most prominent serotypes. In fur animals, three different zoonotic serotypes were isolated: S. Dublin (23,5%), S. Enteritidis (22,5%) and S. Typhimurium (20,6%).

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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requirements, FVS approve laboratories for zoonotic salmonella control programme if they meet the following criteria:

- 1) they are accredited by a national accreditation system LATAK in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 standard
- 2) they use official control method – LVS EN ISO 6579: 2003/A1: 2007 standard and it is accredited
- 3) they participate in collaborative testing organised or coordinated by the national reference laboratory

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. Official sampling at flock level:

- a) in one flock once per year per holding comprising at least 1000 birds;
- b) at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
- c) in any case of suspicion on Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks, in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- d) in all other laying flocks on the holding in case Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium are detected in one laying flock on the holding;

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e) in cases where the FVS considers it appropriate.

2. Sampling protocol for feed and table eggs:

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

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

3. Use of antimicrobials is verified in following way:

1) documentary checks on use of antimicrobials, checking of "animal medical treatment log" register,

2) in any case if here will be any suspicion on abuse use of antimicrobials then according to requirements of legislation and according to FVS procedure KR.10.P.083 "Methodological guidelines for taking of samples for zoonotic salmonella and/or typhus avium and pullorum disease bacteriological detection in poultry holdings" 5 live birds will be chosen from particular flock and will be sent to laboratory for antimicrobials detection tests.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Commercial laying hen farms selling live poultry or their products. Total number of laying hens is slightly above two million birds. We have registered 11 laying hen holdings with at least 1000 birds.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

The following bio security measures are recommended:

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The following bio security measures are recommended:

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The following bio security measures are recommended:

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

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From

2015

To

2015

1.1 Contact

Name : Tatjana Ribakova

Phone : +371 67027584

Fax. : +371 67322727

Email : Tatjana.Ribakova@pvd.gov.lv

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene;

Eggs shall be:

(a) considered as Class B eggs as defined in Article 2(4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 589/2008 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 as regards marketing standards for eggs;

(b) marked with the indication referred to in Article 10 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 589/2008 which clearly distinguishes them from Class A eggs prior to being placed on the market;

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

2) performance of bacteriological examination of feed for the presence of *Salmonella* spp. and water if necessary;

3) performance of thorough cleansing and disinfection; performance of thorough mechanical cleansing and disinfection, as well as safe removal of faeces and litter after completion of each production cycle;

4) when birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering shall be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption or disposed in accordance with Community legislation.

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

6) In order to exclude false-positive initial results from the samples taken by operator, the FVS State veterinary inspector shall carry out official sampling for confirmation of the infection. The confirmation method shall be carried out according to Annex 1, 4 (b)(i) of Commission Regulation No 1237/2007 amending Regulation EC No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from *Salmonella* infected flocks of laying hens. The confirmation method will be based on the technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (seven samples); however, a sub-sample of 25 grams must be collected of each faecal material and dust sample for analysis in laboratory; all samples must be analysed separately. The FVS may lift the restrictions if the flock is not confirmed by this confirmation method.

Use of antimicrobials shall be governed by Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006. Antimicrobials (e.g. antibiotics) shall not be used as a special method for the control of *Salmonella* infections in poultry.

Only authorized antimicrobials are allowed to use in the Latvia and only veterinarian may use antimicrobials. Antimicrobials may be used only after authorization by and under supervision of the FVS and they may be applied only in poultry showing clinical signs of the disease suggesting that an excessive suffering of birds could occur. Results of bacteriological examination and anti-microbial susceptibility test must be available prior to the treatment.

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

Vaccination

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

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2011.

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

We have no slaughterhouses for laying hens in Latvia. All laying hens at the end of production cycle are sent to slaughterhouses located in another Member States (mostly – to Lithuania). In cases when we have positive cases (SE and/or ST) in laying hen flocks, two infection eradication measures strategies are in place:

1) slaughtering of positive laying hens. In this case laying hens are sent to slaughterhouses located in another Member State,

or

2) if there no possibility to send positive laying hens to slaughterhouse, then laying hens are killed and destroyed.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme : 2015 - 2015

Measures

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

Other, please specify

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

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

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Measures in case of a positive result are taken according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1237/2007 of 23 October 2007 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from Salmonella infected flocks of laying hens as follows:

I Action in suspicious cases

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

II Action in cases of positive laboratory testing

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

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

- place disinfectant mats at the entrance and exit of the house and other farm buildings;
- prohibit the movement of birds from an affected house and/or holding;
- control the movement of people who tend poultry;
- take samples (bedding, feeding stuffs, water, dust, faecal samples, surface rinses) for laboratory testing to determine the possible paths and sources of infection;
- bacteriological testing of dead birds;
- destroy dead birds using methods that reduce the risk of agents being spread where possible;
- eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the

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elimination of salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene;

- slaughtering of birds shall be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.
- the house and surrounding area, as well as vehicles, equipment and other materials that may be contaminated with disease agents are cleaned, washed and disinfected under the supervision of veterinarian or state veterinary inspector;
- feeding stuffs, bedding and other materials that may be contaminated with disease agents are disinfected under the supervision of veterinarian or state veterinary inspector; manure are disinfected or subjected to biothermic treatment;
- the processing of eggs, as well as the slaughter of birds is documented;
- antimicrobials shall not be used, except circumstances referred in Article 2 of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry;
- measures are taken to control pests and rodents.

III Lifting of restrictions:

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

See point 4.4.5

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

1.1. for day-old chicks:

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

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

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

2.1. in cage flocks:

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

2.2. in barn or free range flocks:

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

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

3.1. in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1000 birds;

3.2. at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks in laying flocks on the holdings housed in houses where Salmonella was detected in the preceding year;

3.3. in any case of suspicion of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food – born outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council;

3.4. in cases where the FVS considers it appropriate.

3.5. a sampling carried out by FVS replaces one sampling at the initiative of the operator.

IV Surveillance system of Salmonella spp. in feedingstuffs

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

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

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

V Vaccination

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

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

VI Use of antimicrobials

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

VII Use of antimicrobials is verified in following way:

- 1) documentary checks on use of antimicrobials, checking of "animal medical treatment log" register,
- 2) in any case if here will be any suspicion on abuse use of antimicrobials then according to requirements of legislation and according to FVS procedure KR.10.P.083 "Methodological guidelines for taking of samples for zoonotic salmonella and/or typhus avium and pullorum disease bacteriological detection in poultry holdings" 5 live birds will be chosen from particular flock and will be sent to laboratory for antimicrobials detection tests.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The following bio security measures are recommended:

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The total costs of the program 181,903.80 Euro.

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

Benefits:

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

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	
Latvia	Laying flocks of C	44	3 110 434	44	3 110 434	44	Any targeted serotype	1	1	38 900	9 767	0	X
Total		44	3 110 434	44	3 110 434	44		1	1	38 900	9 767	0	
ADD A NEW ROW													

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	
Latvia	bacteriological test	Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2	81	2	X
Latvia	serotyping test	Serotyping according to Kaufm	2	2	X
Total			83	4	
ADD A NEW ROW					

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

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

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
Latvia	1	38 900	X
Total	1	38 900	
		Add a new row	

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	
Latvia	17	4 661 896	17	17	4 661 896	4 696 000	X
Total	17	4 661 896	17	17	4 661 896	4 696 000	
					Add a new row		

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	
Latvia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	boot swabs/faecal sample	routine sampling	100	X
Latvia	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	boot swabs/faecal sample	routine sampling	20	X
Latvia	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	swabs	verification of disinfection	20	X
Latvia	Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	10	X
Total					150	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					10	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					20	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					100	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					20	
Add a new row						

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

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2015

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Latvia	Laying flocks of	50	50	50	50	100	SE+ST	1	1	30 000	60 000	0	X
Total		50	50	50	50	100		1	1	30 000	60 000	0	
										Add a new row			

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

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

(c) 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	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment 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	
Latvia	19	6 249 600	19	19	6 249 600	6 250 000	X
Total	19	6 249 600	19	19	6 249 600	6 250 000	
					Add a new row		

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	20	16.72	334.4	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	10	3.43	34.3	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	6 250 000	0.03	187,500	yes	X
				Add a new row		
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	30 000	2.67	80100	yes	X

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

Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	60 000	0.08	4800	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5. Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	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	<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	50	5.97	298.5	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		6 340 200		275,653.8		

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)

Expenditure of official actions, purchase of vaccine and compensation in case of disease eradication measures is funded from state budget.
In Latvia administration of compensation system for losses of the outbreaks of infectious disease is competence of state administration institution - Rural

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

Support Service. Decision on payment of compensations to animal owner is usually taken within 10 days after introduction of request by animal owner. Since the positive decision is taken by the Rural Support Service, process of payment is initiated and animal owner receives money after application dossier has been agreed by the Ministry of Finances and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. Compensations are paid according to requirements of Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 177 (15 March 2005) "Procedure according to which compensations are given or owner of animals receive compensations for losses which have arose due to eradication of epizootics or animal infectious diseases".

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : **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