



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

SANCO/12921/2010

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

Control programme of Salmonella

Approved* for 2011 by Commission Decision 2010/712/EU

Romania

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Romanian National Control Programme for *Salmonella* in laying hens (*Gallus gallus*) 2011

Part A

a. Aim of the programme

To reduce or maintain the low prevalence of *Salmonellas* with public health significance 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 1168/2006.

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 %;
- 2
- (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. Sampling programme

The National Control Programme for *Salmonella* in laying hens 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 **1168/2006 EC**. We have also taken into account the Regulation **1177/2006 EC** provisions.

The programme was elaborated in compliance with the requirements of Council Regulation (EC) **No 1168/2006** 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**.

c. Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) no 2160/2003

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 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 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 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, 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 maxi-mum 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.

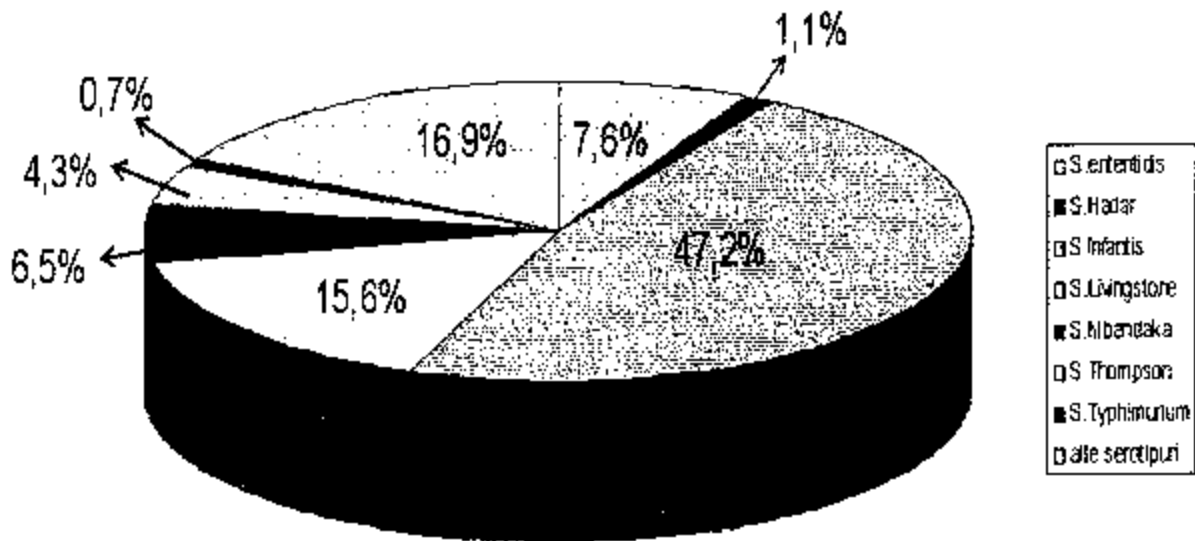
1. General

1.1 Summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis in Romania

The incidence of various serotypes of Salmonella in poultry farms, in 2009 in Romania

NO.	SEROTYPE	NO. OF STRAINS in Gallus gallus	NO. OF STRAINS in other birds	TOTAL NO. OF STRAINS
1.	S. Amsterdam	6	2	
2.	S. Anatum	2		
3.	S. Bovismorbificans	1		
4.	S. Bredeney	1		
5.	S. Enteritidis	41	4	
6.	S. Gallinarum S	2	33	
7.	S. Glostrup	8		
8.	S. Hadar	6	2	
9.	S. Heidelberg	2		
10.	S. Infantis	254		
11.	S. Kambole	3		
12.	S. Livingstone	84		
13.	S. Mbandaka	35		
14.	S. Montevideo	4		
15.	S. Newport	5		
16.	S. Senftenberg	34		
17.	S. Taksony	4		
18.	S. Tennessee	15		
19.	S. Thompson	23		
20.	S. Typhimurium	4	6	
21.	S. Uganda	4		
TOTAL		538	47	585

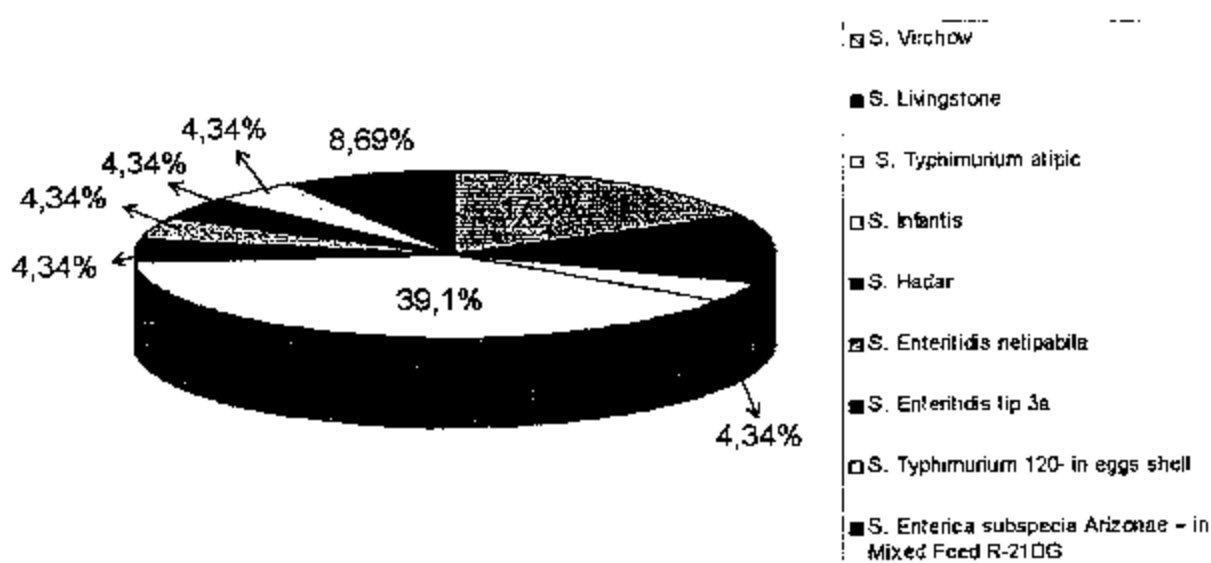
Graphic representation of Salmonella serotypes identify in 2009 in Gallus gallus poultry (at farm level)



The incidence of various serotypes of Salmonella in food (Gallus gallus poultry) and poultry feed, in 2009 in Roumania

No	Meat		Eggs		Poultry Feed	
	Serotype	No	Serotype	No	Serotype	No
1.	S. Virchow	4	S. Typhimurium 120- in shell eggs	1	S. Enterica subspecies Arizonae – in Mixed Feed R-21DG	2
2.	S. Livingstone	3				
3.	S. Typhimurium atipic	1				
4.	S. Infantis	9				
5.	S. Hadar	1				
6.	S. Enteritidis netipabila	1				
7.	S. Enteritidis tip 3a	1				
8.	Total no. of strain found					23

Graphic representation of *Salmonella* serotypes identify in 2009 in food (*Gallus gallus* poultry) and poultry feed



1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant Competent Authorities

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

AUTORITATEA NAȚIONALĂ SANITARĂ VETERINARĂ ȘI PENTRU SIGURANȚA ALIMENTELOR

București, Str. Negustori, nr. 18, sect. 2, cod poștal 023951; tel: 0374.150.200, fax: 3124967; e-mail: office@ansv.ro

The departments 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 **Sanitary Veterinary General 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 and Control Directorate**

- Concerning the slaughter of flocks, the **Hygiene and Veterinary Epidemiology 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 **The Directorate for Technical Coordination of Reference Institutes, Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories, Pharmacovigilance and Animal Nutrition**
- 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.

NATIONAL REFERENCE LABORATORY FOR SALMONELLOSIS IN ANIMALS

Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health

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

NATIONAL REFERENCE LABORATORY FOR SALMONELLOSIS IN FOOD AND FEED

Hygiene Institute and Veterinary Public Health

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](mailto:iispv@iispv.ro)

1.3 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analyzed

Diagnostics: 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 2010 is show below:

DENUMIREA	ADRESĂ	TELEFON/ E-MAIL
I.D.S.A	București, Str. Dr.Staicovici, nr.63, sector 5, Cod 050557	0374/322.013 office@idah.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Alba	Alba Iulia, Str. I alelelor nr.7A, Cod 510217, Jud. Alba	0258/835.915 office-alba@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Bacău	Bacău, Str Bucovinei, Nr 21, Jud. Bacău	0234/586.233, int.111 office-bacau@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Bihor	Oradea Str. Ion Bogdan nr. 37, Cod 410125, Jud. Bihor	0259/266.141 office-bihor@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Bistrița-Năsăud	Bistrița, Str. Tarpiului 26, Cod 420062, Jud. Bistrița Năsăud	0263/206.027; 0263/224.974 office-bistrita-nasaud@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Botoșani	Botoșani , Str Tudor Vladimirescu Nr.17, Jud. Botoșani	0231/512.766 office-botosani@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Brașov	Brașov, Str. Calca Feldioarei Nr. 20 A, Cod 500450, Jud. Brașov	0268/440.257 office-brasov@ansvsa.ro dsvbv@rdslink.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Brăila	Brăila, str. Calea Galați, nr.344, Cod 810385, Jud. Brăila	0239/610.689 dsv@braila.rdsnet.ro office-braila@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Buzău	Buzău, Str. Horticolei, nr. 58 bis, Jud. Buzău	0238-725001 0238-725002 office-buzau@ansv.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Călărași	Călărași, Str. Prelungirea Dobrogei , nr. 4, Jud. Călărași	0242/313.676, office-calarasi@ansvsa.ro ; office_dsv@satline.ro ;
L.S.V.S.A. Covasna	Sfântu Gheorghe, Str. Ciucului nr. 149; Cod 520036, Jud. Covasna	0267/351.712 office-covasna@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Dâmbovița	Târgoviște, Str. I.C. Brătianu, nr. 35, Cod 130055, Jud. Dâmbovița	0372/737818 office-dambovita@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Galați	Galați, Str. Cezar nr.8 bis, Cod 800190, Jud. Galați	0236/412.123 dsvgalati@yahoo.com dsvgalati_office@yahoo.com

L.S.V.S.A. Giurgiu	Giurgiu, Str. Bucuresti nr.72, Jud. Giurgiu	0246/ 230.491 office-giurgiu@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Gorj	Fărguș-Jiu, Str. Ecaterina Teodoroiu Nr. 523, Jud. Gorj	0253/226.033 dsv@intergorj.ro office-gorj@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Ialomița	Slobozia, str. Lacului, nr. 12 , Jud. Ialomița	0243/ 232.069 dsvsa-ialomita@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Iași	Iași, Aleea Mihail Sadoveanu 10, Jud. Iași	0232-267501 office-iasi@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Maramureș	Baia Mare, Str. Vasile Alecsandri, Nr. 66, Jud. Maramureș	0262/ 224.031 office-maramures@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Mureș	Târgu Mureș, str. Podeni nr.10 cod 540253, Jud. Mureș	0265/ 314.975 office-mures@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Neamț	Piatra Neamț, Aleea Tiparului, nr. 12, cod 610263, Jud. Neamț	0233/223.259 office-neamt@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Satu Mare	Satu Mare, Str. Lăcrimioarei, Nr. 37, cod poștal 440067, Jud. Satu Mare	0261/ 715.956 office-satu-mare@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Sălaj	Sălaj , Zalău, Str. Tipografilor, Nr. 4, cod 450122 Jud. Sălaj	0260 /612124 office-salaj@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Sibiu	Sibiu, str. Calea Șurii Mari, nr. 21, cod 550089, Jud. Sibiu	0269/223.069 office-sibiu@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Teleorman	Comuna Nanov , Județul Teleorman	0247-319638
L.S.V.S.A. Timiș	Timisoara, Str. Surorile Martir Caceu Nr.4, Jud. Timiș	0256-204911 office-timis@ansv.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Tulcea	Tulcea, str. Babadag, nr.165. bl.B-2, Mezanin, Jud. Tulcea	0240-533962 office-tulcea@ansv.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Vaslui	Bârlad, str. Trestiana, nr. 2, cod 731030, Jud. Vaslui	0235-421121, 0235-421413 office-vaslui@ansv.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Vrancea	Focsani, B-dul Brailiei, nr. 121 bis, cod 620122, Jud. Vrancea	0237-215561, 0237-232727 office-vrancea@ansv.ro

February 2010

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 positive sample found in Romania. Also here, is test the sensitivity of antimicrobials from each isolate.

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

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 1168/2006, 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 be serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme. In general the sensitivity of a panel of 10 antimicrobials will be determined.

1.5 Official controls

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 1168/2006.

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 1168/2006.

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.

1.6 Measures taken by the Competent Authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella* spp. have been detected

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 1168/2006 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 1168/2006 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 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.

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 or 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 1168/2006 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 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.

1.7 Relevant national legislation.

- N.S.V.F.S.A President **Order no. 34** to approve the sanitary veterinary norm regarding to monitoring zoonoses and zoonotic agents

- 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

- N.S.V.F.S.A President **Order no. 205** for the approval of national reference laboratories and duties

- N.S.V.F.S.A President **Order no. 160** for the approval of the sanitary veterinary norm regarding the community reference laboratory for the zoonoses epidemiology and Salmonella and the national reference laboratory for Salmonella

1.8 Financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses operators in the context of the National Control Programme

In laying hens 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.

The amount to compensate the animal owners in the context SNCP 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 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.

2. Food and Feed businesses covered by the programme.

The programme for the control of *Salmonella* in laying hes is part of the controls along the whole food chain.

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

The structure of the laying hens flocks and holding in Romania is presented below:

Total			
Laying hens	470	7076001	161

2.2 The structure of the production of food

At the end of the laying flock production period the birds are slaughtered and may go for human consumption. 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**. Eggs sold at retail level within Romania are required to be marked with (stamped) with a code identifying the establishment (production site), country of origin and method of production (i.e organic, free range, barn or cage).

2.3 Relevant guides for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines

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

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/1%20Ghidul_Crescatorului-protectia_si_bunastarea_gainilor_ouaipare_219ro.pdf

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/4%20Ghid_privind_protectia_animalelor_in_timpul_sacrificarii_222ro.pdf

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/5%20Ghid_privind_protectia_si_bunastarea_animalelor_in_timpul_transportului_223ro.pdf

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/6%20Ghid_privind_protectia_animalelor_in_timpul_ucidenii_224ro.pdf

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/7%20Ghid_Regulamentul_1_2005_privind_protectia_animalelor_in_timpul_transportului_225ro.pdf

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/ghid%20rozaicare%20-%20salmonella_12404ro.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.

2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

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 Competent Authority carries out inspections on farms for animal welfare reasons, to take samples for residues to administer and enforce the legislation on marketing of eggs 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.

2.5 Registration of farms

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 poultry breeding flocks of more than 250 birds are included in the Salmonella National Control Programme.

2.6 Record-keeping at farms

- a. All laying hens flock operators are required to keep records of veterinary medicines use, including vaccines, which must be available for inspection.
- b. Records relating to movement of flocks on to/off the holding must be kept.
- c. Records giving details of sampling for *Salmonella* and results will be kept either at the holding or be readily available.

2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

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.

2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

It is required for 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.

PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: Romania

Disease: Salmonella Enteritidis and Typhimurium in Laying hens (GALLUS gallus)

Year of implementation: 2011

Reference of this document: National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority
No. /

Contact : Dr. Nicolae LAZĂR,
Sanitary Veterinary General Director,
phone: +4 021 315 78 75;
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Date sent to the Commission : 30.04.2010

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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 1168/2006. The national control programme for *Salmonella* in laying hens flock was coming into effect in January 2008.

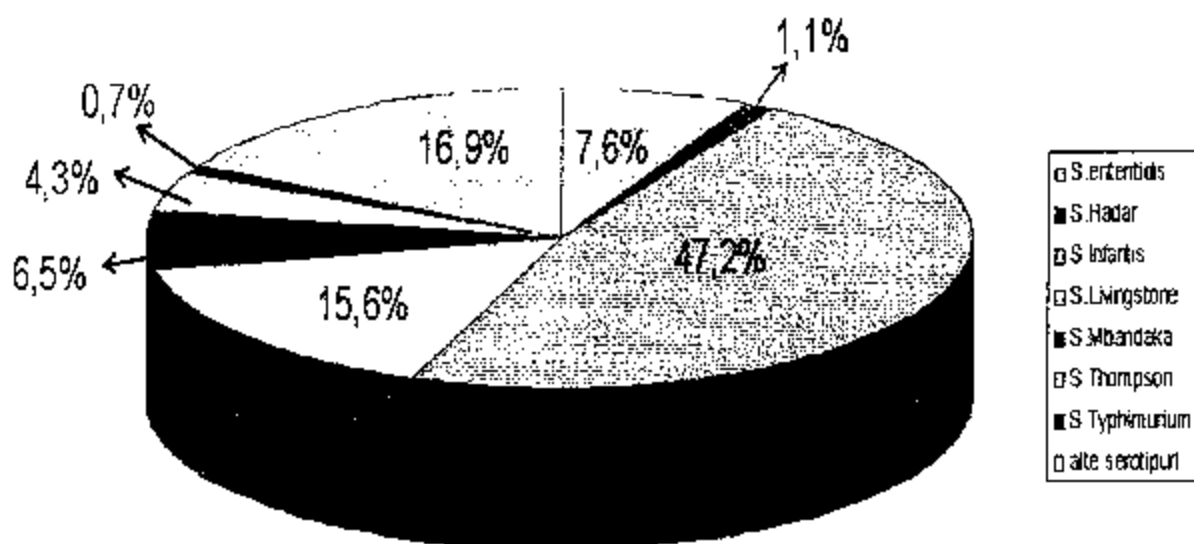
In line with Regulation EC No 1003/2005 since 01 January 2007 the programme includes the control of *Salmonella Enteritidis*, *Salmonella Typhimurium*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis* and *S. Virchow*. As a result of the control programme the number of *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium*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

The incidence of various serotypes of Salmonella in poultry, in 2009

NO.	SEROTYPE	NO. OF STRAINS in Gallus gallus	NO. OF STRAINS in other birds	TOTAL NO. OF STRAINS
22.	S. Amsterdam	6	2	
23.	S. Anatum	2		
24.	S. Bovismorbificans	1		
25.	S. Bredeney	1		
26.	S. Enteritidis	41	4	
27.	S. Galinarum S	2	33	
28.	S. Glostrup	8		
29.	S. Hadar	6	2	
30.	S. Heidelberg	2		
31.	S. Infantis	254		
32.	S. Kambole	3		
33.	S. Livingstone	84		
34.	S. Mbandaka	35		
35.	S. Montevideo	4		
36.	S. Newport	5		
37.	S. Senftenberg	34		
38.	S. Taksony	4		
39.	S. Tennessee	15		
40.	S. Thompson	23		
41.	S. Typhimurium	4	6	
42.	S. Uganda	4		
TOTAL		538	47	585

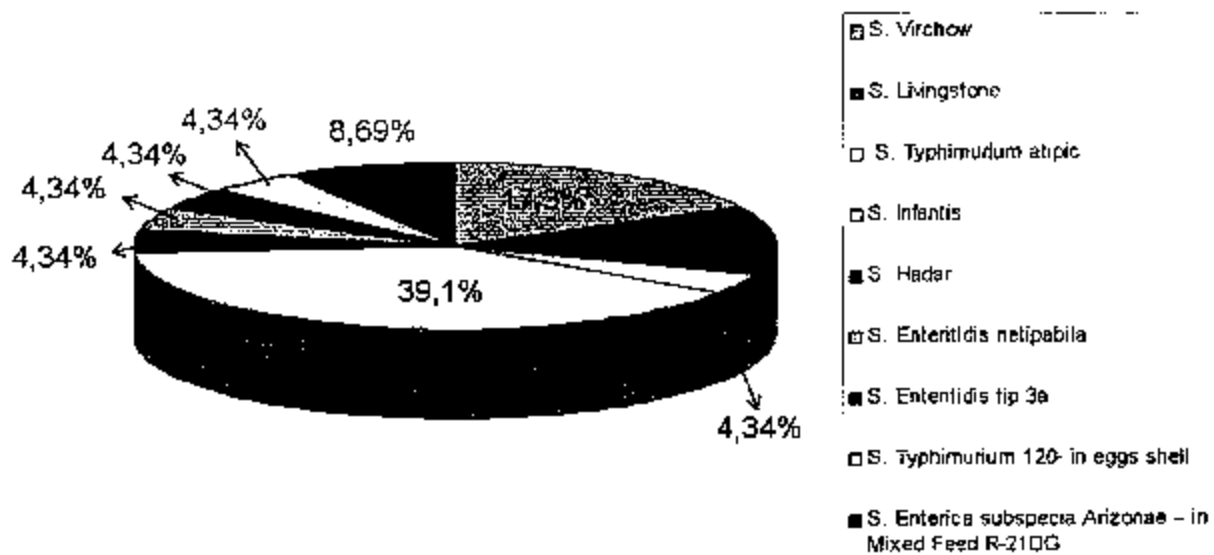
Graphic representation of Salmonella serotypes identify in 2009 in Gallus gallus poultry (at farm level)



The incidence of various serotypes of Salmonella in food (*Gallus gallus* poultry) and poultry feed, in 2009 in Roumania

No	Food		Feed			
	Serotype	Nr.	Serotype	Nr.		
1.	S. Virchow	4	S. Typhimurium 120- in eggs shell	1	S. Enterica subspccia Arizonae – in Mixed Feed R-21DG	2
2.	S. Livingstone	3				
3.	S. Typhimurium atipic	1				
4.	S. infantis	9				
5.	S. Hadar	1				
6.	S. Enteritidis nclipabila	1				
7.	S. Enteritidis tip 3a	1				
8.	Total no. of strain found					23

Graphic representation of Salmonella serotypes identify in 2009 in food (*Gallus gallus* poultry) and poultry feed



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

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) 1168/2006.

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 1168/2006/EC and Regulation 1177/2006/ EC.

Target animal population

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.

The number of holdings and flocks in laying hens sector in 2009 are shown in the table below.

Table . Number of holdings and flocks in the laying hens sector

RO121-AB	Laying hens	5	138860	5
RO421-AR	Laying hens	6	52250	2
RO311-AG	Laying hens	11	183162	5
RO211-BC	Laying hens	15	103409	2
RO111-BH	Laying hens	22	90000	9
RO112-BN	Laying hens	4	90500	4
RO212-BT	Laying hens	1	21757	1
RO221-BR	Laying hens	36	1065613	4
RO122-BV	Laying hens	6	87942	3
RO321-BUC	Laying hens	0	0	0
RO222-BZ	Laying hens	0	0	0
RO312-CL	Laying hens	0	0	0

RO422-CS	Laying hens	1	38901	1
RO113-CJ	Laying hens	27	119598	11
RO223-CT	Laying hens	16	372079	2
RO123-CV	Laying hens	10	184156	2
RO313-DB	Laying hens	29	689216	4
RO411-DJ	Laying hens	0	0	0
RO224-GL	Laying hens	33	522418	9
RO314-GR	Laying hens	36	638718	4
RO412-GJ	Laying hens	6	28190	1
RO124-HR	Laying hens	1	19601	1
RO423-HD	Laying hens	23	273863	5
RO315-IL	Laying hens	9	224994	2
RO213-IS	Laying hens	3	35200	1
RO322-IF	Laying hens	0	0	0
RO114-MM	Laying hens	19	202632	11
RO413-MH	Laying hens	1	10000	1
RO126-MS	Laying hens	29	191.970	17
RO214-NT	Laying hens	13	82795	5
RO414-OT	Laying hens	12	196301	4
RO316-PH	Laying hens	4	13429	1
RO116-SJ	Laying hens	4	110947	4
RO115-SM	Laying hens	13	125510	10
RO126-SB	Laying hens	21	164538	7
RO215-SV	Laying hens	2	4000	2
RO317-TR	Laying hens	3	180000	3
RO424-TM	Laying hens	21	182510	11
RO225-TL	Laying hens	0	0	0
RO415-VL	Laying hens	3	49300	1
RO226-VN	Laying hens	5	131913	1
RO216-VS	Laying hens	20	449729	5
Total	Laying hens	470	7076001	161

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 1168/2006 EC. We have also taken into account Regulation 1177/2006 EC.

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme: 3 years

First year: 2009

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

Last year: 2011

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- killing of positive animals
- Extended slaughter or killing
- Disposal of products

- other measures

4.2. Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme:

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, Str. Negustori, nr. 1B, sect. 2, cod poștal 023951, tel: 0374.150.200, fax: 3124967; e-mail: office@ansv.ro

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

- for implementing at central level of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 provisions regarding animal health status is **Sanitary Veterinary General Directorate** ;
- In respect of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 provisions concerning official controls performed in view to ensure the checking of compliance with the feed and food law the main body at central level is **Inspection and Control Directorate**.
- Concerning the slaughter of flocks, the **Hygiene and Veterinary Epidemiology 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 **The Directorate for Technical Coordination of Reference Institutes, Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories, Pharmacovigilance and Animal Nutrition**
- 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.

NATIONAL REFERENCE LABORATORY FOR SALMONELLOSIS IN ANIMALS

Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health

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 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

NATIONAL REFERENCE LABORATORY FOR SALMONELLOSIS IN FOOD AND FEED

Hygiene Institute for Sanitary Veterinary Public Health

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](mailto:iispv@iispv.ro)

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 2010 is show in the link below:

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.
- (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:

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

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 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.

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

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.

4.4.2. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals: Not applicable.

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

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 terms of legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result:

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 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 1168/2006 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 1168/2006 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 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 or 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 1168/2006 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 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 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..

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 (antibiotics and sulfamides)

4.4.5. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds: Not applicable.

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.

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 terms of legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination ...) of the disease.

The legal basis is the provisions of the **Regulation 2160/2003/EC**, **Regulation 1168/2006/EC** and **Regulation 1177/2006 EC**.

The vaccination against *Salmonella* in laying hens it is not mandatory in Romania, but the CCA strongly recommender this. In case the owner of the flock wants to vaccinate against *Salmonella* he will send his vaccination programme to the local CA. 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 vaccinate against *Salmonella*.

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 1168/2006. 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 1168/2006 (**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 taken according to the table below.

The number of sites from which separate faeces samples (minimum 1g each) are to be taken in order to make a composite sample shall be as follows:

Number of birds kept in a building	Number of faeces samples to be taken in the building
1-24	Number equal to the number of birds up to a maximum of 20
25-29	20
30-39	25
40-49	30
50-59	35
60-89	40
90-199	50
200-499	55
500 or more	60

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 1168/2006.

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

Monitoring by operators shall take place according to Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 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 1168/2006.

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 1168/2006.

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

4. Measures of the submitted programme

Transport and preparation of the samples:

Samples shall be sent to the approved laboratories within 24 hours after collection or in exceptional cases in maximum 48 hours after it has been harvested. The samples shall be kept refrigerated until they will be sent to 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, MSR/V) 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 phage typing 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.

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

In laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* financial assistance is provided in the context of the control programme. This is set up by the **Gouvernement 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

This information was given in the point 4.4.

5. General description of the benefits:

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.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last year:

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2009

Situation on date: 31.12.2009

Animal species: laying hens (*Gallus gallus*)

Disease: zoonotic salmonellosis

Region (Country+NUTS CODE)	Type of flocks (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals under the programme	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive flocks (e)		Number of flocks depopulated		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed		Quantity of the eggs destroyed (number or kg)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg)	
							Serotypes targeted in the control programme (f)	Other serotypes (g)	Serotypes as targeted in the control programme (f)	Other serotypes (g)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme (f)	Other serotypes (g)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme (f)	Other serotypes (g)		
RO121-AB	Laying hens	5	138860	5	138860	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO421-AR	Laying hens	6	52250	6	52250	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO311-AG	Laying hens	11	183162	11	183162	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO211-BC	Laying hens	15	103409	15	103409	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO111-BJ	Laying hens	5	90000	2	60000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO112-BN	Laying hens	4	90500	4	90500	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO212-BT	Laying hens	1	21757	1	21757	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO221-BR	Laying hens	36	1065613	36	1065613	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO122-BV	Laying hens	6	87942	6	87942	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO321-BUC	Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO222-BZ	Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RO116-SJ	Laying hens	4	110947	4	110947	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO115-SM	Laying hens	13	125510	13	125510	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO126-SB	Laying hens	21	164538	21	164538	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO215-SV	Laying hens	2	4000	2	4000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO317-TR	Laying hens	3	180000	3	180000	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO424-TM	Laying hens	21	182510	21	182510	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO225-TL	Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO415-VL	Laying hens	3	49300	3	49300	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO226-VN	Laying hens	5	131913	5	131913	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO216-VS	Laying hens	20	449729	20	449729	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Laying hens	453	7076001	432	7035761	420	1suspicion	5	0	4	0	0	49920	0	0	0	0	0

6.4 Data on vaccination programme

Data not available

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing :to investigate the presence of Salmonella in laying flocks

Disease (a): zoonotic Salmonella Animal species:

Region (b)	Type of the test (c)	Target population (d)	Type of sample (e)	Objective (f)	Number of planned tests
All regions	Bacteriological	Laying hens	Faeces boot/sock swabs	Surveillance	3000
	Bacteriological	Laying hens	Faeces boot/sock swabs	Confirmation	1000
Total	-	-	-	-	4000

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Description of the test

(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals

(e) Description of the sample (faeces)

(f) Description of the objective (e.g. qualification, surveillance, confirmation of suspected cases, monitoring of campaigns, seroconversion, control on detected vaccinas, testing of vaccine , control of vaccination

7.1.2. Targets on testing of laying flocks

Year: 2011

Animal species: Gallus gallus

Disease/infection(a): Zoonotic Salmonella

Region	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total n° of flocks under the programme	Total n° of animals under the programme	Expected n° of flocks to be checked ^(d)	Number of flocks ^(b) expected to be positive ^(a)			Number of flocks expected to be depopulated	Total n° of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ^(f)	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ^(g)	Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg.) ^(h)
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)				
All regions	Laying hens	600	10000000	600	10000000	600	25	25	50	50	50	1000000	0
Total	Laying hens	600	10000000	600	10000000	600	25	25	50	50	50	1000000	0

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

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

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

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

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

7.2. Targets on vaccination

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination of laying hens flocks- Data not available

Disease ^(a): Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal species: gallus gallus

Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Targets on vaccination programme			No of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
			No of herds in vaccination programme	No of herds expected to be vaccinated	No of animals expected to be vaccinated	
All regions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

The vaccination is not mandatory and the costs regarding purchase of vaccine doses and the vaccination are incurred by the business operators.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme¹

Costs mentioned below are estimated for a one-year period (1 of January 2011-31 of December 2011.)

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis					
	Test: Positive bacteriological exam for Salmonella spp.detection	1000	24,73	24730	YES
	Test: Negative bacteriological exam for Salmonella spp.detection	2000	16,73	33460	YES
	Test : Salmonella spp. serotyping	1000	37,31	37310	YES
	Test : the detection of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect in tissues from birds from flocks tested for Salmonella with HPI,C method	2000	79,81	159620	YES
1.2. Cost of sampling					
	Disposable sterile containers for sampling of faeces	3000	0,5	1500	NO
	One use gloves-pairs	3000	0,1	300	NO
	Boot swabs	3000	2	6000	
1.3. Other costs					
	Overcoats	6000	1	6000	NO
2. Vaccination					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine					
2.2. Distribution costs					
2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					
3. Slaughter and destruction					

3.1. Compensation of animals	Compensation for the value of a commercial laying bird of <i>Gallus gallus</i> culled	1000000	5	5000000	YES
	Compensation for table eggs of <i>Gallus gallus</i> destroyed	10000000	0.10	1000000	YES
3.2. Transport costs		-	-	-	-
3.3. Destruction costs		-	-	-	-
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering		-	-	-	-
3.5 Costs from treatment of products (eggs, hatching eggs, heat treat of broilers, etc)		-	-	-	-
4. Cleaning and disinfection					
	Test: Bacteriological test to verify the efficiency of disinfection of poultry houses after depopulation of a Salmonella-positive flock	20000	4.1	82000	YES
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					
7. Other costs					
TOTAL				€ 6350920	YES

Romanian National Control Programme for *Salmonella* in Broilers (*Gallus gallus*) 2011

Part A

a. Aim of the programme

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 646/2007 which is a maximum percentage of broiler flocks remaining positive for *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* for 1% or less by 31 December 2011.

b. Sampling programme

The National Control Programme for *Salmonella* 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 646/2007 EC**. We have also taken into account the Regulation 1177/2006 EC provisions and some amendments of Regulation 1168/2006 EC.

The programme was elaborated in compliance with the requirements of Council Regulation (EC) No **646/2007** of 12 June 2007 implementing Regulation (EC) No **2160/2003** of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in broilers and repealing Regulation (EC) No **1091/2005**.

c. Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) no 2160/2003

Specific requirement concerning fresh meat

When the broilers are confirmed for 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 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.

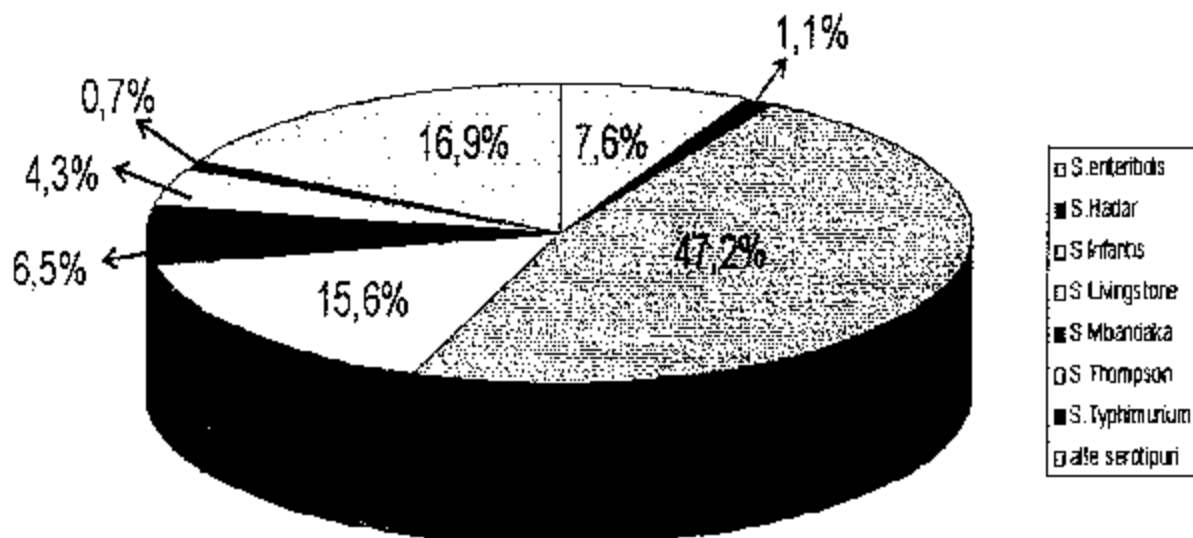
1. General

1.1 Summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis in Romania

The incidence of various serotypes of Salmonella in poultry farms, in 2009 in Roumania

NO.	SEROTYPE	NO. OF STRAINS in Gallus gallus	NO. OF STRAINS in other birds	TOTAL NO. OF STRAINS
1.	S. Amsterdam	6	2	
2.	S. Anatum	2		
3.	S. Bovismorbificans	1		
4.	S. Bredeney	1		
5.	S. Enteritidis	41	4	
6.	S. Gallinarum S	2	33	
7.	S. Glostrup	8		
8.	S. Hadar	6	2	
9.	S. Heidelberg	2		
10.	S. Infantis	254		
11.	S. Kamboh	3		
12.	S. Livingstone	84		
13.	S. Mbandaka	35		
14.	S. Montevideo	4		
15.	S. Newport	5		
16.	S. Senftenberg	34		
17.	S. Taksony	4		
18.	S. Tennessee	15		
19.	S. Thompson	23		
20.	S. Typhimurium	4	6	
21.	S. Uganda	4		
TOTAL		538	47	585

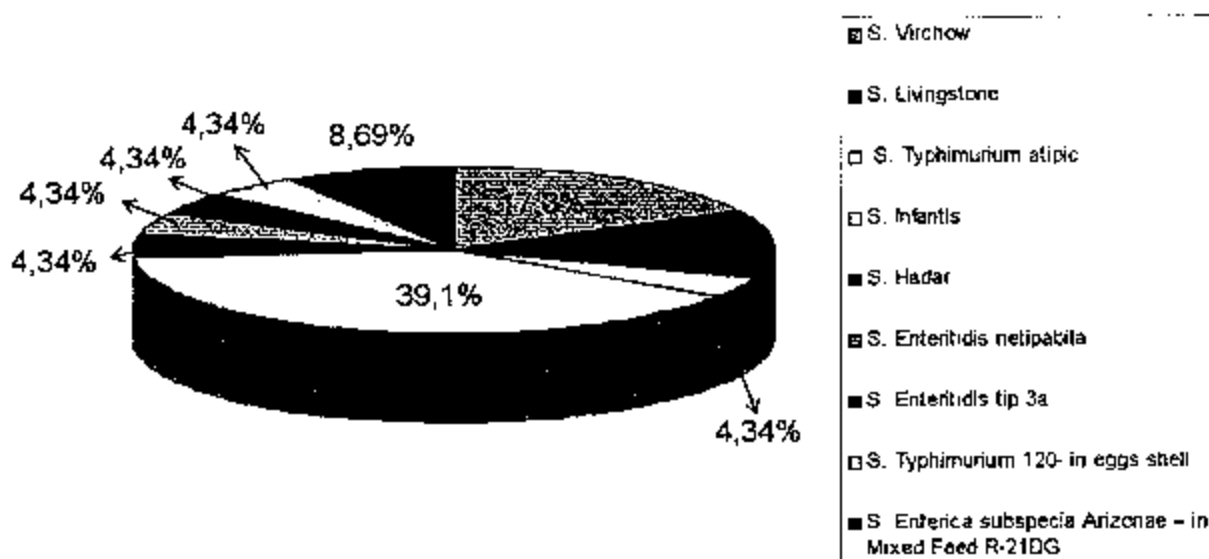
Graphic representation of Salmonella serotypes identify in 2009 in Gallus gallus poultry (at farm level)



The incidence of various serotypes of Salmonella in food (Gallus gallus poultry) and poultry feed, in 2009 in Romania

No					Feed	
	Serotype	Nr.	Serotype	Nr.	Serotype	Nr.
1.	S. Virchow	4	S. Typhimurium 120- in eggs shell	1	S. Enterica subspecies Arizonae - in Mixed Feed R-21DG	2
2.	S. Livingstone	3				
3.	S. Typhimurium atipic	1				
4.	S. Infantis	9				
5.	S. Hadar	1				
6.	S. Enteritidis netipabila	1				
7.	S. Enteritidis tip 3a	1				
8.	Total no. of strain found					23

Graphic representation of Salmonella serotypes identify in 2009 in food (*Gallus gallus* poultry) and poultry feed



1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant Competent Authorities

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

AUTORITATEA NAȚIONALĂ SANITARĂ VETERINARĂ ȘI PENTRU SIGURANȚA ALIMENTELOR

București, Str. Negustorii, nr. 1B, sect. 2, cod poștal 023951; tel: 0374 150 200, fax: 3124967; e-mail: office@ansv.ro

The departments 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 General 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 and Control Directorate**

- Concerning the slaughter of broilers flocks, the **Hygiene and Veterinary Epidemiology 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 1831/2003 on feed hygiene at the central level is **The Directorate for Technical Coordination of Reference Institutes, Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories, Pharmacovigilance and Animal Nutrition**
- at county level for implementing the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, 882/2004 and 1831/2003 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.

NATIONAL REFERENCE LABORATORY FOR SALMONELLOSIS IN ANIMALS

Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health

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

NATIONAL REFERENCE LABORATORY FOR SALMONELLOSIS IN FOOD AND FEED

Hygiene Institute and Veterinary Public Health
 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](mailto:iispv@iispv.ro)

1.3 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analyzed

Diagnostics: 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 2010 is show below:

DENUMIREA	ADRESA	TELEFON/ E-MAIL
I.D.S.A	București, Str. Dr.Staicovici, nr.63, sector 5, Cod 050557	0374/322.013 office@idah.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Alba	Alba Iulia, Str. Lalelelor nr.7A, Cod 510217, Jud. Alba	0258/835.915 office-alba@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Bacău	Bacau, Str Bucovinei, Nr 21, Jud. Bacău	0234/586.233, int.111 office-bacau@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Bihor	Oradea Str. Ion Bogdan nr. 37, Cod 410125, Jud. Bihor	0259/266.141 office-bihor@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Bistrița-Năsăud	Bistrița, Str. Tarpiului 26, Cod 420062, Jud. Bistrița Năsăud	0263/206.027; 0263/224.974 office-bistrita-nasaud@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Botoșani	Botosani , Str Tudor Vladimirescu Nr.17, Jud. Botoșani	0231/512.766 office-botosani@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Brașov	Brasov, Str. Calea Feldioarei Nr. 20 A, Cod 500450, Jud. Brașov	0268/440.257 office-brasov@ansvsa.ro dsvbv@rdslink.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Brăila	Brăila, str. Calea Galați, nr.344, Cod 810385, Jud. Brăila	0239/610.689 dsv@braila.rdsnet.ro office-braila@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Buzău	Buzau, Str. Horticolei, nr. 58 bis, Jud. Buzau	0238-725001 0238-725002 office-buzau@ansv.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Călărași	Călărași, Str. Prelungirea Dobrogei , nr. 4, Jud.Călărași	0242/313.676, office-calarasi@ansvsa.ro ; office_dsv@satline.ro ;
L.S.V.S.A. Covasna	Sfântu Gheorghe, Str. Ciucului nr. 149; Cod 520036, Jud. Covasna	0267/351.712 office-covasna@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Dâmbovița	Târgoviște, Str. I.C. Brătianu, nr. 35, Cod 130055, Jud. Dâmbovița	0372/737818 office-dambovita@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Galați	Galați, Str.Cezar nr.8 bis, Cod 800190, Jud. Galați	0236/412.123

		dsvgalati@yahoo.com dsvgalati_office@yahoo.com
L.S.V.S.A. Giurgiu	Giurgiu, Str. Bucuresti nr.72, Jud. Giurgiu	0246/ 230.491 office-giurgiu@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Gorj	Târgul-Jiu, Str.Ecaterina Teodorescu Nr.523. Jud. Gorj	0253/226.033 dsv@intergorj.ro office-gorj@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Ialomita	Slobozia, str. Lacului, nr. 12 , Jud. Ialomita	0243/ 232.069 dsvsa-ialomita@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Iasi	Iasi, Alcea Mihail Sadoveanu 10, Jud. Iasi	0232-267501 office-iasi@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Maramures	Baia Mare, Str. Vasile Alecsandri, Nr. 66, Jud. Maramures	0262/ 224.031 office-maramures@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Mures	Târgu Mures, str. Podeni nr.10 cod 540253, Jud. Mures	0265/ 314.975 office-mures@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Neamt	Piatra Neamt, Alcea Tiparului, nr. 12, cod 610263, Jud. Neamt	0233/ 223.259 office-neamt@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Satu Mare	Satu Mare, Str. Lăcrinioarei, Nr. 37, cod poștal 440067, Jud.Satu Mare	0261/ 715.956 office-satu-mare@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Salaj	Sălaj , Zalău, Str. Tipografilor, Nr. 4, cod 450122 Jud. Sălaj	0260 /612124 office-salaj@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Sibiu	Sibiu, str. Calea Șurii Mari, nr. 21, cod 550089, Jud. Sibiu	0269/223.069 office-sibiu@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Teleorman	Comuna Nanov, Județul Teleorman	0247-319638
L.S.V.S.A. Timis	Timisoara, Str. Surorile Martir Cacetu Nr.4, Jud. Timis	0256-204911 office-timis@ansv.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Tulcea	Tulcea, str.Babadag, nr.165, bl.B-2, Mezanin, Jud. Tulcea	0240-533962 office-tulcea@ansv.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Vaslui	Bârlad, str. Trestiana, nr. 2, cod 731030, Jud.Vaslui	0235-421121, 0235-421413 office-vaslui@ansv.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Vrancea	Focsani,B-dul Brailei, nr. 121 bis, cod 620122, Jud.Vrancea	0237-215561, 0237-232727 office-vrancea@ansv.ro

February 2010

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 positive sample found in Romania. Also here, is test the sensitivity of antimicrobials from each isolate.

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

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 646/2007 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, 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* will also be phage typed. In general the sensitivity of a panel of 10 antimicrobials will be determined.

1.5 Official controls

In accordance with EC Regulation No 646/2007provisions, 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 646/2007 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.

1.6 Measures taken by the Competent Authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of Salmonella spp. have been detected

In case of suspicion or conformation 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.

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 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 646/2007. 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.

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

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

1.7 Relevant national legislation.

- N.S.V.F.S.A President **Order no. 34** to approve the sanitary veterinary norm regarding to monitoring zoonoses and zoonotic agents

- 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

- N.S.V.F.S.A President **Order no. 205** for the approval of national reference laboratories and duties

- N.S.V.F.S.A President **Order no. 160** for the approval of the sanitary veterinary norm regarding the community reference laboratory for the zoonoses epidemiology and Salmonella and the national reference laboratory for Salmonella

1.8 Financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses operators in the context of the National Control Programme

In broilers 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

The amount to compensate the animal owners in the context SNCP 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 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.

2. Food and Feed businesses covered by the programme.

The programme for the control of *Salmonella* in broilers of *Gallus gallus* is part of the controls along the whole food chain.

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

The structure of the broilers flocks in Romania is presented in the table below

Roumania (all counties)	Broiler	4375	135241389	261

2.2 The structure of the production of food

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)

2.3 Relevant guides for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines

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

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/1%20Ghidul_Crescatorului-protectia_si_bunastarea_gainilor_ouatoare_219ro.pdf

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/4%20Ghid_privind_protectia_animalelor_in_timpul_sacrificarii_222ro.pdf

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/5%20Ghid_privind_protectia_si_bunastarea_animalelor_in_timpul_transportului_223ro.pdf

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/6%20Ghid_privind_protectia_animalelor_in_timpul_uciderii_224ro.pdf

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/7%20Ghid_Regulamentul_1_2005_privind_protectia_animalelor_in_timpul_transportului_225ro.pdf

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/ghid%20rozatoare%20-%20salmonella_12404ro.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

2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

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.

2.5 Registration of farms

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.

2.6 Record-keeping at farms

a. All broiler flock operators are required to keep records of veterinary medicines use, including vaccines, which must be available for inspection.

b. Records relating to movement of flocks on to/off the holding must be kept.

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

2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

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.

2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

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.

PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: Romania

Disease: Salmonella Enteritidis and Typhimurium in broilers poultry (GALLUS gallus)

Year of implementation: 2011

Reference of this document: National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority
No. /

Contact : Dr. Niculae LAZĂR,
Sanitary Veterinary General Director,
phone: +4 021 315 78 75;
fax: +4021 31249 67,
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Date sent to the Commission : 30.04.2010

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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. 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.

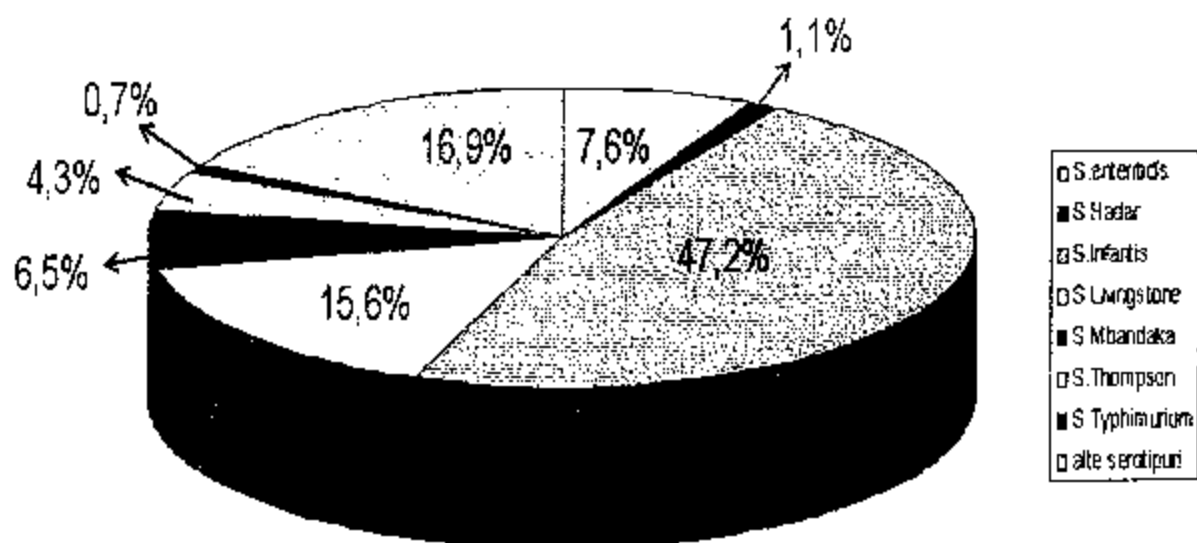
The success of the control programme in breeding flocks means that the day old chicks of broilers which are placed on farms should be free of S. *Enteritidis* and S. *Typhimurium*.

In Roumania 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 incidence of various serotypes of Salmonella in poultry, in 2009

NO.	SEROTYPE	NO. OF STRAINS in Gallus gallus	NO. OF STRAINS in other birds	TOTAL NO. OF STRAINS
22	S. Amsterdam	6	2	
23	S. Anatum	2		
24	S. Bovismorbificans	1		
25	S. Bredeney	1		
26	S. Enteritidis	41	4	
27	S. Gallinarum S.	2	33	
28	S. Glogstrup	8		
29	S. Hadar	6	2	
30	S. Heidelberg	2		
31	S. Infantis	254		
32	S. Karbole	3		
33	S. Livingstone	84		
34	S. Mbandaka	35		
35	S. Montevideo	4		
36	S. Newport	5		
37	S. Senftenberg	34		
38	S. Taksony	4		
39	S. Tennessee	15		
40	S. Thompson	23		
41	S. Typhimurium	4	6	
42	S. Uganda	4		
TOTAL		538	47	585

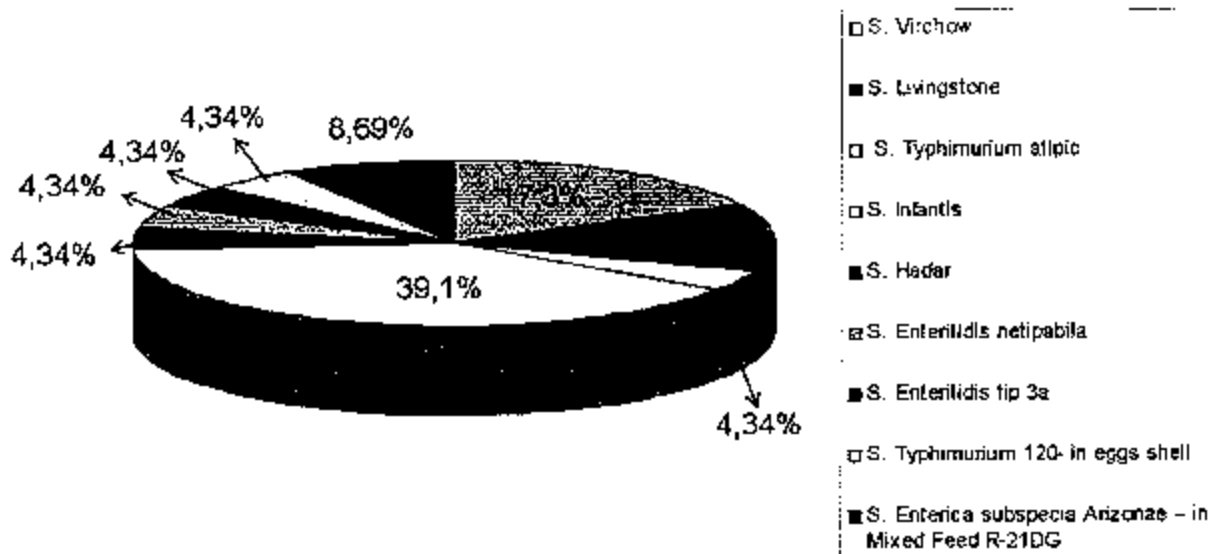
Graphic representation of Salmonella serotypes identify in 2009 in Gallus gallus poultry (at farm level)



The incidence of various serotypes of Salmonella in food (*Gallus gallus* poultry) and poultry feed, in 2009 in Roumania

No	Meat		Feed	
	Serotype	Nr.	Serotype	Nr.
1.	S. Virchow	4	S. Typhimurium 120- in eggs shell	1
2.	S. Livingstone	3		
3.	S. Typhimurium atipic	1		
4.	S. Infantis	9		
5.	S. Hadar	1		
6.	S. Enteritidis netipabila	1		
7.	S. Enteritidis tip 3a	1		
8.	Total no. of strain found			23

Graphic representation of Salmonella serotypes identify in 2009 in food (*Gallus gallus* poultry) and poultry feed



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

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 2010. The main objective of our programme for the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* and in broilers flocks of *Gallus gallus* shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of positive flocks to 1 % or less by 31 December 2010

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 number of holdings and broiler flocks in the broiler sector in 2009 are shown in the table below.

Table . Number of holdings and flocks in the broiler sector

RO121-AB	BROILER	77	1150000	12
RO421-AR	BROILER	5	336000	1
RO311-AG	BROILER	151	7945670	6
RO211-BC	BROILER	682	15710000	12
RO111-BH	BROILER	185	3852500	16
RO112-BN	BROILER	7	104700	4
RO212-BT	BROILER	6	148780	5
RO221-BR	BROILER	0	0	0
RO122-BV	BROILER	173	1602249	13
RO321-BUC	BROILER	0	0	0
RO222-BZ	BROILER	438	12845086	6
RO312-CL	BROILER	227	24000000	21
RO422-CS	BROILER	29	4539000	5
RO113-CJ	BROILER	51	815000	13
RO223-CT	BROILER	43	906000	8
RO123-CV	BROILER	26	191000	2
RO313-DB	BROILER	84	10540000	8
RO411-DJ	BROILER	21	2438000	5
RO224-GL	BROILER	6	417491	2
RO314-GR	BROILER	523	9676221	8
RO412-GJ	BROILER	36	132332	4
RO124-HR	BROILER	6	25500	1
RO423-HD	BROILER	170	2140000	3
RO315-IL	BROILER	412	10605550	15
RO213-IS	BROILER	90	10340955	13
RO322-IF	BROILER	0	0	2

RO114-MM	BROILER	19	312245	7
RO413-MH	BROILER	0	0	0
RO125-MS	BROILER	12	960000	2
RO214-NT	BROILER	1	20000	2
RO414-OT	BROILER	2	60000	2
RO316-PH	BROILER	136	917822	15
RO116-SJ	BROILER	3	322002	3
RO115-SM	BROILER	57	1500000	12
RO126-SB	BROILER	157	2440000	3
RO215-SV	BROILER	0	0	0
RO317-TR	BROILER	68	1800000	2
RO424-TM	BROILER	11	558500	3
RO226-TL	BROILER	0	0	0
RO415-VL	BROILER	196	1897793	5
RO226-VN	BROILER	195	3362050	6
RO216-VS	BROILER	70	628943	15
Total	BROILER	4375	135241389	261

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 646/2007 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

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme: 3 years

First year: 2009

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

Last year: 2011

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- killing of positive animals
- Extended slaughter or killing
- Disposal of products
- other measures

4.2. Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme:

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

AUTORITATEA NAȚIONALĂ SANITARĂ VETERINARĂ ȘI PENTRU SIGURANȚA ALIMENTELOR

București, Str. Negustori, nr. 1B, sect. 2, cod poștal 023951; tel: 0374.160.200, fax 3124967; e-mail: office@ansv.ro

The departments responsible for implementing the National Control Programme of *Salmonella* in broilers are:

- for implementing at central level of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 provisions regarding animal health status is **Sanitary Veterinary General Directorate** ;
- In respect of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 provisions concerning official controls performed in view to ensure the checking of

compliance with the feed and food law the main body at central level is **Inspection and Control Directorate**.

- Concerning the slaughter of broilers flocks, the **Hygiene and Veterinary Epidemiology 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 **The Directorate for Technical Coordination of Reference Institutes, Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories, Pharmacovigilance and Animal Nutrition**
- 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.

NATIONAL REFERENCE LABORATORY FOR SALMONELLOSIS IN ANIMALS

Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health

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 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

NATIONAL REFERENCE LABORATORY FOR SALMONELLOSIS IN FOOD AND FEED

Hygiene Institute for Sanitary Veterinary Public Health

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](mailto:iispv@iispv.ro)

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 2010 is show in the link below:

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.

(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:

The National Control Programme will be implemented throughout Romania, covering all the national territory and will cover all broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus*.

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

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 obliged to take samples to verify the efficiency of the disinfection. The official veterinarian takes 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.

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

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 purpose, 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 terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals: Not applicable.

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

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 terms of legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result:

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

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 646/2007. 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 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 terms of legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds: Not applicable.

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.

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 terms of legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination ...) of the disease.

The legal basis is the provisions of the *Regulation 2160/2003/EC*, *Regulation 646/2007/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 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 646/2007 (**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' in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2007 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. 646/2007 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.

In that detection method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSR/V) 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 terms of legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

In broilers flocks of *Gallus gallus* financial assistance is provided in the context of the control programme. This is set up by the **Gouvernement 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

This information was given in the point 4.4.

5. General description of the benefits:

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.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last year:

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2009

Situation on date: 31.12.2009

Animal species: broiler (Gallus gallus)

Disease: zoonotic salmonellosis

Region (County+ NUTS CODE)	Type of flocks(b)	Total number of flocks (b)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked(d)	Number of positive flocks (e)		Number of flocks depopulated		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed		Quantity of the eggs destroyed (number or kg)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg)	
							Serotypes targeted in the control programme (f)	Other serotypes (g)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme (f)	Other serotypes (g)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme (f)	Other serotypes (g)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme (f)	Other serotypes(g)		
RO121-AB	BROILER	77	1150000	77	1150000	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO421-AR	BROILER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO311-AG	BROILER	151	7945670	151	7945670	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO211-BC	BROILER	682	15710000	682	15710000	682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO111-BH	BROILER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO112-BN	BROILER	7	104700	7	104700	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO212-BT	BROILER	6	148780	6	148780	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO221-BR	BROILER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO122-BV	BROILER	173	1602249	173	1602249	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO321-BUC	BROILER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO221-BZ	BROILER	438	12845086	438	12845086	438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO312-CL	BROILER	227	24000000	227	24000000	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO422-CS	BROILER	29	4539000	29	4539000	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO113-CJ	BROILER	51	815000	51	815000	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO223-CT	BROILER	43	906000	39	870000	32	1(Sentf enberg)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO123-CV	BROILER	26	191000	26	191000	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO313-DB	BROILER	84	10540000	84	10540000	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO411-DJ	BROILER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO234-GI	BROILER	6	417491	6	413210	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO314-GR	BROILER	523	9676221	523	9676221	523	0	148	0	14B	0	3026563	0	0	0	0

6.4 Data on vaccination programme

Not applicable

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing :to investigate the presence of Salmonella in broiler flocks

Disease (a): zoonotic Salmonella Animal species:

Region (b)	Type of the test (c)	Target population (d)	Type of sample (e)	Objective (f)	Number of planned tests
All regions	Bacteriological	Broiler	Faeces boot/sock swabs	Surveillance	5000
	Bacteriological	Broiler	Faeces boot/sock swabs	Confirmation	1000
Total	-	-	-	-	6000

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Description of the test

(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals

(e) Description of the sample (faeces)

(f) Description of the objective (e.g. qualification, surveillance, confirmation of suspected cases, monitoring of campaigns, seroconversion, control on deleted vaccines, testing of vaccine , control of vaccination

7.1.2. Targets on testing of broiler flocks

Year: 2011

Animal species: Gallus gallus

Disease/infection(a): Zoonotic Salmonella

Region	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total n° of flocks under the programme	Total n° of animals under the programme	Expected n° of flocks to be checked ^(d)	Number of flocks ^(b) expected to be positive ^(e)			Number of flocks expected to be depopulated		Total n° of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ^(f)	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ^(d)		Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg.) ^(d)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)		(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)
All regions	Roouma	5000	1500000000	5000	1500000000	5000	200	200	600	400	100	200000000	-	-	-	-
Total	Roouma nla	5000	1500000000	5000	1500000000	5000	200	200	600	400	100	200000000	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

7.2. Targets on vaccination

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination of broiler flocks- not applicable

Disease ^(a): Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal species: gallus gallus

Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Targets on vaccination programme			No of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
			No of herds in vaccination programme	No of herds expected to be vaccinated	No of animals expected to be vaccinated	
All regions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

The vaccination is not mandatory and the costs regarding purchase of vaccine doses and the vaccination are incurred by the business operators.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme¹

Costs mentioned below are estimated for a one-year period (1 of January 2011-31 of December 2011)

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis					
	Test: Positive bacteriological exam for Salmonella spp.detection	1000	24,73	24730	YES
	Test: Negative bacteriological exam for Salmonella spp.detection	4000	16,73	66920	YES
	Test : Salmonella spp. serotyping	1000	37,31	37310	YES
	Test : the detection of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect in tissues from birds from flocks tested for Salmonella with HPLC method	5000	79,81	399050	YES
1.2. Cost of sampling	Disposable sterile containers for sampling of faeces	3000	0,5	1500	NO
	One use gloves-pairs	3000	0,1	300	NO
	Boot swabs	5000	2	10000	YES
1.3. Other costs	Overcoats	5000	1	5000	NO
2. Vaccination					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine					
2.2. Distribution costs					
2.3. Administering costs					

2.4. Control costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Slaughter and destruction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1. Compensation of animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2. Transport costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.3. Destruction costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.5 Costs from treatment of products (eggs, hatching eggs, heat treat of broilers, etc)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Cleaning and disinfection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Test: Bacteriological test to verify the efficiency of disinfection of poultry houses after depopulation of a Salmonella-positive flock/swab	20000	4,1	82000	YES			
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Consumables and specific equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			€ 626.810	YES			

Romanian National Control Programme for *Salmonella* in Turkey 2011

a. Aim of the programme

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 584/2008 which is a maximum percentage of fattening and adult breeding turkey flocks remaining positive for *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium to 1% or less by 31 December 2012. Because Roumania has less than 100 flocks of adult breeding or fattening turkeys, our target shall be that no more than one flock of adult breeding or fattening turkeys may remain positive by 31 December 2012.

b. Sampling programme

The National Control Programme for *Salmonella* 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 EC 584/2008**. 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 584/2008 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) 584/2008 and Regulation (EC) 200/2010. 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.

For **breeding turkeys**, samples for the detection of *Salmonella* will be taken from rearing turkey breeding flocks at day-old, at four weeks of age and two weeks before moving to the laying phase or laying unit. In adult breeding flocks, samples shall be taken at least every third week during the laying period at the holding or at the hatchery. The samples in adult breeding flocks shall be taken in accordance with the provisions laid down in Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

Each year official samples will be taken by the local Competent Authority, or other authorised 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. 584/2008.

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

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 treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

Specific requirements concerning breeding flocks of turkey

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 turkey 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.

1. General

1.1 Summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis in Romania

The incidence of various serotypes of Salmonella in poultry farms, in 2009 in Roumania

NO.	SEROTYPE	NO. OF STRAINS in Gallus gallus	NO. OF STRAINS in other birds	TOTAL NO. OF STRAINS
1.	S. Amsterdam	6	2	
2.	S. Anatum	2		
3.	S. Bovismorbificans	1		
4.	S. Bradeney	1		
5.	S. Enteritidis	41	4	
6.	S. Gallinarum S	2	33	
7.	S. Glostrup	8		
8.	S. Hadar	6	2	
9.	S. Heidelberg	2		
10.	S. Infantis	254		
11.	S. Kambole	3		
12.	S. Livingstone	84		
13.	S. Mbandaka	35		
14.	S. Montevideo	4		
15.	S. Newport	5		
16.	S. Senftenberg	34		
17.	S. Taksony	4		
18.	S. Tennessee	15		
19.	S. Thompson	23		

20.	S. Typhimurium	4	6	
21.	S. Uganda	4		
TOTAL		538	47	585

The Incidence of various serotypes of Salmonella in food (Gallus gallus poultry) and poultry feed, in 2009 in Roumania

No	Meat		Eggs		Feed	
	Serotype	No	Serotype	No	Serotype	No
1.	S. Virchow	4	S. Typhimurium 120- in shell eggs	1	S. Enterica subspecies Arizonae in Mixed Feed R-21DG	2
2.	S. Livingstone	3				
3.	S. Typhimurium atypic	1				
4.	S. Infantis	9				
5.	S. Hadar	1				
6.	S. Enteritidis netipabila	1				
7.	S. Enteritidis tip 3a	1				
8.	Total no. of strain found					23

1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant Competent Authorities

The Central Competent Authority for the National Control Programme in respect of EC Regulation 2160/2003 for the control of *Salmonella* in breeding turkey flocks is:

**AUTORITATEA NAȚIONALĂ SANITARĂ VETERINARĂ
ȘI PENTRU SIGURANȚA ALIMENTELOR**

București, Str. Negustori, nr. 1B, sect. 2, cod poștal 023951; tel: 0374.150.200, fax: 3124967; e-mail: office@ansv.ro

The departments responsible for implementing the National Control Programme of Salmonella in turkey are:

- for implementing at national level of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 provisions regarding animal health status is **Sanitary Veterinary General 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 and Control Directorate**
- Concerning the slaughter of flocks, the **Hygiene and Veterinary Epidemiology 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 1831/2003 on feed hygiene at the central level is **The Directorate for Technical Coordination of Reference Institutes, Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories, Pharmacovigilance and Animal Nutrition**
- at county level for implementing the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, 882/2004 and 1831/2003 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.

NATIONAL REFERENCE LABORATORY FOR SALMONELLOSIS IN ANIMALS

Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health

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

NATIONAL REFERENCE LABORATORY FOR SALMONELLOSIS IN FOOD AND FEED

Hygiene Institute and Veterinary Public Health

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](mailto:iispv@iispv.ro)

1.3 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analyzed

Diagnostics: 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 2010 is show below:

DENUMIREA	ADRESĂ	TELEFON/ E-MAIL
I.D.S.A	București, Str. Dr.Staicovici, nr.63, sector 5, Cod 050557	0374/322.013 office@idah.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Alba	Alba Iulia, Str. Lalelelor nr.7A, Cod 510217, Jud. Alba	0258/835.915 office-alba@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Bacău	Bacau, Str Bircovinei, Nr 21, Jud. Bacău	0234/586.233, int.111 office-bacau@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Bihor	Oradea Str. Ion Bogdan nr. 37, Cod 410125, Jud. Bihor	0259/266.141 office-bihor@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Bistrița-Năsăud	Bistrita, Str. Tarpiului 26, Cod 420062, Jud. Bistrița Năsăud	0263/206.027; 0263/224.974 office-bistrita-nasaud@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Botoșani	Botosani, Str Tudor Vladimirescu Nr.17, Jud. Botoșani	0231/512.766 office-botosani@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Brașov	Brașov, Str. Calea Feldioarei Nr. 20 A, Cod 500450, Jud. Brașov	0268/440.257 office-brasov@ansvsa.ro dsvbv@rdslink.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Brăila	Brăila, str. Calea Galați, nr.344, Cod 810385, Jud. Brăila	0239/610.689 dsv@braila.rdsnet.ro office-braila@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Buzău	Buzau, Str. Horticolei, nr. 58 bis, Jud. Buzau	0238-725001 0238-725002 office-buzau@ansv.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Călărași	Călărași, Str. Prelungirea Dobrogei, nr. 4, Jud. Călărași	0242/313.676, office-calarasi@ansvsa.ro

		office_dsv@satline.ro;
L.S.V.S.A. Covasna	Stăntu Gheorghe, Str. Ciucului nr. 149, Cod 520036, Jud. Covasna	0267/351.712 office-covasna@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Dâmbovița	Târgoviște, Str. I.C. Brătianu, nr. 35, Cod 130055, Jud. Dâmbovița	0372/737818 office-dambovita@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Galați	Galați, Str.Cezar nr.8 bis, Cod 800190, Jud. Galați	0236/412.123 dsvgalati@yahoo.com dsvgalati_office@yahoo.com
L.S.V.S.A. Giurgiu	Giurgiu, Str. Bucuresti nr.72, Jud. Giurgiu	0246/ 230.491 office-giurgiu@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Gorj	Târgul-Jiu, Str.Ecaterina Teodoroiu Nr.523, Jud. Gorj	0253/226.033 dsv@intergorj.ro office-gorj@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Ialomița	Slobozia, str. Lacului, nr. 12 , Jud. Ialomița	0243/ 232.069 dsvsa-ialomita@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Iași	Iași, Aleea Mihail Sadoveanu 10, Jud. Iași	0232-267501 office-iasi@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Maramureș	Baia Mare, Str. Vasile Alecsandri, Nr. 66, Jud. Maramureș	0262/ 224.031 office-maramures@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Mureș	Târgu Mureș, str. Podeni nr.10 cod 540253, Jud. Mureș	0265/ 314.975 office-mures@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Neamț	Piatra Neamț, Aleea Tiparului, nr. 12, cod 610263, Jud. Neamț	0233/ 223.259 office-neamt@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Satu Mare	Satu Mare, Str. Lăcrimioarei, Nr. 37, cod poștal 440067, Jud. Satu Mare	0261/ 715.956 office-satu-mare@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Sălaj	Sălaj , Zalău, Str. Tipografilor, Nr. 4, cod 450122 Jud. Sălaj	0260 /612124 office-salaj@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Sibiu	Sibiu, str. Calea Șurii Mari, nr. 21, cod 550089, Jud. Sibiu	0269/223.069 office-sibiu@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Teleorman	Comuna Nanov, Județul Teleorman	0247-319638
L.S.V.S.A. Timiș	Timisoara, Str. Surorile Martir Caceu Nr.4, Jud. Timiș	0256-204911 office-timis@ansv.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Tulcea	Tulcea, str.Babadag, nr.165, bl.B-2, Mezanin, Jud. Tulcea	0240-533962 office-tulcea@ansv.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Vaslui	Bărlad, str. Trestiana, nr. 2, cod 731030, Jud. Vaslui	0235-421121, 0235-421413 office-vaslui@ansv.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Vrancea	Focșani, B-dul Brailei, nr. 121 bis, cod 620122, Jud. Vrancea	0237-215561, 0237-232727 office-vrancea@ansv.ro

February 2010

All Laboratories have to use the diagnostic methods 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 positive sample found in Romania. Also here, is test the sensitivity of antimicrobials from each isolate.

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

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 200/2010, 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 be serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme. In general the sensitivity of a panel of 10 antimicrobials will be determined.

1.5 Official controls

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 the Competent Authority will select each year at random:

- All flocks on at least 10% of holdings with more than 500 **fattening turkeys**.
- All flocks on 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

The Competent Authority or its agent will select one flock at random on the holding. In the case of fattening turkeys the flock should be within 3 weeks of going

for slaughter. The selected flock will be sampled in accordance with the Annex in Regulation (EC) No 584/2008..

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.

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 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.

1.6 Measures taken by the Competent Authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella* spp. have been detected

In 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 584/2008. 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 Roumania.

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 584/2008.

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.

Breeding Turkeys

When a breeding turkey flock is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium, they will be subject to controls as laid out in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Community legislation on food hygiene. This applies to breeding flocks from day old through to end of production.

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.

Sampling by the Competent Authority will be carried out on all flocks on holdings in case of detection of *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium from samples taken at the hatchery by food business operators or within the frame of official controls, to investigate the origin of infection. Official sampling will be carried out on all holdings/hatcheries where *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* was detected during the previous 12 months as part of the framework of annual official sampling to be carried out under the control of the Competent Authority. This sampling will take place according to the procedure in Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

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.

1.7 Relevant national legislation.

- N.S.V.F.S.A President **Order no. 34** to approve the sanitary veterinary norm regarding to monitoring zoonoses and zoonotic agents

- 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

- N.S.V.F.S.A President **Order no. 205** for the approval of national reference laboratories and duties

- N.S.V.F.S.A President **Order no. 160** for the approval of the sanitary veterinary norm regarding the community reference laboratory for the zoonoses epidemiology and Salmonella and the national reference laboratory for Salmonella.

1.8 Financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses

In turkey flocks no financial assistance is provided in the context of the control programme. 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.

2. Food and Feed businesses covered by the programme.

The programme for the control of *Salmonella* in breeding hens is part of the controls along the whole food chain.

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

The structure of the turkey fattening flocks and holdings in Romania is presented below:

RO122-BV	Fattening turkey	4	4414	1
	Fattening turkey	14	Will be populate in may 2010 for the first time	1
RO113-CJ	Fattening turkey	1	3000	1
RO411-DJ	Fattening turkey	1	6000	1
Total		20	13414	4

2.2 The structure of the production of food

At the end of the breeding flock production period the birds are slaughtered and may go for human consumption. 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.

2.3 Relevant guides for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines

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

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/1%20Ghidul_Crescatorului-protectia_si_bunastarea_gainilor_ouatoare_219ro.pdf

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/4%20Ghid_privind_protectia_animalelor_in_timpul_sacrificarii_222ro.pdf

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/5%20Ghid_privind_protectia_si_bunastarea_animalelor_in_timpul_transportului_223ro.pdf

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/6%20Ghid_privind_protectia_animalelor_in_timpul_uciderii_224ro.pdf

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/7%20Ghid_Regulamentul_1_2005_privind_protectia_animalelor_in_timpul_transportului_225ro.pdf

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/ghid%20rozatoare%20-%20salmonella_12404ro.pdf

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

2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

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 to administer and enforce the legislation on marketing of eggs 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.

2.5 Registration of farms

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 broiler turkey flocks of more than 500 birds and all breeding turkey flock with more than 250 birds are included in the Salmonella National Control Programme.

2.6 Record-keeping at farms

- a. All turkey flock operators are required to keep records of veterinary medicines use, including vaccines, which must be available for inspection.
- b. Records relating to movement of flocks on to/off the holding must be kept.
- c. Records giving details of sampling for *Salmonella* and results will be kept either at the holding or be readily available.

2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

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.

2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

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.

PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: Romania

Disease: Salmonella Enteritidis and S. in turkey

Year of implementation: 2011

Reference of this document: National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority
No. /

Contact : Dr. Niculae LAZĂR,
Sanitary Veterinary General Director,
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fax: +4021 31249 67,
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Date sent to the Commission : 30.04.2010

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 584/2006. The national control programme for *Salmonella* in breeding flock was coming into effect in January 2007.

incidence of various serotypes of *Salmonella* in poultry, in 2009

NO.	SEROTYPE	NO. OF STRAINS in <i>Gallus gallus</i>	NO. OF STRAINS in other birds	TOTAL NO. OF STRAINS
22.	S. Amsterdam	6	2	
23.	S. Anatum	2		
24.	S. Bovismorbificans	1		
25.	S. Bredeney	1		
26.	S. Enteritidis	41	4	
27.	S. Galinarum S.	2	33	
28.	S. Glostrup	8		
29.	S. Hadar	6	2	
30.	S. Heidelberg	2		
31.	S. Infantis	254		
32.	S. Kambole	3		
33.	S. Livingstone	84		
34.	S. Mbandaka	35		
35.	S. Montevideo	4		
36.	S. Newport	5		
37.	S. Senftenberg	34		
38.	S. Taksony	4		
39.	S. Tennessee	15		
40.	S. Thompson	23		
41.	S. Typhimurium	4	6	
42.	S. Uganda	4		
TOTAL		538	47	585

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

Objectives

The main objective of our programme is 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 584/2008 which is a maximum percentage of fattening and adult breeding turkey flocks remaining positive for *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium to 1% or less by 31 December 2012. Because Roumania has less than 100 flocks of adult breeding or fattening turkeys, our target shall be that no more than one flock of adult breeding or fattening turkeys may remain positive by 31 December 2012.

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 584/2008/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 584/2008. 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 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).

The number of holdings and flocks in breeding hens sector in January 2010 are shown in the table below.

Table . Number of holdings and flocks in turkey sector

Region	Type of turkey	Number of holdings	Number of flocks	Number of birds
RO122-BV	Fattening turkey	4	4414	1
	Fattening turkey	14	Will be populate in may 2010 for the first time	1
RO113-CJ	Fattening turkey	1	3000	1
RO411-DJ	Fattening turkey	1	6000	1
Total		20	13414	4

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 584/2008 EC. We have also taken into account Regulation 1177/2006 EC.

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme: 3 years

First year: 2010

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

Last year: 2012

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- killing of positive animals
- Extended slaughter or killing
- Disposal of products
- other measures

4.2. Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme:

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, Str. Negustorii, nr. 1B, sect. 2, cod poștal 023951; tel: 0374.150.200, fax: 3124967; e-mail: office@ansv.ro

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

- for implementing at central level of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 provisions regarding animal health status is **Sanitary Veterinary General Directorate** ;
- In respect of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 provisions concerning official controls performed in view to ensure the checking of compliance with the feed and food law the main body at central level is **Inspection and Control Directorate**.
- Concerning the slaughter of flocks, the **Hygiene and Veterinary Epidemiology 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 **The Directorate for Technical Coordination of Reference Institutes, Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories, Pharmacovigilance and Animal Nutrition**
- 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.

NATIONAL REFERENCE LABORATORY FOR SALMONELLOSIS IN ANIMALS

Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health

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 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

NATIONAL REFERENCE LABORATORY FOR SALMONELLOSIS IN FOOD AND FEED

Hygiene Institute for Sanitary Veterinary Public Health

Campul Mosilor street, no. 5, district 2, Bucharest, Romania, cod 021201

Tel: 021.252.46.51

Fax: 021.252.00.61

E-mail: [iisppv @ iisppv.ro](mailto:iisppv@iisppv.ro)

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 2010 is show in the link below:

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.

(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:

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

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 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.

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

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.

4.4.2. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals: Not applicable.

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

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 terms of legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result:

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 584/2008. 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 Roumania.

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 584/2008.

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.

Breeding Turkeys

When a breeding turkey flock is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium, they will be subject to controls as laid out in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Community legislation on food hygiene. This applies to breeding flocks from day old through to end of production.

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.

Sampling by the Competent Authority will be carried out on all flocks on holdings in case of detection of *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium from samples taken at the hatchery by food business operators or within the frame of official controls, to investigate the origin of infection. Official sampling will be carried out on all holdings/hatcheries where *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* was detected during the previous 12 months as part of the framework of annual official sampling to be carried out under the control of the Competent Authority. This sampling will take place according to the procedure in Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

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 treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

Specific requirements concerning breeding flocks of turkey

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 turkey 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 (antibiotics and sulfamides)

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.

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 terms of legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination ...) of the disease.

The legal basis is the provisions of the **Regulation 2160/2003/EC**, **Regulation 584/2008/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 584/2008. 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 584/2008 (**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 EC 584/2008**. 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 584/2008 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) 584/2008 and Regulation (EC) 200/2010. 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.

For **breeding turkeys**, samples for the detection of *Salmonella* will be taken from rearing turkey breeding flocks at day-old, at four weeks of age and two weeks before moving to the laying phase or laying unit. In adult breeding flocks, samples shall be taken at least every third week during the laying period at the holding or at the hatchery. The samples in adult breeding flocks shall be taken in accordance with the provisions laid down in Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

Each year official samples will be taken by the local Competent Authority, or other authorised 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. 584/2008.

SAMPLING PROTOCOL.

For each flock*

Sampling at the hatchery

Sampling shall occur at the hatchery in accordance with the provisions laid down in point 2.2.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 584/2008.

Sampling at the holding for each flock*

Breeding turkeys

Samples from adult turkey breeding flocks shall be taken in accordance with the provisions laid down in Annex to Regulation (EC) No. 584/2008.

Phase of production	Type of sample
Every third week from each adult breeding flock	5 pairs of boot swabs from each flock pooled into a minimum of two composite samples. OR One pair of boot swabs and a dust sample to be analysed as 2 pools.

Samples shall also be taken at the initiative of the food business operator during the rearing phase at day old, at 4 weeks of age and at two weeks before moving to the laying phase or laying unit.

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 584/2008.

Official sampling

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 the Competent Authority will select each year at random:

- All flocks on at least 10% of holdings with more than 500 **fattening turkeys**.
- All flocks on 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

The Competent Authority or its agent will select one flock at random on the holding. In the case of fattening turkeys the flock should be within 3 weeks of going for slaughter. The selected flock will be sampled in accordance with the Annex in Regulation (EC) No 584/2008..

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. Measures of the submitted programme

Samples taken as above shall preferably be sent by express mail or courier within 24 hours of collection to a authorized laboratory for the detection of *Salmonella*. If not sent within 24 hours the sample may be stored refrigerated for up to a maximum of 24 hours and then sent to the laboratory so as to arrive within

48 hours of the time of collection of the sample. At the laboratory samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination unless this examination is begun within 3 hours of arrival of the sample at the laboratory. Examination shall be commenced within 48 hours following receipt.

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 submerged 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.

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 phagetyping or antimicrobial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

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 terms of legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

There is no financial assistance provided in the context of the control programme.

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

This information was given in the point 4.4.

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.

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.

5. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last year:

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2009

Situation on date: 31.12.2009

Animal species: turkey

Disease: zoonotic salmonellosis

Region (Country+EU TS CODE)	Type of flocks(b)	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(d)	Number of positive flocks (e)		Number of flocks depopulated		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed		Quantity of the eggs destroyed (number or kg)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg)	
							Serotyp as targete d in the control progra mme (f)	Other serotype s (g)	Serotype s targeted in the control program me (h)	Other serotypes (i)	Serotype s targeted in the control program me (j)	Other serotyp es (k)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme (l)	Other serotype s (m)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme (n)	Other serotypes (o)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.2 Data on vaccination programme

Not applicable

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing :to investigate the presence of Salmonella in turkey flocks

Disease (a): zoonotic Salmonella Animal species:

Region (b)	Type of the test (c)	Target population (d)	Type of sample (e)	Objective (f)	Number of planned tests
All regions	Bacteriological	turkey	Faeces boot/sock swabs, dust	Surveillance	300
	Bacteriological	turkey	Faeces boot/sock swabs, dust	Confirmation	100
Total	-	-	-	-	400

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Description of the test

(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals

(e) Description of the sample (faeces)

(f) Description of the objective (e.g. qualification, surveillance, confirmation of suspected cases, monitoring of campaigns, seroconversion, control on delisted vaccines, testing of vaccine, control of vaccination)

7.1.2. Targets on testing of turkey flocks

Year: 2011

Animal species: Gallus gallus

Disease/infection(a): Zoonotic Salmonella

Region	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total n° of flocks under the programme	Total n° of animals under the programme	Expected n° of flocks to be checked ^(d)	Number of flocks ^(e) expected to be positive ^(a)			Total n° of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ^(f)	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ^(g)	Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg.) ^(h)
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)			
All regions	turkey	50	100000	50	100000	50	10	10	10	10000	0	0
Total	turkey	50	100000	50	100000	50	10	10	10	10000	0	0

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

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

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

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

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

7.2. Targets on vaccination

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination of turkeys flocks- not applicable

Disease ^(a): Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal species: gallus gallus

Region	Total number of		Targets on vaccination programme			
	herds in vaccination or programme	animals in vaccination programme	No of herds in vaccination programme	No of herds expected to be vaccinated	No of animals expected to be vaccinated	No of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
All regions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

The vaccination is not mandatory and the costs regarding purchase of vaccine doses and the vaccination are incurred by the business operators.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme¹

Costs mentioned below are estimated for a one-year period (1 of January 2011-31 of December 2011)

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis					
	Test: Positive bacteriological exam for Salmonella spp.detection	100	24,73	2473	YES
	Test: Negative bacteriological exam for Salmonella spp.detection	200	16,73	3346	YES
	Test : Salmonella spp. serotyping	100	37,31	3731	YES
	Test : the detection of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect in tissues from birds from flocks tested for Salmonella	100	79,81	7981	YES
1.2. Cost of sampling	Disposable sterile containers for sampling of faeces	500	0,5	250	NO
	One use gloves-pairs	500	0,1	50	NO
	Boot swabs	500	2	1000	NO
1.3. Other costs	Overcoats	500	1	500	NO
2. Vaccination					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine					
2.2. Distribution costs					
2.3. Administering costs					

2.4. Control costs							
3. Slaughter and destruction							
3.1. Compensation of animals	Compensation for the value of a parent breeding turkey bird of <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> culled	10000	10	100000	YES		
	Compensation for hatching eggs of parent breeding <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> per hatching egg destroyed.	10000	0,5	5000	YES		
3.2. Transport costs		500	100	50000	NO		
3.3. Destruction costs		500	400	200000	NO		
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering							
3.5 Costs from treatment of products (eggs, hatching eggs, heat treat of broilers, etc)							
4. Cleaning and disinfection							
	Test: Bacteriological test to verify the efficiency of disinfection of poultry houses after depopulation of a Salmonella-positive flock	1000	4,1	4100	YES		
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)							
6. Consumables and specific equipment							
7. Other costs							
TOTAL				378431€	YES		

Romanian National Control Programme for *Salmonella* in breeding hens (*Gallus gallus*)

2011

Part A

a. Aim of the programme

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* and *Salmonella virchow* (the relevant salmonella serotypes).

b. Sampling programme

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

The sampling programme will be in accordance to Regulation **2160/2003 EC** and Regulation **200/2010 EC**. We have also taken into account the provisions of Regulation **1177/2006 EC** and Regulation (EC) no **213/2009** amending Regulation (EC) no **2160/2003** of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) no 1003/2005 as regards the control and testing of *Salmonella* in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and turkeys.

The programme was elaborated in compliance with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EU) No **200/2010** implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union

target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*.

c. Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C of Annex II to Regulation (EC) no 2160/2003 (and Commission Regulation (EC) No 213/2009)

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 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.

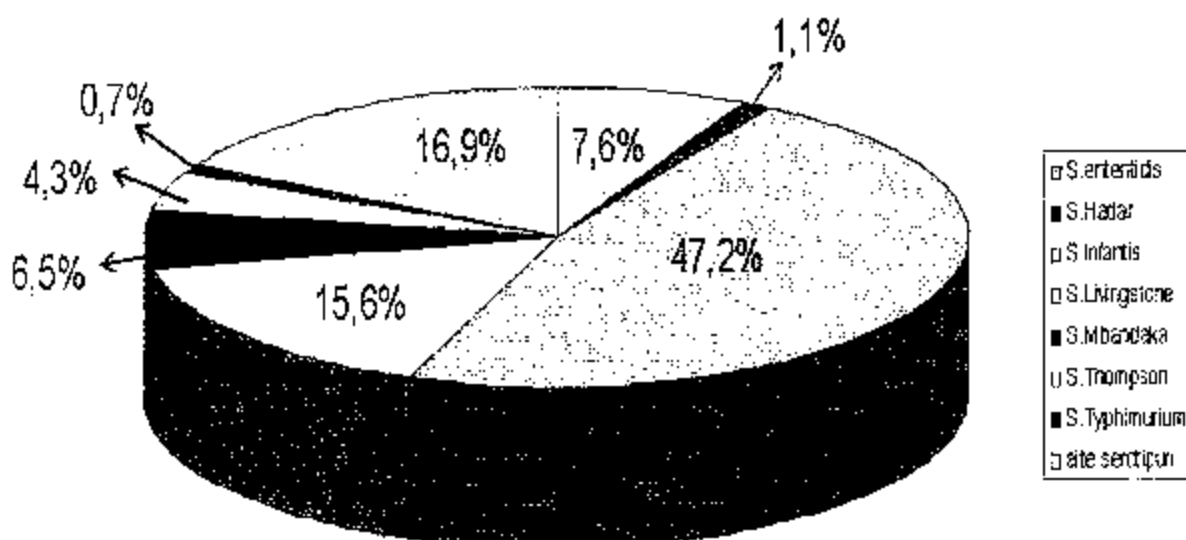
1. General

1.1 Summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis in Romania

The incidence of various serotypes of Salmonella in poultry farms, in 2009 in Roumania

NO.	SEROTYPE	NO. OF STRAINS in Gallus gallus	NO. OF STRAINS in other birds	TOTAL NO. OF STRAINS
1.	S. Amsterdam	6	2	
2.	S. Anatum	2		
3.	S. Bovismorbificans	1		
4.	S. Bredeney	1		
5.	S. Enteritidis	41	4	
6.	S. Galinarum S	2	33	
7.	S. Glostrup	8		
8.	S. Hadar	6	2	
9.	S. Heidelberg	2		
10.	S. Infantis	254		
11.	S. Kamboje	3		
12.	S. Livingstone	84		
13.	S. Mbandaka	35		
14.	S. Montevideo	4		
15.	S. Newport	5		
16.	S. Senftenberg	34		
17.	S. Taksony	4		
18.	S. Tennessee	15		
19.	S. Thompson	23		
20.	S. Typhimurium	4	6	
21.	S. Uganda	4		
TOTAL		538	47	585

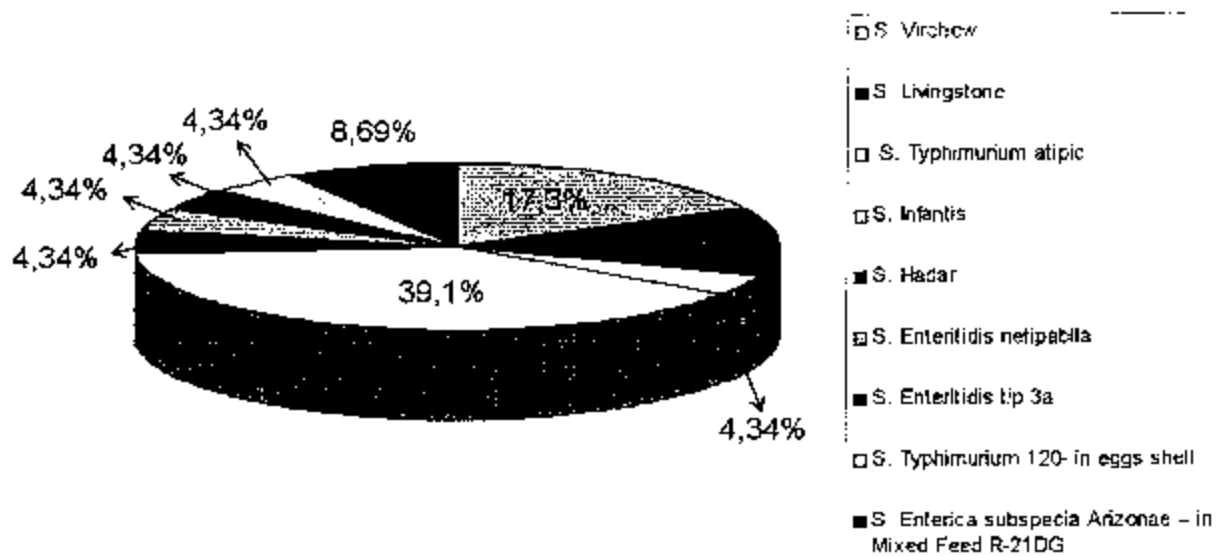
Graphic representation of Salmonella serotypes identify in 2009 in Gallus gallus poultry (at farm level)



The incidence of various serotypes of Salmonella in food (*Gallus gallus* poultry) and poultry feed, in 2009 in Roumania

No	Eggs		Feed	
	Serotype	No	Serotype	No
1.	S. Virchow	4	S. Typhimurium 120- in shell eggs	1
2.	S. Livingstone	3		
3.	S. Typhimurium atipic	1		
4.	S. Infantis	9		
5.	S. Hadar	1		
6.	S. Enteritidis netipabila	1		
7.	S. Enteritidis tip 3a	1		
8.	Total no. of strain found			23

Graphic representation of Salmonella serotypes identify in 2009 in food (*Gallus gallus* poultry) and poultry feed



1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant Competent Authorities

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

AUTORITATEA NAȚIONALĂ SANITARĂ VETERINARĂ ȘI PENTRU SIGURANȚA ALIMENTELOR

București, Str. Negușton, nr. 1B, sect. 2, cod poștal 023951; tel: 0374.150.200; fax: 3124567; e-mail: office@ansv.ro

The departments 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 General 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 and Control Directorate**

- Concerning the slaughter of flocks, the **Hygiene and Veterinary Epidemiology 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 1831/2003 on feed hygiene at the central level is **The Directorate for Technical Coordination of Reference Institutes, Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories, Pharmacovigilance and Animal Nutrition**
- at county level for implementing the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, 882/2004 and 1831/2003 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.

NATIONAL REFERENCE LABORATORY FOR SALMONELLOSIS IN ANIMALS

Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health

Dr. Staicovici street, no. 63, district 5, cod 050557, Bucharest, România

Tel: 0374.322.013 / 0374.322.000

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- **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

NATIONAL REFERENCE LABORATORY FOR SALMONELLOSIS IN FOOD AND FEED

Hygiene Institute and Veterinary Public Health

Campul Mosilor street, no. 5, district 2, Bucharest, Romania, cod 021201

Tel: 021.252.46.51

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E-mail: iispv@iispv.ro

1.3 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analyzed

Diagnosics: 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 2010 is show below:

DENUMIREA	ADRESĂ	TELEFON/ E-MAIL
I.D.S.A	București, Str. Dr.Staicovici, nr.63, sector 5, Cod 050557	0374/322.013 office@idah.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Alba	Alba Iulia, Str. Lalelelor nr.7A, Cod 510217, Jud. Alba	0258/835.915 office-alba@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Bacău	Bacau, Str Bucovinei, Nr 21, Jud. Bacău	0234/586.233, int.111 office-bacau@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Bihor	Oradea Str. Ion Bogdan nr. 37, Cod 410125, Jud. Bihor	0259/266.141 office-bihor@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Bistrița-Năsăud	Bistrița, Str. Tarpiului 26, Cod 420062, Jud. Bistrița Năsăud	0263/206.027; 0263/224.974 office-bistrita-nasaud@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Botoșani	Botosani , Str Tudor Vladimirescu Nr.17, Jud. Botoșani	0231/512.766 office-botosani@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Brașov	Brașov, Str. Calea Feldioarei Nr. 20 A, Cod 500450, Jud. Brașov	0268/440.257 office-brașov@ansvsa.ro dsvbv@rdslink.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Brăila	Brăila, str. Calea Galați, nr.344, Cod 810385, Jud. Brăila	0239/610.689 dsv@braila.rdsnet.ro office-braila@ansvsa.ro
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L.S.V.S.A. Dâmbovița	Târgoviște, Str. I.C. Brătianu, nr. 35, Cod 130055, Jud. Dâmbovița	0372/737818 office-dambovita@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Galați	Galați, Str. Cezar nr.8 bis, Cod 800190, Jud. Galați	0236/412.123

		dsvgalati@yahoo.com dsvgalati_office@yahoo.com
L.S.V.S.A. Giurgiu	Giurgiu, Str. Bucuresti nr.72, Jud. Giurgiu	0246/ 230.491 office-giurgiu@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Gorj	Târgul-Jiu, Str.Ecaterina Teodoroiu Nr.523, Jud. Gorj	0253/226.033 dsv@intergorj.ro office-gorj@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Ialomita	Slobozia, str. Lacului, nr. 12 , Jud. Ialomita	0243/ 232.069 dsvsa-ialomita@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Iasi	Iasi, Alcea Mihail Sadoveanu 10, Jud. Iasi	0232-267501 office-iasi@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Maramures	Baia Mare, Str. Vasile Alecsandri, Nr. 66, Jud. Maramures	0262/ 224.031 office-maramures@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Mures	Târgu Mures, str. Podeni nr.10 cod 540253, Jud. Mures	0265/ 314.975 office-mures@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Neamt	Piatra Neamt, Alcea Tiparului, nr. 12, cod 610263, Jud. Neamt	0233/ 223.259 office-neamt@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Satu Mare	Satu Mare, Str. Lăcrimioarei, Nr. 37, cod poștal 440067, Jud.Satu Mare	0261/ 713.956 office-satu-mare@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Sălaj	Sălaj , Zalău, Str. Tipografilor, Nr. 4, cod 450122 Jud. Sălaj	0260 /612124 office-salaj@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Sibiu	Sibiu, str. Calea Șurii Mari, nr. 21, cod 550089, Jud. Sibiu	0269/223.069 office-sibiu@ansvsa.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Teleorman	Comuna Nanov , Județul Teleorman	0247-319638
L.S.V.S.A. Timiș	Timisoara, Str. Surorile Martir Caceu Nr.4, Jud. Timiș	0256-204911 office-timis@ansv.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Tulcea	Tulcea, str.Babadag, nr.165, bl.B-2, Mezanin, Jud. Tulcea	0240-533962 office-tulcea@ansv.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Vaslui	Bârlad, str. Trestiana, nr. 2, cod 731030, Jud.Vaslui	0235-421121, 0235-421413 office-vaslui@ansv.ro
L.S.V.S.A. Vrancea	Focșani,B-dul Brailei, nr. 121 bis, cod 620122, Jud.Vrancea	0237-215561, 0237-232727 office-vrancea@ansv.ro

February 2010

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 positive sample found in Romania. Also here, is test the sensitivity of antimicrobials from each isolate.

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

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 200/2010, 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 be serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme. In general the sensitivity of a panel of 10 antimicrobials will be determined.

1.5 Official controls

Three samples will be taken under the control of the Competent Authority for Regulation 2160/2003 from each breeding flock during production of eggs for hatching as specified in 2.1.2.2 of Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

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.

1.6 Measures taken by the Competent Authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella* spp. have been detected

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. 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 licence issued by the Competent Authority. 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.

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. 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.

1.7 Relevant national legislation.

- N.S.V.F.S.A President **Order no. 34** to approve the sanitary veterinary norm regarding to monitoring zoonoses and zoonotic agents

- 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

- N.S.V.F.S.A President **Order no. 205** for the approval of national reference laboratories and duties

- N.S.V.F.S.A President Order no. 160 for the approval of the sanitary veterinary norm regarding the community reference laboratory for the zoonoses epidemiology and Salmonella and the national reference laboratory for Salmonella

1.8 Financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses operators in the context of the National Control Programme

In breeding hens 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.

The amount to compensate the animal owners in the context SNCP 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 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.

2. Food and Feed businesses covered by the programme.

The programme for the control of *Salmonella* in breeding hens is part of the controls along the whole food chain.

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

The structure of the breeding hens flocks and holdings in Romania is presented below:

Region (County +NUTS CODE)	Type of flocks	Number of flocks	Number of animals	Number of holdings
Total	Breeding hens	342	2198745	41

Dates regarding Incubation sites:

No	County	Dates regarding production-incubation			Dates regarding incubation-hatching		
		No of produced eggs	No of incubation eggs	Using %	Hatching eggs	Hatching chicks	Hatching %
1	AB	14183300	13474200	95	1160000 0	11600000	86
2	AG	14570700	5234400	35,92	4962600 1199357	4118100	82,98
3	BC	12125275	11973774	98,75	4	9310340	77,63
		8083517	7982616	98,75	7995716	6206893	77,63
4	BH	150000/crop	150000/crop	100	125000/crop 75000/crop	97500/crop	78
		80000/crop	80000/crop	100	2073 op	63000/crop	75
5	BR	2 724 902	2 439 114	89,5	247	1 309 853	53
6	BV	1200000	1123200	93,6	987659	800027	80,97

		11789000	10071900	85.43	5785450	8685905	83.76
		0	2059547	100	1457867	1187546	81.45
7	BZ	10237000	8147736	79.0	8197866	6770265	82.59
8	CV	351414	221150	63	196920	192675	98
9	HD	6393680	6190100	97	5055515	5055515	100
		7184180	6179055	86.01	6228125	4651050	74.60
10	IL	30585670	26714938	87.34	26714938	22893600	85.70
		2826730	2273964	80.41	2584428	2076706	80.30
		0	3340567	0	7356712	6720092	80.57
11	IS	0	4519465	0	4521625	3870632	85.60
12	IF	0	675908	0	608317	549924	81.36
13	MS	0	2437000	80	2265000	1985000	81.40
14	PH	20000000	18000000	90	17000000	14450000	85
15	VS	4020000	3216000	80	2991000	2542350	85
16	VR	7097972	7706952	80	7733515	6669485	86.24

2.2 The structure of the production of food

At the end of the breeding flock production period the birds are slaughtered and may go for human consumption. 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.

2.3 Relevant guides for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines

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

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/1%20Ghidul_Crescatorului-protectia_si_bunastarea_qainilor_ouatoare_219ro.pdf

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/4%20Ghid_privind_protectia_animalelor_in_timpul_sacrificarii_222ro.pdf

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/5%20Ghid_privind_protectia_si_bunastarea_animalelor_in_timpul_transportului_223ro.pdf

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/6%20Ghid_privind_protectia_animalelor_in_timpul_uciderii_224ro.pdf

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/7%20Ghid_Requimentul_1_2005_privind_protectia_animalelor_in_timpul_transportului_225ro.pdf

http://www.ansvsa.ro/documente/admin/ghid%20rozatoare%20-%20salmonella_12404ro.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

2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

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 Competent Authority carries out inspections on farms for animal welfare reasons, to take samples for residues to administer and enforce the legislation on marketing of eggs 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.

2.5 Registration of farms

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 poultry breeding flocks of more than 250 birds are included in the Salmonella National Control Programme.

2.6 Record-keeping at farms

a. All breeding hens flock operators are required to keep records of veterinary medicines use, including vaccines, which must be available for inspection.

b. Records relating to movement of flocks on to/off the holding must be kept.

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

2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

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.

2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

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.

PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: **Romania**

Disease: **Salmonella Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium, S. infantis, S. Hadar, S. Virchow in Breeding hens (GALLUS gallus)**

Year of implementation: **2011**

Reference of this document: **National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority**
No. /

Contact : **Dr. Niculae LAZĂR,**
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Date sent to the Commission : 30.04.2010

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.

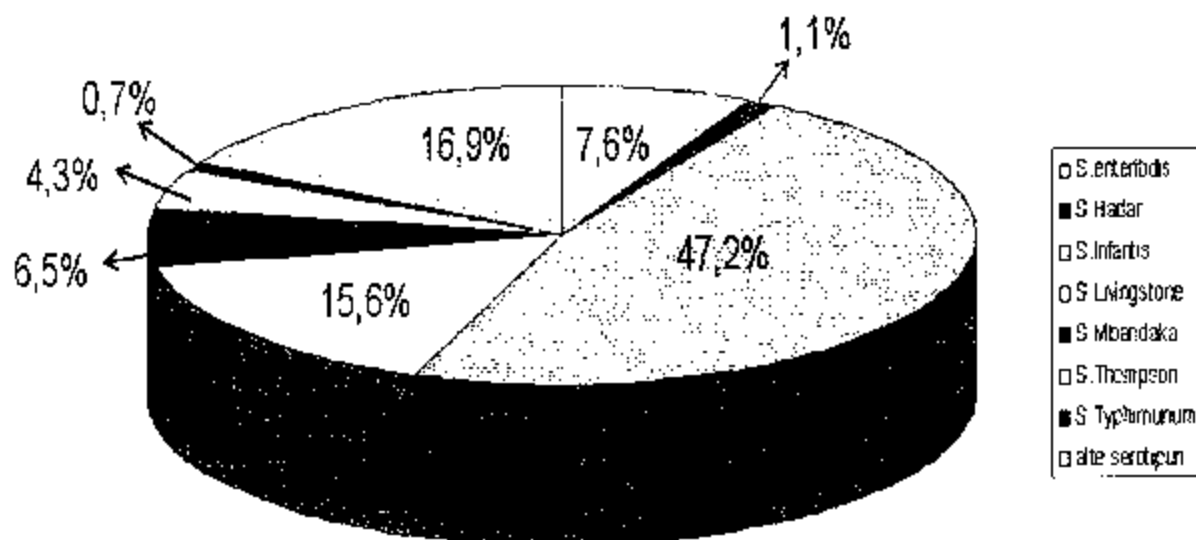
In line with Regulation EC No 1003/2005 since 01 January 2007 the programme includes the control of *Salmonella Enteritidis*, *Salmonella Typhimurium* S. Hadar, S. Infantis and S. Virchow. As a result of the control programme the number of *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* infected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

The incidence of various serotypes of Salmonella in poultry, in 2009

NO.	SEROTYPE	NO. OF STRAINS in Gallus gallus	NO. OF STRAINS in other birds	TOTAL NO. OF STRAINS
22.	S. Amsterdam	6	2	
23.	S. Anatum	2		
24.	S. Bovismorbificans	1		
25.	S. Bredeney	1		
26.	S. Enteritidis	41	4	
27.	S. Gallinarum S	2	33	
28.	S. Glostrup	8		
29.	S. Hadar	6	2	
30.	S. Heidelberg	2		
31.	S. Infantis	254		
32.	S. Kambole	3		
33.	S. Livingstone	84		
34.	S. Mbandaka	35		
35.	S. Montevideo	4		
36.	S. Newport	5		
37.	S. Senftenberg	34		
38.	S. Taksony	4		
39.	S. Tennessee	15		
40.	S. Thompson	23		
41.	S. Typhimurium	4	6	
42.	S. Uganda	4		
TOTAL		538	47	585

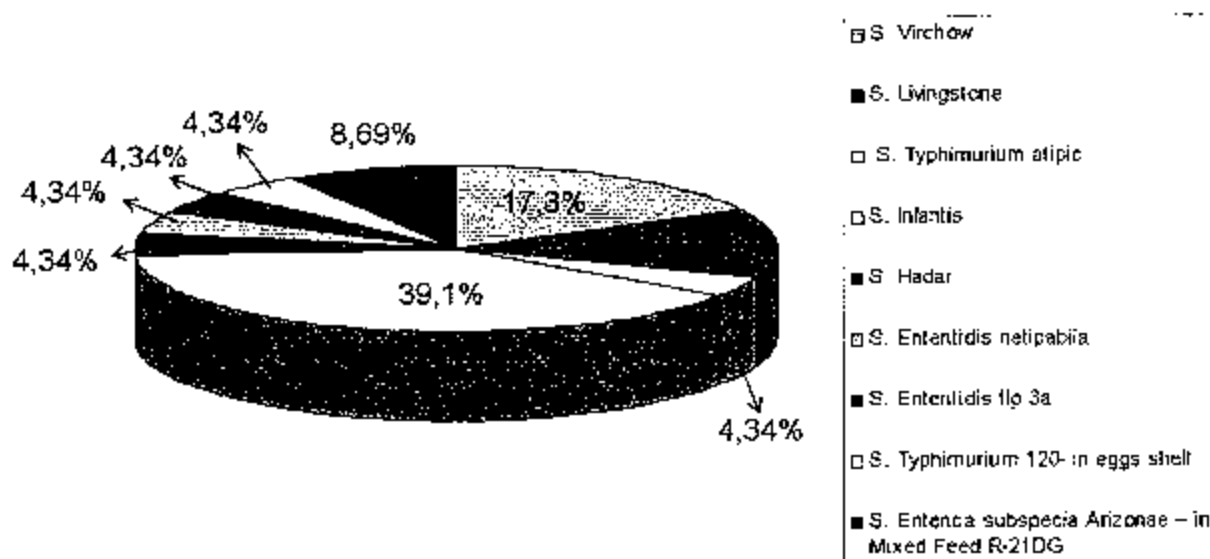
Graphic representation of Salmonella serotypes identify in 2009 in Gallus gallus poultry (at farm level)



The incidence of various serotypes of Salmonella in food (Gallus gallus poultry) and poultry feed, in 2009 in Roumania

No	Meat		Eggs		Feed	
	Serotype	Nr.	Serotype	Nr.	Serotype	Nr.
1.	S. Virchow	4	S. Typhimurium 120- in eggs shell	1	S. Enterica subspecies Arizonae – in Mixed Feed R-21DG	2
2.	S. Livingstone	3				
3.	S. Typhimurium atipic	1				
4.	S. Infantis	9				
5.	S. Hadar	1				
6.	S. Enteritidis netipabila	1				
7.	S. Enteritidis tip 3a	1				
8.	Total no. of strain found					23

Graphic representation of Salmonella serotypes identify In 2009 in food (Gallus gallus poultry) and poultry feed



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

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) 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* .

The number of holdings and flocks in breeding hens sector in 2009 are shown in the table below.

Table . Number of holdings and flocks in the breeding hens sector

Code	Category	Number of flocks	Number of birds	Number of holdings
RO121-AB	Breeding hens	18	115000	1
RO311-AG	Breeding hens	24	144594	3
RO211-BC	Breeding hens	47	602000	2
RO111-BH	Breeding hens	11	67646	2
RO221-BR	Breeding hens	5	43889	1
RO122-BV	Breeding hens	45	234791	3
RO222-BZ	Breeding hens	24	128216	2
RO312-CL	breeding hens	26	118000	2
RO223-CT	Breeding hens	12	62660	2
RO313-DB	Breeding hens	24	90495	5
RO314-GR	Breeding hens	8	99622	2
RO423-HD	Breeding hens	18	73518	2
RO315-IL	Breeding hens	20	64401	2
RO316-PH	Breeding hens	25	127838	4
RO115-SM	Breeding hens	18	143950	6
RO226-VN	Breeding hens	12	62370	1
RO216-VS	Breeding hens	5	19755	1
Total		342	2198745	41

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.

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme: 3 years

First year: 2010

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

Last year: 2012

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- killing of positive animals
- Extended slaughter or killing
- Disposal of products

- other measures

4.2. Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme:

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, Str. Negustori, nr. 1B, sect. 2, cod poștal 023961; tel. 0374.150.200, fax: 3124967; e-mail: office@ansv.ro

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

- for implementing at central level of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 provisions regarding animal health status is **Sanitary Veterinary General Directorate** ;
- In respect of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 provisions concerning official controls performed in view to ensure the checking of compliance with the feed and food law the main body at central level is **Inspection and Control Directorate**.
- Concerning the slaughter of flocks, the **Hygiene and Veterinary Epidemiology 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 **The Directorate for Technical Coordination of Reference Institutes, Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories, Pharmacovigilance and Animal Nutrition**
- 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.
-

NATIONAL REFERENCE LABORATORY FOR SALMONELLOSIS IN ANIMALS

Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health

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 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

NATIONAL REFERENCE LABORATORY FOR SALMONELLOSIS IN FOOD AND FEED

Hygiene Institute for Sanitary Veterinary Public Health

Campul Mosilor street, no. 5, district 2, Bucharest, Romania, cod 021201

Tel: 021.252.46.51

Fax: 021.252.00.61

E-mail: iisppv@iisppv.ro

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 2010 is show in the link below:

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.

(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:

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

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 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.

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

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.

4.4.2.Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals: Not applicable.

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

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 terms of legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result:

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 licence 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 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 laying hens set out in Regulation 2160/2003 Annex II D.

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 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 Parli-
ament 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 (antibiotics and sulfamides)

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.

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 terms of legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination ...) of the disease.

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 it is not mandatory in Romania, but the CCA strongly recommend this. In case the owner of the flock wants to vaccinate against *Salmonella* he will send his vaccination programme to the local CA. 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 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.

The number of sites from which separate faeces samples are to be taken in order to make a pooled sample shall be as follows:

Number of birds kept in the breeding flock	Number of faeces samples to be taken in the breeding flock
250-349	200
350-449	220
450-799	250
800-999	260
1 000 or more	300

(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 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 cm² 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 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.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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.

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 phagetyping 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 terms of legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

In breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* financial assistance is provided in the context of the control programme. This is set up by the **Gouvernement 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

This information was given in the point 4.4.

5. General description of the benefits:

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 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.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last year:

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2009

Situation on date: 31.12.2009

Animal species: breeding hens (*Gallus gallus*)

Disease: zoonotic salmonellosis

Region (Country-ISO CODE)	Type of flock(s)	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive flocks (e)		Number of flocks depopulated		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed		Quantity of live eggs destroyed (number or kg)		Quantity of eggs channelled to safe products (number or kg)	
							Serotype as target in the control programme (f)	Other serotype (g)	Serotype targeted in the control programme (f)	Other serotypes (g)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme (f)	Other serotype (g)	Serotype targeted in the control programme (f)	Other serotype (g)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme (f)	Other serotype (g)
RO121-AB	Breeding hens	18	115000	18	115000	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO311-AG	Breeding hens	24	144594	24	144594	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO211-BC	Breeding hens	47	602000	47	602000	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO111-BH	Breeding hens	11	67646	11	67646	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO221-BR	Breeding hens	5	43889	5	43889	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO122-BV	Breeding hens	45	234791	45	234791	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO222-BZ	Breeding hens	24	128216	12	77984	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO312-CL	breeding hens	26	118000	26	118000	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO223-CT	Breeding hens	12	62660	12	62660	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO313-DB	Breeding hens	24	90495	24	90495	24	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RO314-GR	Breeding hens	8	99622	8	99622	8	1*		1835*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO423-HD	Breeding hens	18	73518	18	73518	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO315-IL	Breeding hens	20	64401	20	64401	20	1***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO316-PH	Breeding hens	25	127838	25	127838	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO115-SM	Breeding hens	18	143950	18	143950	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO226-VN	Breeding hens	12	62370	12	62370	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		337	2178990	325	2128758	325	2	0	1835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*2 strains of Salmonella enteritidis were suspected in a flock.

** birds were removed from the flock

*** Salmonella enteritidis in faeces samples was suspected, but at confirmation tests were not identified any type of Salmonella spp.

6.4 Data on vaccination programme

Data are not available

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing :to investigate the presence of Salmonella in laying flocks

Disease (a): zoonotic Salmonella Animal species:

Region (b)	Type of the test (c)	Target population (d)	Type of sample (e)	Objective (f)	Number of planned tests
All regions	Bacteriological	Laying hens	Faeces boot/sock swabs	Surveillance	2000
	Bacteriological	Laying hens	Faeces boot/sock swabs	Confirmation	1000
Total	-	-	-	-	3000

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Description of the test

(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals

(e) Description of the sample (faeces)

(f) Description of the objective (e.g. qualification, surveillance, confirmation of suspected cases, monitoring of campaigns, seroconversion, control on deleted vaccines, testing of vaccine, control of vaccination

7.1.2. Targets on testing of breeding flocks

Year: 2011

Animal species: Gallus gallus

Disease/infection(a): Zoonotic Salmonella

Region	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected n° of flocks to be checked ^(d)	Number of flocks ^(e) expected to be positive ^(h)		Number of flocks expected to be depopulated		Total n° of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ^(f)	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ^(g)	Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg.) ⁽ⁱ⁾
					(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)			
All regions	Breeding hens	450	3000000	450	25	25	50	50	100000	0	1000000
Total	Breeding hens	450	3000000	450	25	25	50	50	100000	0	1000000

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

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

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

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

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

7.2. Targets on vaccination

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination of laying hens flocks- Data not available

Disease ^(a): Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal species: gallus gallus

Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Targets on vaccination programme			
			No of herds in vaccination programme	No of herds expected to be vaccinated	No of animals expected to be vaccinated	No of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
All regions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

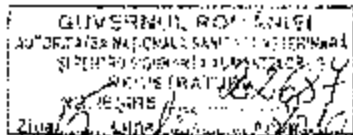
The vaccination is not mandatory and the costs regarding purchase of vaccine doses and the vaccination are incurred by the business operators.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme¹

Costs mentioned below are estimated for a one-year period (1 of January 2011-31 of December 2011)

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis					
	Test: Positive bacteriological exam for Salmonella spp.detection	1000	24,73	24730	YES
	Test: Negative bacteriological exam for Salmonella spp.detection	1000	16,73	16730	YES
	Test : Salmonella spp. serotyping	1000	37,31	37310	YES
	Test : the detection of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect in tissues from birds from flocks tested for Salmonella	2000	79,81	159620	YES
1.2. Cost of sampling	Disposable sterile containers for sampling of faeces	3000	0,5	1500	NO
	One use gloves-pairs	3000	0,1	300	NO
	Boot swabs	3000	2	6000	
1.3. Other costs	Overcoats	3000	1	3000	NO
2. Vaccination					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine					
2.2. Distribution costs					
2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					

3. Slaughter and destruction						
3.1. Compensation of animals	Compensation for the value of a parent breeding bird of <i>Gallus gallus</i> culled	100000	10	1000000	YES	
	Compensation for hatching eggs of parent breeding <i>Gallus gallus</i> , EUR 0,20 per hatching egg destroyed	1000000	0,5	500000	YES	
3.2. Transport costs		500	100	50000	NO	
3.3. Destruction costs		500	400	200000	NO	
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering						
3.5 Costs from treatment of products (eggs, hatching eggs, heat treat of broilers, etc)						
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
	Test: Bacteriological test to verify the efficiency of disinfection of poultry houses after depopulation of a Salmonella-positive flock	20000	4,1	82000	YES	
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
7. Other costs						
TOTAL				2081190 €	YES	



DECLARATION

General Sanitary Veterinary Directorate confirms that provision of below mentioned legislation will be followed /implemented in 2011 in the context of Salmonella National Control Programmes:

1. In the frame of Salmonella NCP in laying flocks of Gallus gallus the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling) and 3.4 (results and reporting) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) no 1168/2006 (particular provision on exceptional cases) are implemented;
2. In the frame of Salmonella NCP in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling) and 4 (results and reporting) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) no 200/2010 and 213/2009 (particular provision on exceptional cases) are implemented;
3. In the frame of Salmonella NCP in broilers the provisions of Commission Regulation 646/2007 paragraph 1/2/4 are implemented.
4. In the frame of Salmonella NCP in turkeys the provisions of Commission Regulation 584/2007 paragraph 1/2/4 are implemented.

Sincerely yours,

GENERAL DIRECTOR

p DVMPhD Stefan NICOLAE