



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

SANCO/10257/2009

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

**Control programme of Salmonella in breeding, laying
and broiler flocks (*Gallus gallus*) and in flocks of
turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*)**

Approved* for 2010 by Commission Decision 2009/883/EC

Bulgaria

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC



**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICE
15 A "Pencho Slaveikov" Blvd, 1606 Sofia Bulgaria,
Tel. +35929159820, Fax: +35929549593**

**AN ANNUAL CONTROL PROGRAMME
ON SALMONELLA IN BREEDING FLOCKS OF POULTRY FOR
FINACIAL YEAR 2010**

1. General

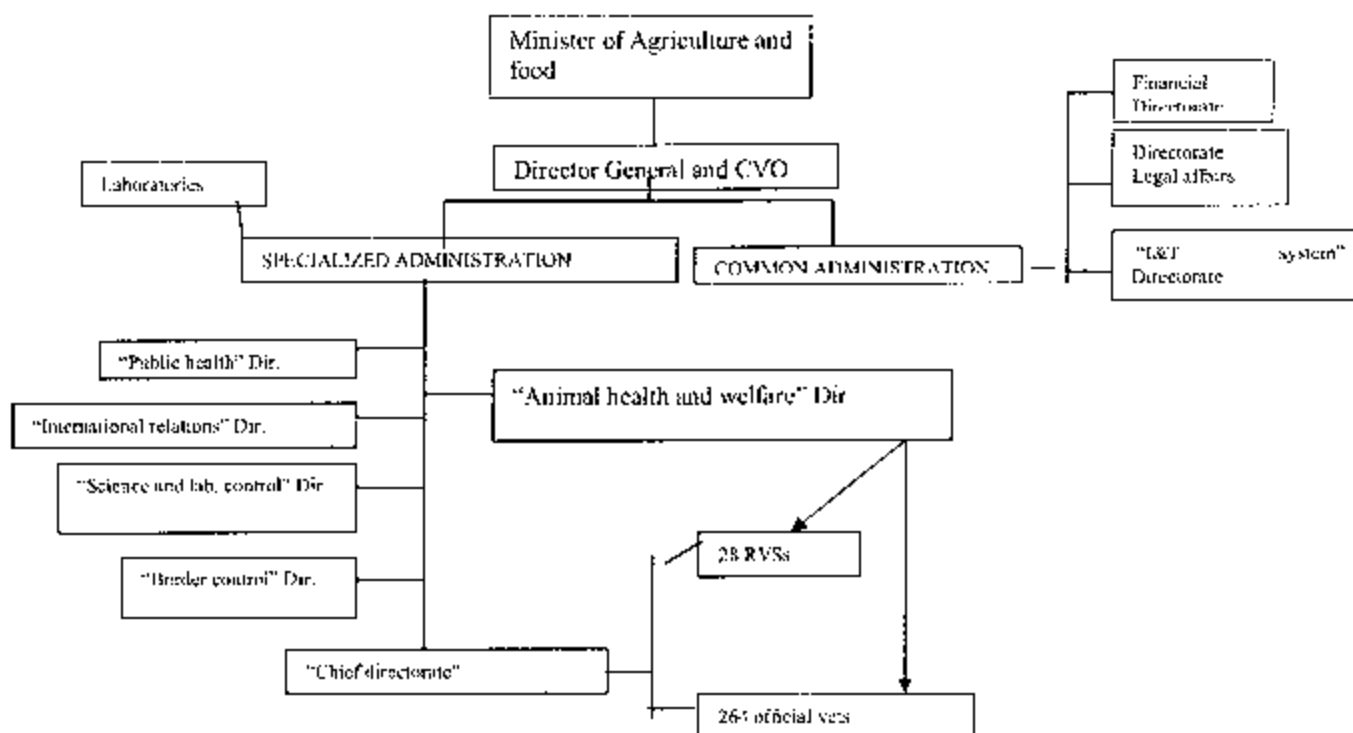
1.1. A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes:

See in Annex I.

1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities. Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme

National Veterinary Service and Directorate "Control of public health" at the Ministry of health are the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

Structure of NVS



- 1.3. Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

Any laboratory tests for detection of Salmonellosis may and are to be performed only in laboratory accredited for this purpose.

As by 30.04.2009, such accredited laboratories are:

A. within the NVS system:

1. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Shumen;
2. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Ruse.

B. Private laboratories:

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

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

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

It is absolutely mandatory that any of the laboratories performing Salmonellosis diagnostics must use the methodology specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 213/2009.

Any results shall be considered as **valid** only if compliance with the requirements for testing demonstrated with the **Commission Regulation (EC) No 213/2009**.

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

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

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

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

Official sampling on the feed stuffs from poultry:

In accordance with the Agreement for Interaction and Exchange of Information concerning the official controls in the area of feeds signed between in the National Veterinary Service (NVS) and the National Grain & Feed Service (NGFS) on 23.04.2007, sampling of feed stuffs must be performed as follows:

1. the NGFS is to perform the feed sampling done at producers of feed raw materials and wholesale traders in feed raw materials in bulk;
2. the NVS is to perform the feed sampling done at farms.

The number of samples has been calculated on the basis of risk assessment in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 882/2004 and the data of the analyses performed in 2006. This Plan involves also a minimum number of Salmonella samples taken from poultry feed consignments imported from third countries.

There have not been any positive results identified concerning this indicator. If a positive result would be identified, the measures and actions to be undertaken are pursuant and in accordance with the provision of Article 396, Paragraph 2, Item 5 of the Law on Veterinary Activities (LVA).

The samples taken from poultry feeds shall be taken and proceeded as provided for in Ordinance No. 44 of 07.10.2002 on sampling and analysis methods applied in all cases of feed control (promulgated in the State Gazette, Issue No. 109 of 20.11.2003, amended in SG, Issue No. 7 of 23.01.2007).

Official control at the other stages of the food chain:

The official inspections in the establishments for production, storage and trade with food are carried out in accordance with the Council Regulation 854/2004, laying down specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption.

The number of samples has been calculated by the official veterinarians on the basis of risk assessment and the type and quality of the materials included in the food processing and the results of the previous inspections.

At the regional veterinary services (RVSs) the schedule for inspections in the controlled establishments of food was elaborated.

The samples from foods of poultry origin shall be taken and proceeded as provided in Council Regulation 2073/2005. The frequency of sample taking could be increased and decreased on the basis of the results of the sample testing.

• **The structure of the production of food:**

Production, storage and trade with food of animal origin are carried out in:

- producing establishments
- establishments for half-sailed
- establishments for retailed with food of animal origin
- restaurants

The establishments for production, storage and trade with food are approved by NVS in accordance with the hygiene requirements of the EU legislation. The public registers of approved establishments are kept in the RVSs and the NVS.

The retailed establishments and restaurants are registered by the Ministry of Health and the NVS.

In all food establishments the permanent and periodical official control is carried out in accordance with the provisions of EU legislation.

- 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 particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

In case of suspicion or confirmation of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* the NRL shall notify immediately the NVS.

1.6.1 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 Regional Veterinary Service. 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 or must be destroyed in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance on the requirements to activities, carried out at all stages from collecting to disposal of animal by-products and products derived from them as well as their use, marketing and transit, issued in accordance to Article 66, paragraph 2 from the Law on Veterinary Activity.

Infection with *S. Typhimurium* and *S. Enteritidis* will be confirmed by samples taken by the official veterinarian as detailed in with Annex 2.2.2.1 of Regulation (EC) 1003/2005 or Annex 2.2.2.2. of Regulation (EC) 213/2009.

1.6.2 The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the infected birds were kept. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out and the official samples were taken to prove that the cleaning and disinfection has been satisfactory.

1.6.3 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.

1.6.4 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 which 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.

1.6.5 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.1091/2005 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*.

1.6.6 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.1091/2005.

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

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

- ↓ **Commission Regulation (EC) No 213/2009** of 18 March 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 as regards the control and testing of *Salmonella* in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and turkeys.
- ↓ **COMMISSION DECISION 2007/873/EC**, approving the national programme for the control of salmonella in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* submitted by Bulgaria
- ↓ **REGULATION 1003/2005/EC** implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003
- ↓ **REGULATION (EC) No 2160/2003** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;
- ↓ **REGULATION (EC) No 1177/ 2006**, implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry
- ↓ **ORDINANCE 9/28.01.2006** on the monitoring of zoonoses in their prevention, limitation and eradication(Published in SG 15/ 17.02.2006), transposing **DIRECTIVE 2003/99/EC** of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC

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

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

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

All feed intended for feeding of breeding birds must be produced in feed producing-plants.

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

A total of 200 000 informative brochures titled "How to protect our poultry? Six requirements for protection of your poultry" have been printed in 2008. Copies of these have been distributed to all the 28 veterinary regions /administrative districts/ of the country and have been provided to the owners of all holdings, where poultry are kept. This brochure lays down all the measures needed to protect poultry against infection.

All farms registered under the Law on Veterinary Activities must have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

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

2.5. Registration of farms.

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

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

- ✦ Total number of birds in the holding
- ✦ The new entered birds
- ✦ The birds for slaughtering.
- ✦ The birds for sale
- ✦ The number of death birds

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

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

During transport the live birds shall be accompanied with transport authorization, issued by the NVS, according to the Council Regulation 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport. Poultry may be moved, if only accompanied by animal health certificate issued by the veterinarian servicing the farm of origin and completed on a pre-printed model form after an appropriate clinical examination performed by this veterinarian.

2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

Each consignment of laying hens intended for slaughtering or to other holding must be accompanied by information delivered by the veterinarian of the place of forwarding the consignment to the official veterinarian of their place of their destination.

PART B

1. Identification of the programme:

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease: infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella spp*

Animal population covered by the programme: Breeding flocks

Year of implementation: 2010

Reference to this document: COMMISSION DECISION 2007/873/EC

Contact:

D-r Jordan Voynov

Director General and CVO

National Veterinary Service

15A "Pencho Slaveikov" blvd.

1606 Sofia, Bulgaria

tel. ++359 2 915 98 20

fax: ++359 2 952 38 35

E-mail: y_voinov@nvms.government.bg

Date sent to the Commission: 30.04.2009

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

See in Annex II.

3. Description of the Programme:

The target of the Program is to determine the health status of poultry of the hen's species in Republic of Bulgaria with regard to *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Salmonella Hadar*, *Salmonella infantis*, *Salmonella Typhimurium*, *Salmonella virchow* and all other types of *Salmonella*.

4. Measures of the submitted program

4.1. Summary of measures under the program

Duration of the programme: 01.01.2010-31.12.2010

First year: 2010

X Control

X Testing

X Slaughter of positive animals

- X Killing of positive animals
- X Vaccination
- X Treatment of animal products
- X Disposal of the products
- X Monitoring or surveillance
- l Other measures (to be specified):

Last year: 2010

- X Control
- X Testing
- X Slaughter of positive animals
- X Killing of positive animals
- X Vaccination
- X Treatment of animal products
- X Disposal of the products
- X Monitoring or surveillance
- i Other measures (to be specified):

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

National Veterinary Services – “Animal Health” Directorate at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAF) and “Control of Public Health” Directorate at the Ministry of Health (MH) are the competent authorities responsible for implementation of the Programme for control of Salmonellosis and other infectious agents causing zoonoses.

As by 30.04.2009, such accredited laboratories are:

Any laboratory tests for detection of Salmonellosis may and are to be performed only in laboratory accredited for this purpose.

A. within the NVS system:

1. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Shumen;
2. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Ruse.

B. Private laboratories:

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

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

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

It is absolutely mandatory that any of the laboratories performing Salmonellosis diagnostics must use the methodology specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 213/2009.

Any results shall be considered as valid only if compliance with the requirements for testing demonstrated with the **Commission Regulation (EC) No 213/2009**.

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

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

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme:

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

- ✦ **Commission Regulation (EC) No 213/2009** of 18 March 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 as regards the control and testing of *Salmonella* in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and turkeys.
- ✦ **COMMISSION DECISION 2007/873/EC**, approving the national programme for the control of salmonella in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* submitted by Bulgaria
- ✦ **REGULATION 1003/2005/EC** implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003
- ✦ **REGULATION (EC) No 2160/2003** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;
- ✦ **REGULATION (EC) No 1177/ 2006**, implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry
- ✦ **ORDINANCE 9/28.01.2006** on the monitoring of zoonoses in their prevention, limitation and eradication(Published in SG 15/ 17.02.2006), transposing **DIRECTIVE 2003/99/EC** of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC

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

The National veterinary service is the official competent authority for the registration of animal holdings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The register contains the following information:

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

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

- ✦ Total number of birds in the holding
- ✦ The new entered birds
- ✦ The birds for slaughtering.
- ✦ The birds for sale
- ✦ The number of death birds

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

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

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

4.4.4. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result:

4.4.4.1 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 Regional Veterinary Service. 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 or must be destroyed in accordance with the

requirements of the Ordinance on the requirements to activities, carried out at all stages from collecting to disposal of animal by-products and products derived from them as well as their use, marketing and transit, issued in accordance to Article 66, paragraph 2 from the Law on Veterinary Activity.

Infection with *S. Typhimurium* and *S. Enteritidis* will be confirmed by samples taken by the official veterinarian as detailed in with Annex 2.2.2.1 of Regulation (EC) 1003/2005 or Annex 2.2.2.2. of Regulation (EC) 213/2009.

4.4.4.2 The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the infected birds were kept. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out and the official samples were taken to prove that the cleaning and disinfection has been satisfactory.

4.4.4.3 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.

4.4.4.4 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 which 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.

4.4.7 Measures and terms of legislation as regard the control (testing, vaccination) of the disease:

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

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

When the samples have been taken from vaccinated poultry, the letter accompanying any such samples to the laboratory must specify the type and time of vaccination. The objective is to ensure proper basis for differentiation between vaccination and field strain in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1177/2005.

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.1091/2005 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.1091/2005.

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

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

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

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

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

Bio-security measures on holdings:

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

5. General description of costs and benefits

1. Costs related to taking and transportation of samples for testing to diagnostics laboratories
2. Costs for the purchase of the required diagnostics kits
3. Costs for compensations to the owners of compulsively killed birds
4. Costs for remuneration of the labor of the executers of the program

6. Data on the epidemiological evaluation during the last five years:

6.1 Data on herds for Salmonella:

Year: 2002	Disease: Salmonellosis	Animal species: birds	
Region	Total number of herds under the programme	Total number of tested herds	Number of positive herds
Blagoevgrad	100	39	
Burgas	400	1207	3- Salmonella pullorum
Varna	500	49	3- Salmonella pullorum
V. Tarnovo	400	443	
Vidin	200	0	
Vratza	30	20	
Gabrovo	50	112	
Dobrich	300	43	1- Salmonella pullorum
Kardjali	20	23	
Kustendil	10	0	
Lovech	300	500	
Montana	50	159	1- S. pullorum; 1- S. enteridis; 1- S. gallinarum
Pazardjik	5	0	
Pernik	10	10	
Pleven	650	400	
Plovdiv	50	0	1- S. enteridis
Razgrad	100	130	
Russe	100	104	
Silistra	300	0	
Sliven	10	0	
Smolyan	200	204	
Sofia - city	100	42	
Sofia - region	300	302	

		200	273	4- Salmonella pullorum
Stara Zagora		200	273	4- Salmonella pullorum
Targovishte		50	10	
Haskovo		100	110	2- Salmonella pullorum
Shoumen		200	245	
Yambol		330	480	
Total		5065	4905	14- Salmonella pullorum ; 2- S. enteridis; 1- S. gallinarum
Year: 2003				
		Disease: Salmonellosis		Animal species: birds
Region	Total number of herds under the programme	Total number of herds	Total number of tested herds	Number of positive herds
Blagoevgrad	100		15	
Burgas	200		552	
Varna	500		60	
V.Tarnovo	100		1	
Vidin	20		9	
Vratza	20		76	
Gabrovo	50		782	
Dobrich	300		275	
Kardjali	20		18	
Kustendil	10		0	
Lovech	200		0	
Montana	50		247	
Pazardjik	100		0	
Pernik	10		10	
Pleven	670		234	
Plovdiv	50		0	
Razgrad	100		120	
Russe	100		158	
Silistra	200		0	
Sliven	0		0	
Smolyan	100		104	
Sofia - city	100		30	
Sofia - region	200		180	

Stara Zagora	200	307	
Targovishte	50	28	
Haskovo	80	128	2- Salmonella pullorum
Shoumen	200	390	
Yambol	710	182	
Total	4440	3706	2- Salmonella pullorum
Year: 2004 Disease: Salmonellosis Animal species: birds			
Region	Total number of herds under the programme	Total number of tested herds	Number of positive herds
Blagoevgrad	100	5	
Burgas	200	33	2- Salmonella pullorum; 2 - S. enteridis
Varna	300	15	
V. Tarnovo	100	446	2 - S. enteridis
Vidin	10	0	
Vratsa	20	37	
Gabrovo	70	3	
Dobrich	500	122	
Kardjail	20	2	
Kustendil	10	0	
Lovech	100	100	
Montana	50	58	
Pazardjik	20	0	
Pernik	10	8	
Pleven	670	553	
Plovdiv	50	0	
Razgrad	50	50	
Russe	100	19	
Silistra	200	0	
Sliven	10	10	
Smolyan	100	100	
Sofia - city	0	0	
Sofia - region	200	52	
Stara Zagora	250	192	

Targovishte	40	12		1- Salmonella pullorum
Haskovo	80	63		
Shoumen	50	57		
Yambol	700	700		
Total	4010	2637		3- Salmonella pullorum; 4 - S. enteridis
Year: 2005				
Disease: Salmonellosis				
Animal species: birds				
Region	Total number of herds under the programme	Total number of tested herds	Number of positive herds	
Blagoevgrad	50	12		
Burgas	0	93		10- Salmonella pullorum; 1- S. Typhimurium
Varna	200	8		
V.Tarnovo	300	175		
Vidin	10	11		
Vratza	20	128		
Gabrovo	20	7		
Dobrich	500	0		
Kardjali	20	12		
Kustendil	10	0		
Lovech	80	70		
Montana	50	51		
Pazardjik	50	4		
Pernik	10	4		
Pleven	700	749		
Plovdiv	70	0		
Razgrad	10	40		
Russe	0	1		
Silistra	100	0		
Sliven	10	10		
Smolyan	80	99		
Sofia - city	0	0		
Sofia - region	110	124		
Stara Zagora	250	90		
Targovishte	120	62		

Haskovo	60	64	
Shoumen	50	75	
Yambo	50	136	
Total	2930	2025	10- Salmonella pullorum; Typhimurium I- S.
Year: 2006			
Disease: Salmonellosis		Animal species: birds	
Region	Total number of herds under the programme	Total number of tested herds	Number of positive herds
Blagoevgrad	50	54	
Burgas	0	98	
Varna	100	23	I- S. enteritidis
V.Tarnovo	300	256	
Vidin	60	29	
Vratza	20	19	
Gabrovo	20	17	
Dobrich	500	16	
Kardjali	10	0	
Kustendil	20	6	
Lovech	50	74	
Montana	50	52	
Pazardjik	100	5	
Pernik	10	4	
Pleven	600	1669	
Plovdiv	60	0	
Razgrad	10	10	
Russe	10	0	
Silistra	100	0	
Silven	10	10	
Smolyan	60	60	
Sofia - city	0	0	
Sofia - region	100	86	
Stara Zagora	200	179	
Targovishte	120	17	

Haskovo	50	39	
Shoumen	50	72	6- Salmonella pullorum
Yambol	50	112	
Total	2710	2907	6- Salmonella pullorum; 1- S. enteritidis

Region	Disease: Salmonellosis		Animal species: birds	
	Total number of herds under the programme	Total number of tested herds	Number of positive herds	
Blagoevgrad	10	3		
Burgas	10	42		
Varna	100	12		
V.Tarnovo	200	243		
Vidin	50	30		
Vratza	20	8		
Gabrovo	10	15		
Dobrich	500			
Kardjati	10			
Kustendil	20	13		
Lovech	50	69		
Montana	0			
Pazardjik	5	2		
Pernik	10	2		
Pleven	0	181		
Plovdiv	60			
Razgrad	10	22		
Russe	10			
Silistra	60			
Sliven	10	10		
Smolyan	60	60		
Sofia - city	0			
Sofia - region	100	6		
Stara Zagora	200	149		

Targovishte	120	174
Haskovo	50	
Shoumen	50	126
Yambo	40	102
Total	1765	0

Year: 2008 Disease: Salmonellosis Animal species: birds

Region (c)	Total number of herds (d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked (e)	Number of positive herds (f)	Number of new positive herds (g)	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8 = \frac{7}{5} * 100$	$9 = \frac{9}{4.3} * 100$	$10 = \frac{5.4}{4} * 100$	$11 = \frac{6.4}{4} * 100$
Republic of Bulgaria	85	85	85	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Total	85	85	85	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

(a) Herds equal flocks, or holdings as appropriate.

(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

(d) Total number of herds existing in the region, including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.

(e) Check means to perform a herd level test under the programme for the respective disease with the purpose of maintaining, upgrading, etc., the health status of the herd. In this column a herd should not be counted twice even if has been checked more than once.

(f) Herds with at least one positive animal during the period independent of the number of times the herd has been checked.

(g) Herds whose status in the previous period was Unknown, Not free-negative, Free, Officially Free or suspended and have at least one positive animal in this period.

(h) Data of the previous year in the corresponding period.

DATA ON ANIMALS
(one table per disease/species)

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria Date: 30.04.
 Disease (b): Salmonellosis Animal species: breeding flocks
 Reporting period: 01.01.2008- 31.12.2008

Year: 2009

Intermediate report
X Final report

Region (b)	Total number of animals (c)	Number of animals (d) to be tested under the programme	Number of animals (d) tested	Number of animals tested individually (e)	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered (f)	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = (4/3) * 100$	$10 = (6/4) * 100$
Republic of Bulgaria	997 101	997 101	997 101	0	0	0	0	100	0
Total	997 101	997 101	997 101	0	0	0	0	100	0

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Includes animals tested individually or under bulk level scheme.

(e) Include only animals tested individually, do not include animals tested by bulk level samples (e.g. milk bulk tank tests).

(f) Include all positive animal slaughtered and also the negative animals slaughtered under the programme.

(g) Data of the previous year in the corresponding period.

DATA ON VACCINATION PROGRAMMES
(one table per disease/species)

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria Date: 30.04. Year: 2009
 Disease (b): Salmonellosis Animal species: breeding flocks
 Reporting period: 01.01.2008 - 31.12.2008

Intermediate report
X Final report

Region (b)	Total number of herds (c)	Total number of animals	Information on young animals vaccination programme			Information on mass vaccination programme					
			Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of adults (d) vaccinated	Number of young (d) animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Republic of Bulgaria	85	997 101	0	0	0	0	54	54	707626	87500	795126
Total	85	997 101	0	0	0	0	54	54	707626	87500	795126

- (a) Disease and species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds equal flocks, or holdings as appropriate.
- (d) As defined in the programme.
- (e) Data of the previous year in the corresponding period.

SAMPLES FOR SALMONELLOSIS

Number of samples for 2010.

	Breeding holdings			Hatcheries		
	Number of farms	Number of flocks	Minimum number of official samples per flock	Number of hatcheries	Minimum number of official samples per flock	
1. Blagoevgrad	0	0	0	0	0	
2. Burgas	1	1	2	2	8	
3. Varna	1	3	6	1	4	
4. V. Tarnovo	1	1	2	3	12	
5. Vidin	0	0	0	0	0	
6. Vratsa	1	3	6	1	4	
7. Gabrovo	1	1	2	0	0	
8. Dobrich	2	2	4	2	8	
9. Kardjeli	0	0	0	0	0	
10. Kustendil	0	0	0	0	0	
11. Lovech	0	0	0	0	0	
12. Montana	5	8	16	1	4	
13. Pazardjik	0	0	0	1	4	
14. Pernik	0	0	0	0	0	
15. Pleven	4	18	36	4	16	
16. Plovdiv	0	0	0	0	0	
17. Razgrad	1	1	2	0	0	
18. Russe	2	4	8	1	4	
19. Silistra	0	0	0	2	8	
20. Sliven	0	0	0	2	8	

21. Smolian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Sofia town	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Sofia district	1	1	2	2	2	8	8	8
24. Stara zagora	4	11	22	22	5	20	20	20
25. Targovishte	2	6	12	12	1	4	4	4
26. Haskovo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Shumen	1	7	14	14	2	8	8	8
28. Yambol	2	16	32	32	2	8	8	8
Totally		28	83	83	166	26		104
Confirmatory sampling					24			50
Totally					190			150

6.1.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2008

Animal species: Breeding locks

Situation on date: 31.12.2008

Disease/infection (a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	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 (c) (a)	Number of flocks depopulated (a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)
Republic of Bulgaria	Breeding flocks	85	997101	85	997101	85	0	0	0	0	0

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks (1)
Year: 2010

Animal species: Breeding flocks

Situation on date: 31.12.2008

Disease/infection (a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked (d)	Number of flocks (c) expected to be positive (a)	Number of flocks expected to be depopulated (a)	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) (a)	Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)
Republic of Bulgaria	Breeding flocks	85	997101	85	997101	85	0.85	0.85	10 000	20 000	0

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units for 2010	Unitary cost in euro for 2010	Total amount in euro for 2010	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Bacteriological tests	1000	3	3 000	yes
	Serotyping	100	5	500	yes
1.2. Cost of sampling		1000	1	1000	yes
1.3. Other costs- collection and transport of samples to the laboratory		1000	1	1000	yes
2. Vaccination					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment					
2.2. Distribution costs					
2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					
3. Clinical examination					
4. Slaughter and destruction					
4.1. Compensation of animals				50 000	Yes
4.2. Transport costs					
4.3. Destruction costs					
4.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
4.5. Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs,					

hatching eggs, etc)							
5. Cleaning and disinfection						5 000	yes
6. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)							
Total:						60 500	Yes

**Model Form of the Accompanying Letter
that must accompany any samples taken from poultry for testing for Salmonella**

<p>Letter No. of 200...</p>	<p>TO: (Laboratory Name) Town of:</p>
<p>Hereby, we send you: pieces of samples Taken from: (poultry type) Type of Samples: (hoof tampons, gauze socks, dust sample, or others) Owned by: (name of the farm owner/ name of the Sole Trader or the legal person concerned) Address: Town (village): Adm. District: Animal Holding of Registry No. BG The request is that these samples will be tested for Salmonella within implementation of surveillance programmes. Samples are takes under the self-control. Maximal Capacity: (number of poultry) Number of poultry present in the farm /holding/ at time of sampling: (number of poultry) Number of Flocks: Fallen poultry: (number of poultry)</p>	<p>Additional Information Vaccination against Salmonella performed on: (date of vaccination) Vaccine used: Live <input type="checkbox"/> Inactivated <input type="checkbox"/> (name of vaccine used, batch number, best before date) NOTES: Time and Date of Sampling:</p>
	<p>Sampling veterinarian: (three names) Signature:</p>



REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICE
15 A "Pencho Slaveikov" Blvd, 1606 Sofia Bulgaria.
Tel. +35929159820, Fax: +35929549593

DECLARATION

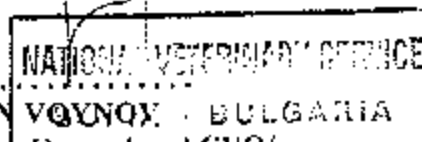
By **Dr. YORDAN VOYNOV**,
Director General of the National Veterinary Service of Bulgaria

National Veterinary Service of Bulgaria confirms that provisions of bellow-mentioned legislation will be followed/ implemented in 2010:

1. the provisions of paragraph 1,2 (frequency of sampling) 3,4(results and reporting) (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) of Annex of CR (EC) No 1168/2006 in case of laying hens;
2. the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling), 3, 4(results and reporting), (particularly provisions on confirmatory sampling) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 and CR 213/2009 in case of breeding flocks of *Galus galus*;
3. the provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2007/EC in broilers;
4. the provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2007 in turkeys;

Sincerely yours,

Dr. YORDAN VOYNOV - BULGARIA
Director General and CVO





**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICE
15 A "Pencho Slaveikov" Blvd, 1606 Sofia Bulgaria,
Tel. +35929159820, Fax: +35929549593**

**AN ANNUAL CONTROL PROGRAMME
ON SALMONELLA IN BROILERS FOR FINACIAL YEAR 2010**

General

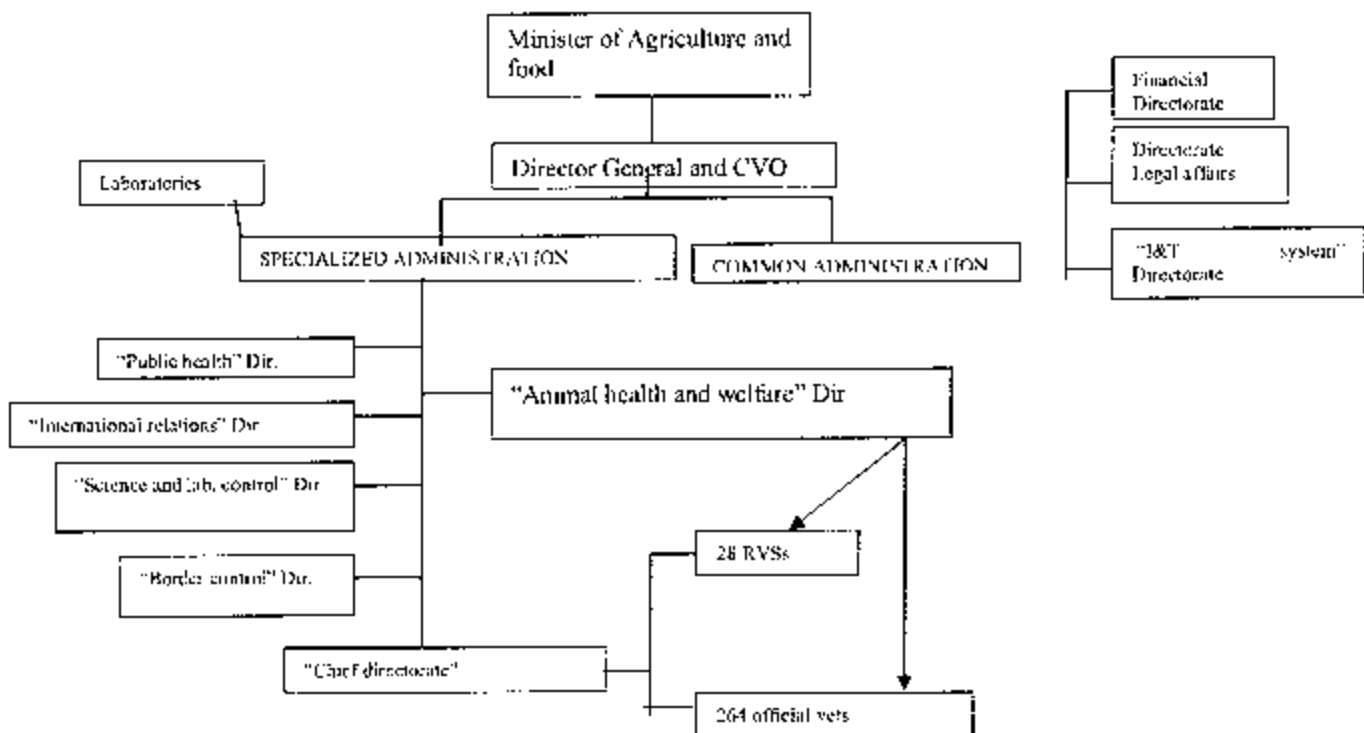
- 1.1. A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes:

See in Annex I.

- 1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities. Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme

National Veterinary Service and Directorate "Control of public health" at the Ministry of health are the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

Structure of NVS



- 1.3. Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

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

Laboratories shall meet the following minimum requirements:

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

Any laboratory tests for detection of Salmonellosis may and are to be performed only in laboratory accredited for this purpose.

As by 30.04.2009, such accredited laboratories are:

A. within the NVS system:

1. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Shumen;
2. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Ruse.

B. Private laboratories:

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

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

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

It is absolutely mandatory that any of the laboratories performing Salmonellosis diagnostics must use the methodology specified in Item 5-III.

Any results obtained in non-accredited laboratories and/or such obtained by performing tests non-compliant with the ISO 6579/2002 standard shall be considered as **invalid**.

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

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for salmonella in Bilthoven, Netherlands shall be used: the method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002) where a semi-solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. The semi-solid medium should be incubated at $41.5 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ for $2 \times (24 \pm 3)$ hours.

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

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

1.5.1 In accordance with EC Regulation No 646/2007 the Competent Authority will select each year at random at least 10% of holdings with more than 5000 birds. The random selection will take into account the size of holding and geographical distribution. The Competent Authority or its agent will select one flock at random on the holding that is within 3 weeks of going for slaughter. The selected flock will be sampled (two pairs of boot swabs normally) in accordance with the Annex in EC Regulation No 646/2007.

1.5.2 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 for the product given in its Marketing Authorisation. Flock owners are required to keep records of antimicrobial use and to make these records available.

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

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

In Republic of Bulgaria, it is not foreseen that any plants for food or feed production would be subject to funding within the context of this programme.

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

2.1. The structure of the production of feed.

All feed intended for feeding of breeding birds must be produced in feed producing-plants.

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

A total of 200 000 informative brochures titled "How to protect our poultry? Six requirements for protection of your poultry" have been printed in 2008. Copies of these have been distributed to all the 28 veterinary regions /administrative districts/ of the country and have been provided to the owners of all holdings, where poultry are kept. This brochure lays down all the measures needed to protect poultry against infection.

All farms registered under the Law on Veterinary Activities must have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

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

2.3. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

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

2.4. Registration of farms.

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

2.5 Record-keeping at farms.

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

- ✚ Total number of birds in the holding
- ✚ The new entered birds
- ✚ The birds for slaughtering.
- ✚ The birds for sale
- ✚ The number of death birds

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

2.6. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

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

Birds may be moved, if only accompanied by animal health certificate issued by the veterinarian servicing the farm of origin and completed on a pre-printed model form after an appropriate clinical examination performed by this veterinarian.

2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

Each consignment of turkeys intended for slaughtering or to other holding must be accompanied by information delivered by the veterinarian of the place of forwarding the consignment to the official veterinarian of their place of their destination.

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

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

This system allows tracking of exports of live animals and hatching eggs accompanied by veterinary health certification. The TRACES generates ITAHCs issued for intra-Community movements. TRACES is an internet-based service which is owned and maintained by the Commission.

Part B

1. Identification of the programme:

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease: infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella spp*

Animal population covered by the programme: Broilers

Year of implementation: 2010

Reference of the document: COMMISSION Regulation 2007/646/EC

Contact:

D-r Yordan Voynov

Director General and CVO

National Veterinary Service

15A "Pencho Slaveikov" blvd.

1606 Sofia, Bulgaria

tel. : +359 2 915 98 20

fax: +359 2 952 38 35

E-mail: y_voinov@nvms.government.bg

Date sent to the Commission: 30.04.2009

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

3. Description of the Programme:

The target of the Program is to determine the health status of broilers in Republic of Bulgaria with regard to *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium*.

The reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in broilers shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of flocks of broilers remaining positive of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* to 1 % or less by 31 December 2011.

4. Measures of the submitted program

4.1. Summary of measures under the program

Duration of the programme: 01.01.2010 -31.12.2010

First year: 2010

X Control

X Testing

X Slaughter of positive animals

X Killing of positive animals

X Vaccination

X Treatment of animal products

X Disposal of the products

X Monitoring or surveillance

Other measures (to be specified):

Last year: 2010

- X Control
- X Testing
- X Slaughter of positive animals
- X Killing of positive animals
- X Vaccination
- X Treatment of animal products
- X Disposal of the products
- X Monitoring or surveillance
- Other measures (to be specified):
- Other measures (to be specified):

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

National Veterinary Service and Directorate "Control of public health" at the Ministry of health are the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

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

1. To draft surveillance programme for Salmonellosis and to submit it for approval to the European Commission.
2. To control the implementation of the surveillance programme.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the animals tested for salmonellosis
4. To summarize the data on positive holdings.
5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with broilers.

At regional level the Regional Veterinary Services and the heads of departments "Animal health" have the following responsibilities:

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

The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

1. To control and to implement the programme for surveillance of salmonella in the relevant municipality.
2. To control the sampling of broiler flocks and the sending of samples to the laboratories.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the poultry tested for salmonella in the veterinary units located on the territory of the relevant municipality.

4. To summarize the data on positive animals from the veterinary units located on the territory of the relevant municipality.
5. To summarize the data on the salmonella surveillance costs incurred by the relevant municipality.
6. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with broiler flocks
7. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-6 to Directorate "Animal health" at the relevant RVS.

Diagnostic:

The laboratory examinations for Salmonellosis are performed by the accredited laboratories:

A. State Laboratories:

- ✦ National Reference Laboratory for diagnostics of Salmonellosis at the National Diagnostics Research Veterinary Institute (NDRVI) – Sofia, blvd. "Pencho Slaveikov" №15, tel: 02/9523903
- ✦ Diagnostic laboratory for Animal health at the RVS Shoumen;
- ✦ Diagnostic laboratory for Animal health at the RVS Rousse;
- ✦ Laboratory "Diagnostic of bacterial diseases in birds" at the National Diagnostics Research Veterinary Institute (NDRVI) – Sofia,

B. Private Laboratories:

- ✦ Diagnostic Laboratory for food, feed and biological materials "regional Veterinary Station", region Rousse;

The Laboratory tests performed by the non- accredited laboratories are invalid.

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

The NRL for salmonellae is accredited and takes part in all respective inter laboratory tests.

The samples taken under the initiative of the owner or another person authorised by her/him are to be tested in the laboratories specified in the programme, all these laboratories operating in accordance with the ISO 6579 standard.

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

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

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme:

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

- ✦ **Council Regulation (EC) No 646/2007**, 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.
- ✦ **REGULATION (EC) No 1177/ 2006**, implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry
- ✦ **REGULATION (EC) No 2160/2003** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;
- ✦ **ORDINANCE 9/28.01.2006** on the monitoring of zoonoses in their prevention, limitation and eradication(Published in SG 15/ 17.02.2006), transposing **DIRECTIVE 2003/99/EC** of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC

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

The National veterinary service is the official competent authority for the registration of animal holdings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The register contains the following information:

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

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

Record- keeping at farms.

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

- ✦ Total number of birds in the holding
- ✦ The new entered birds
- ✦ The birds for slaughtering.
- ✦ The birds for sale
- ✦ The number of death birds

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

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

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

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

Control measures and notification of positive results

In case of suspicion or confirmation of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* the NRL shall notify immediately the NVS.

4.4.5.1 When a meat chicken 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.

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.

4.4.5.2 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 official veterinarian takes 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.

4.4.5.3 When a broiler flock is confirmed for the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium*:

✦ The birds must be destroyed or 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.

✦ The broilers must be slaughtered and 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.

If the *Salmonella* spp. is detected during the inspection of carcasses in the slaughterhouse all measures must be applied in accordance with the Regulation 854/2004.

If the *Salmonella* spp. is detected during the inspection of food put on the market the NVS launch all the requirements under Art.7 of Regulation 2073/2005.

4.4.5.4 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 the procedure in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 464/2007.

4.4.7 Measures and terms of legislation as regard the control (testing, vaccination) of the disease:

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

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

When the samples have been taken from vaccinated poultry, the letter accompanying any such samples to the laboratory must specify the type and time of vaccination. The objective is to ensure proper basis for differentiation between vaccination and field strain in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1177/2005.

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

1. Antimicrobials shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in broilers.
2. Antimicrobials may be used in the following exceptional circumstances:
 - poultry presenting salmonella infection with clinical signs in a way likely to cause undue suffering to the animals;
 - the infected flocks treated with antimicrobials shall still be considered infected with salmonella;
 - authorisation given by the NVS on a case-by-case basis for purposes other than salmonella control in a flock suspect of salmonella infection, in particular following the epidemiological investigation of a food-borne outbreak or the detection of salmonella at the holding;
3. The use of antimicrobials shall be subject to supervision of and reporting to the NVS. This use shall be based wherever possible on the results of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.

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

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

According to Bulgarian legislation, it is not foreseen that owners should be compensated, if in case of salmonellosis their birds would be subjected to slaughtering and further heat treatment.

What is paid, however, is the cost of disinfecting agent used for the disinfecting of the plant, in which the poultry have been channelised to be slaughtered.

5. General description of costs and benefits

1. Costs related to taking and transportation of samples for testing to diagnostics laboratories
2. Costs for the purchase of the required diagnostics kits
3. Costs for compensations to the owners of compulsively killed
4. Costs for remuneration of the labor of the executers of the program

6. Data on the epidemiological evaluation:

The samples taken and analysed for the purpose of control of salmonellosis in Republic of Bulgaria have been selected on the basis of risk analysis, the programmes being developed by the owners of industrial farms.

A total of 168 samples taken from broilers have been tested in the NRL in 2007, 9 of which have given positive result for Salmonella presence. The following serological types have been differentiated: S. Enteritidis - in 6 of the 9 positive samples; S. Typhimurium - in 1 of the 9 positive samples; and S. Manchester - in of the 2 positive samples.

6. Testing scheme:

The sampling frame shall cover all flocks of broilers in the Republic of Bulgaria.

Sampling carried out by the owner of the holding or by a person authorized by the owner:

- within three weeks before the birds are moved to the slaughterhouse;

Official control sampling:

- sampling shall include each year at least one flock of broilers on 10 % of the holdings with more than 5 000 birds.
- if necessary

A sampling carried out by the NVS may replace the sampling on the initiative of the food business operator.

However, by way of derogation, the NVS may decide to sample at least one flock of broilers per round on holdings with several flocks if:

1. an all in/all out system is used;
2. the same management applies to all flocks;
3. feed and water supply is common to all flocks;
4. during one year and at least six rounds, *Salmonella* spp. were tested according to the aforementioned monitoring scheme in all flocks on the holding and samples of all flocks of at least one round were taken by the competent authority;
5. all results from the testing for *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* were negative.

II. Sampling protocol:

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

In flocks with less than 100 broilers, where it is not possible to use boot/sock swabs as access to the houses is not possible, they may be replaced by hand drag swabs, where the boot swabs or socks are worn over gloved hands and rubbed over surfaces contaminated with fresh faeces, 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 maximum recovery diluents (MRD: 0,8 % sodium chloride, 0,1 % peptone in sterile deionised water), or sterile water or any other diluent approved by the national reference laboratory 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 way to moisten boot swabs shall be to pour the liquid inside before putting them on. Alternatively, boot swabs or socks may be autoclaved with diluents within autoclave bags or jars before use. Diluents may also be applied after boots are put on using a spray or wash bottle. It shall be ensured that all sections in a house are represented in the sampling in a proportionate way. Each pair should cover about 50 % of the area of the house. On completion of sampling the boot/sock swabs shall be carefully removed so as not to dislodge adherent material. Boot swabs may be inverted to retain material. They shall be placed in a bag or pot and labeled.

The NVS 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 and in any other case considered appropriate, the NVS shall satisfy itself by conducting further tests as appropriate so that the results of examinations for *Salmonella* in flocks of broilers 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 broilers.

III. Examination of the samples:

Transport and preparation of the samples:

Samples shall be sent by express mail or courier to the laboratories referred to in point 3.2, 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 detection method recommended by the Community reference laboratory (CRL) for salmonella in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, shall be used.

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.

Alternative methods:

With regard to samples taken on the initiative of the food business operator, the methods of analysis provided for in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council (1), may be used instead of the methods for the preparation of samples, detection methods and serotyping provided for in this programme.

Storage of strains:

At least one isolated strain per house and per year shall be collected by the NVS 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.

IV. Results and reporting:

A flock of broilers shall be considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Community target, where the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and/or *Salmonella typhimurium* (other than vaccine strains) was detected in the flock at any occasion.

Positive flocks of broilers shall be counted only once per round, irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations and only be reported in the year of the first positive sampling.

Reporting:

Reporting shall include:

- (a) the total number of flocks of broilers sampled by the competent authority or by the food business operator;
- (b) the total number of infected flocks of broilers;
- (c) all serotypes of *Salmonella* isolated (including other than *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium*);
- (d) explanations of the results, in particular concerning exceptional cases.

The results and any additional relevant information shall be reported as part of the report on trends and sources provided for in Article 9(1) of Ordinance No 9 / 28.01.2006 on monitoring of the prophylaxis, control and eradication zones (Promulgated in SG, issue 15 dated 27.02.2006, in force from 2.5.2006), fully harmonized with Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (1).

Additional information:

At least the following information shall be made available from each flock of broilers tested for analysis at national level or by the European Food Safety Authority at its request:

- (a) sample taken by the competent authority or by the food business operator;
- (b) holding reference, remaining unique in time;
- (c) house reference, remaining unique in time;
- (d) month of sampling.

DATA ON HERDS (a)

(one table per disease/species)

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria Date: 30.07.

Year: 2009

Disease (b): Salmonellosis

Animal species: broilers

Reporting period: 01.01.2009- 30.06.2009

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Region (c)	Total number of herds (d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked (e)	Number of positive herds (f)	Number of new positive herds (g)	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated 8 = (7/5)*100	% herd coverage 9 = (4/3)*100	Indicators			
									% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence	10 - (5/4)*100	11 - (6/4)*100
I	2	3	4	5	6	7						
Blagoevgrad	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Bourgas	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Varna	11	11	5	0	0	0		45,45	0,00		0,00	0,00
V. Tarnovo	47	47	47	0	0	0		100,00	0,00		0,00	0,00
Vidin	10	10	10	0	0	0		100,00	0,00		0,00	0,00
Vratsa	63	14	14	0	0	0		100,00	0,00		0,00	0,00
Grabovo	23	23	7	0	0	0		30,43	0,00		0,00	0,00
Dobrich	18	18	8	3	3	3	100,00	44,44	37,50		37,50	37,50
Kardzjali	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Kyustendil	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Lovech	12	12	12	0	0	0		100,00	0,00		0,00	0,00
Montana	170	170	170	0	0	0		100,00	0,00		0,00	0,00
Pazardzjik	3	3	2	0	0	0		66,67	0,00		0,00	0,00
Pernik	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Pleven	28	28	28	0	0	0		100,00	0,00		0,00	0,00
Plovdiv	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Razgrad	372	372	156	0	0	0		41,94	0,00		0,00	0,00
Rousse	13	13	13	0	0	0		100,00	0,00		0,00	0,00
Silistra	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Sliven	30	12	2	0	0	0		16,67	0,00		0,00	0,00

Smolyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Sofia-city	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Sofia-district	46	46	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Stara Zagora	89	38	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Targovishte	28	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Haskovo	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Shoumen	35	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Yambol	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total	1004	886	626	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	100,00	70,65	0,48	0,48	0,48	0,48	0,48
Total - I(h)																	

(a) Herds equal flocks, or holdings as appropriate.

(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

(d) Total number of herds existing in the region, including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.

(e) Check means to perform a herd level test under the programme for the respective disease with the purpose of maintaining, upgrading, etc., the health status of the herd. In this column a herd should not be counted twice even if has been checked more than once.

(f) Herds with at least one positive animal during the period independent of the number of times the herd has been checked.

(g) Herds whose status in the previous period was Unknown, Not free-negative, Free, Officially Free or suspended and have at least one positive animal in this period.

(h) Data of the previous year in the corresponding period.

DATA ON ANIMALS

(one table per disease/species)

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria Date: 30.07. Year: 2009
 Disease (b): Salmonellosis Animal species: Broilers
 Reporting period: 01.01.2009- 30.06.2009

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Region (b)	Total number of animals (c)	Number of animals (d) to be tested under the programme	Number of animals (d) tested	Number of animals tested individually (e)	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled (f)	Total number of animals slaughtered (f)	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 = (4/3)*100	10 = (6/4)*100
Blagoevgrad	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bourgas	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Varna	108000	108000	50000	0	0	0		46,30	0,00
V. Tarnovo	948300	948300	948300	0	0	0		100,00	0,00
Vidin	140000	140000	140000	0	0	0		100,00	0,00
Vratsa	166000	166000	25000	0	0	0		2,36	0,00
Gabrovo	407000	407000	15000	0	0	0		3,69	0,00
Dobrich	480000	480000	220000	0	78700	78700	78700	45,83	35,77
Kardzhali	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kyustendil	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lovech	166000	166000	166000	0	0	0		100,00	0,00
Montana	2748143	2748143	2748143	0	0	0		100,00	0,00
Pazardzhik	11000	11000	8000	0	0	0		72,73	0,00
Pernik	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Pleven	411800	411800	411800	0	0	0		100,00	0,00
Plovdiv	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Razgrad	474200	474200	200000	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,18	0,00
Rousse	208790	208790	208790	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,00	0,00
Silistra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sliven	46000	46000	5000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,87	0,00
Smolyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sofia- city	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sofia- district	1224200	1224200	1224200	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,00	0,00
Stara Zagora	1467652	1467652	1467652	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,00	0,00
Targovishte	481000	481000	481000	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,00	0,00
Haskovo	400 000	400 000	400 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,00	0,00
Shoumen	394250	394250	394250	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,00	0,00
Yambol	224000	224000	170000	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,89	0,00
Total	11400335	11400335	9283135	0	78700	78700	78700	78700	78700	81,43	0,85
Total - l(g)											

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Includes animals tested individually or under bulk level scheme.

(e) Include only animals tested individually, do not include animals tested by bulk level samples (e.g. milk bulk tank tests).

(f) Include all positive animal slaughtered and also the negative animals slaughtered under the programme.

(g) Data of the previous year in the corresponding period.

DATA ON VACCINATION PROGRAMMES

(one table per disease/species)

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria Date: 30.07. Year: 2009
 Disease (b): Salmonellosis Animal species: Broilers
 Reporting period: 01.01.2009 - 30.06.2009

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Region (b)	Total number of herds (c)	Total number of animals	Information on young animals vaccination programme				Information on mass vaccination programme					
			Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of adults (d) vaccinated	Number of young (d) animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Blagoevgrad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bourgos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Varna	11	108000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
V. Tarnovo	47	948300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vidin	10	140000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vratsa	63	1060000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gabrovo	23	407000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dobrich	18	480000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kardzhali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kyustendil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lovech	12	166000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Montana	170	2748143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pazardzhik	3	11000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pernik	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pleven	28	411800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Plovdiv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Razgrad	172	474200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rousse	13	208790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silistra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sliven	30	46000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smolyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sofia-city	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sofia-district	46	1 224 200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stara Zagora	89	1 467 652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Targovishte	28	481000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haskovo	2	400 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoumen	35	394250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yambol	4	224000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1004	11400335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total - 1(e)																	

(a) Disease and species if necessary.

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

(c) Herds equal flocks, or holdings as appropriate.

(d) As defined in the programme.

(e) Data of the previous year in the corresponding period.

**DATA ON ZOONOTIC SALMONELLA
INTERMEDIATE TECHNICAL REPORT**

Member state: Republic of Bulgaria

Date :31.07

Year: 2009

Salmonella serotypes: S. Enteritidis; S. Typhimurium;

Animal species: Broilers

Region	Total number of flocks	total number of animals	total number of animals under the programme	total number of animals under the programme	number of flocks checked	number of positive flocks		number of flocks depopulated		number of kg		quantity of eggs destroyed ()		quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg.)	
						serotypes targeted in the control programme	other serotypes	serotypes targeted in the control programme	other serotypes	serotypes targeted in the control programme	other serotypes	serotypes targeted in the control programme	other serotypes	serotypes targeted in the control programme	other serotypes
Blagoevgrad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burgas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Varna	11	108000	11	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V. Tarnovo	47	948300	47	47	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vidin	10	140000	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vratsa	63	1060000	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabrovo	23	407600	23	23	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dobrich	18	480000	18	18	8	3	0	3	0	78700	0	0	0	0	0
Kardzjali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyustendil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lovech	12	166000	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	170	2748143	170	170	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paradzhik	3	11000	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pernik	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pleven	28	411800	28	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plodiv	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Razgrad	372	474200	372	372	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rousse	13	208790	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silistra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sliven	30	46000	12	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smolyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sofia-city	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sofia- district	46	1224200	46	46	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stara Zagora	89	1467652	38	38	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Targovishte	28	481000	28	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haskovo	2	400000	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoumen	35	394250	35	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yambol	4	224000	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1004	11400335	886	886	626	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANNEX 1:**SAMPLES FOR SALMONELLOSIS FOR 2010**

REGION	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS	MINIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES
1. Bourgas	1	10
2. Varna	6	60
3. Veliko Tarnovo	26	260
4. Vratsa	4	40
5. Gabrovo	1	10
6. Dobrich	2	20
7. Kardjaly	1	10
8. Lovech	1	10
9. Monatan	7	70
10. Pazardjik	2	20
11. Pernik	12	120
12. Pleven	6	60
13. Razgrad	8	80
14. Rouse	18	180
15. Sliven	3	30
16. Smolyan	1	10
17. Stara Zagora	12	120
18. Targovishte	9	90
19. Haskovo	4	40
20. Shoumen	2	20
21. Jambol	2	20
Totally	128	1280
Samples for conformation	10	120
<i>Totally samples</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>1400</i>

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units for 2010	Unitary cost in euro for 2010	Total amount in euro for 2010	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Bacteriological tests	1400	3	4200	yes
	Serotyping	300	5	1500	yes
1.2. Cost of sampling		1400	1	1400	yes
1.3. Other costs- collection and transport of samples to the laboratory		1400	1	1400	yes
2. Vaccination					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment					
2.2. Distribution costs					
2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					
3. Clinical examination					
4. Slaughter and destruction					
4.1. Compensation of animals				100 000	Yes
4.2. Transport costs					
4.3. Destruction costs					
4.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
4.5. Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)					
5. Cleaning and disinfection				3 000	yes
6. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
Total:				111 500	Yes

Total amount requested for the programme for 2010: -111 500 Euro.



REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICE
15 A "Pencho Slaveikov" Blvd, 1606 Sofia Bulgaria,
Tel. +35929159820, Fax: +35929549593

DECLARATION

By Dr. YORDAN VOYNOV,
Director General of the National Veterinary Service of Bulgaria

National Veterinary Service of Bulgaria confirms that provisions of bellow-mentioned legislation will be followed/ implemented in 2010:

1. the provisions of paragraph 1.2 (frequency of sampling) 3.4(results and reporting) (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) of Annex of CR (EC) No 1168/2006 in case of laying hens;
2. the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling), 3. 4(results and reporting). (particularly provisions on confirmatory sampling) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 and CR 213/2009 in case of breeding flocks of Galus galus;
3. the provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2007/EC in broilers;
4. the provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2007 in turkeys;

Sincerely yours,

NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICE
DR YORDAN VOYNOV - BULGARIA
Director General and CVO



**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICE
15 A "Pencho Slaveikov" Blvd, 1606 Sofia Bulgaria,
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**AN ANNUAL CONTROL PROGRAMME
CONTROL PROGRAMME
ON SALMONELLA IN LAYING HENS OF GALLUS GALLUS FOR
FINACIAL YEAR 2010**

1. General

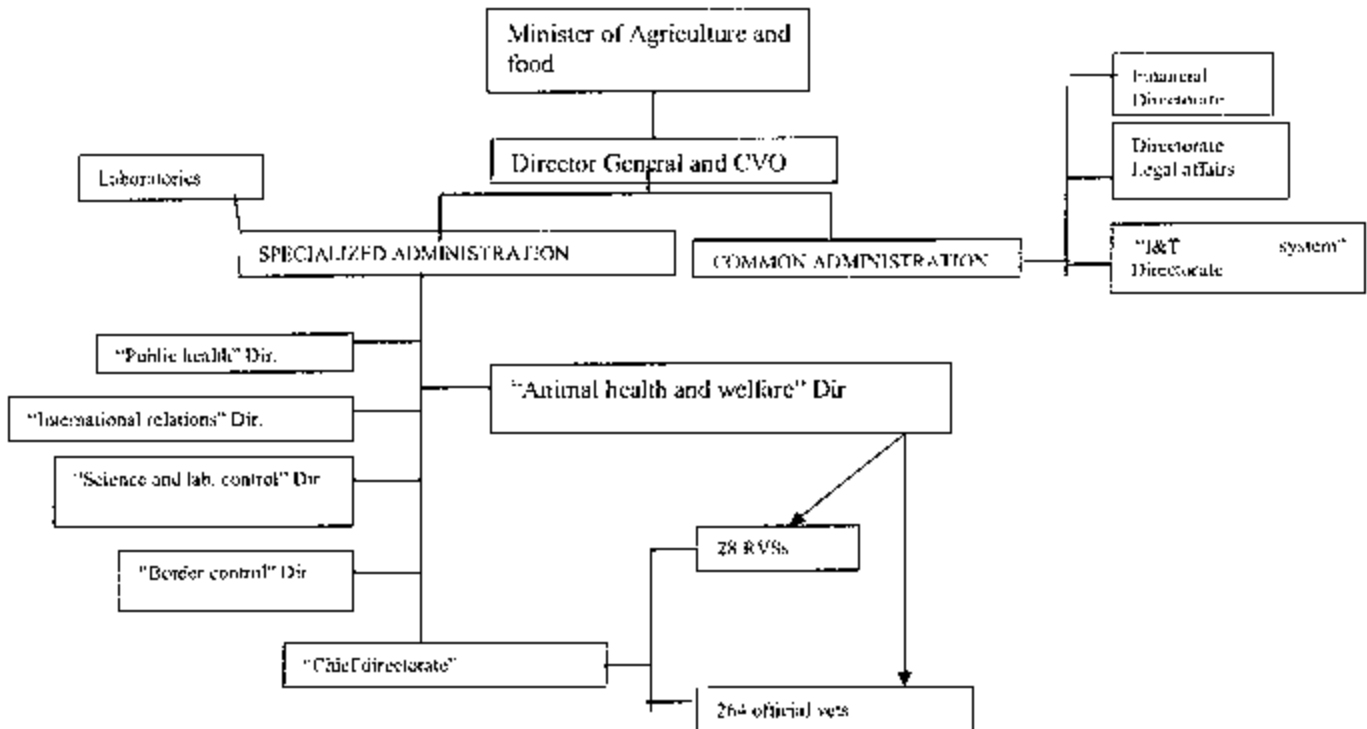
1.1. A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes:

See in Annex I.

1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities. Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme

National Veterinary Service and Directorate "Control of public health" at the Ministry of health are the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

Structure of NVS



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

The Minister of agriculture and food supply on the basis of proposal by the Director General of NVS, shall approve the national reference laboratories within the system of NVS. Laboratories shall meet the following minimum requirements:

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

Any laboratory tests for detection of Salmonellosis may and are to be performed only in laboratory accredited for this purpose.

As by 30.04.2009, such accredited laboratories are:

A. within the NVS system:

1. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Shumen;
2. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Ruse.

B. Private laboratories:

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

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

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

It is absolutely mandatory that any of the laboratories performing Salmonellosis diagnostics must use the methodology specified in Item 5-III.

Any results obtained in non-accredited laboratories and/or such obtained by performing tests non-compliant with the ISO 6579/2002 standard shall be considered as **invalid**.

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

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for salmonella in Bilthoven, Netherlands shall be used: the method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002) where a semi-solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. The semi-solid medium should be incubated at $41.5 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ for $2 \times (24 \pm 3)$ hours.

As regards the boot swab samples and other faecal material samples, referred to in paragraph 3.1, it is possible to pool incubated BPW enrichment broth for future culture. To do that, incubate both samples in BPW as normal. Take 1 ml of incubated broth from each sample and mix thoroughly, then take 0.1 ml of the mixture and inoculate the MSRV plates in the usual way.

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

Official sampling at flock level:

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.

Other reasons for sampling at flock level:

In case of suspicion of *Salmonella* spp. infection the official veterinarian has to take samples from all the flocks in the holding:

- clinical signs
- suspicion that *Salmonella* positive feedstuffs have been delivered to the holding,
- the birds are delivered from holding with positive results for *Salmonella*
- if necessary

Official sampling on the feed stuffs from poultry:

In accordance with the Agreement for Interaction and Exchange of Information concerning the official controls in the area of feeds signed between in the National Veterinary Service (NVS) and the National Grain & Feed Service (NGFS) on 23.04.2007, sampling of feed stuffs must be performed as follows:

- the NGFS is to perform the feed sampling done at producers of feed raw materials and wholesale traders in feed raw materials in bulk;
- the NVS is to perform the feed sampling done at farms.

The number of samples has been calculated on the basis of risk assessment in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 882/2004 and the data of the analyses performed in 2008. This Plan involves also a minimum number of *Salmonella* samples taken from poultry feed consignments imported from third countries.

There have not been any positive results identified concerning this indicator. If a positive result would be identified, the measures and actions to be undertaken are pursuant and in accordance with the provision of Article 396, Paragraph 2, Item 5 of the Law on Veterinary Activities (LVA).

The samples taken from poultry feeds shall be taken and proceeded as provided for in Ordinance No. 44 of 07.10.2002 on sampling and analysis methods applied in all cases of feed control (promulgated in the State Gazette, Issue No. 109 of 20.11.2003, amended in SG, Issue No. 7 of 23.01.2007).

Official control at the other stages of the food chain:

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

rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption.

The number of samples has been calculated by the official veterinarians on the basis of risk assessment and the type and quality of the materials included in the food processing and the results of the previous inspections.

At the regional veterinary services (RVSs) the schedule for inspections in the controlled establishments of food was elaborated.

The samples from foods of poultry origin shall be taken and preceded as provided in Council Regulation 2073/2005. The frequency of sample taking could be increased and decreased on the basis of the results of the sample testing.

- **The structure of the production of food:**

Production, storage and trade with food of animal origin are carried out in:

- producing establishments
- establishments for half-sailed
- establishments for retailed with food of animal origin
- restaurants

The establishments for production, storage and trade with food are approved by NVS in accordance with the hygiene requirements of the EU legislation. The public registers of approved establishments are kept in the RVSs and the NVS.

The retailed establishments and restaurants are registered by the Ministry of Health and the NVS.

In all food establishments the permanent and periodical official control is carried out in accordance with the provisions of EU legislation.

- 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 particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

Control measures and notification of positive results

In case of suspicion or conformation of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* the NRL shall notify immediately the NVS.

In case of suspicion of infection the NVS and the relevant authorities:

- prohibited the movement of birds and eggs
- take additional samples for conformation of infection

When the laying hens flocks are confirmed for the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium*:

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 a national control programme and 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 foodborne outbreak,

may be used for human consumption only if treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all Salmonella serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

Eggs 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 foodborne 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;

(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 must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering shall be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene and, once applicable, part F. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

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

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

- ✦ **COMMISSION DECISION 2007/848/EC**, approving certain national programmes for the control of salmonella in flocks of laying hens of Gallus gallus
- ✦ **Commission Decision 1168/2006/EC**, 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;
- ✦ **REGULATION (EC) No 1177/ 2006**, implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry
- ✦ **REGULATION (EC) No 2160/2003** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;
- ✦ **COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1237/2007**, amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from Salmonella infected flocks of laying hens

- ↓ **ORDINANCE 9/28.01.2006** on the monitoring of zoonoses in their prevention, limitation and eradication(Published in SG 15/ 17.02.2006), transposing **DIRECTIVE 2003/99/EC** of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC

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

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

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

All feed intended for feeding of laying hens must be produced in feed producing-plants.

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

A total of 200 000 informative brochures titled "How to protect our poultry? Six requirements for protection of your poultry" have been printed in 2008. Copies of these have been distributed to all the 28 veterinary regions /administrative districts/ of the country and have been provided to the owners of all holdings, where poultry are kept. This brochure lays down all the measures needed to protect poultry against infection.

All farms registered under the Law on Veterinary Activities must have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

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

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

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

2.5. Registration of farms.

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

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

- ↓ Total number of birds in the holding
- ↓ The new entered birds
- ↓ The birds for slaughtering.
- ↓ The birds for sale
- ↓ The number of death birds

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

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

During transport the live birds shall be accompanied with transport authorization, issued by the NVS, according to the Council Regulation 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport. Poultry may be moved, if only accompanied by animal health certificate issued by the veterinarian servicing the farm of origin and completed on a pre-printed model form after an appropriate clinical examination performed by this veterinarian.

2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

Each consignment of laying hens intended for slaughtering or to other holding must be accompanied by information delivered by the veterinarian of the place of forwarding the consignment to the official veterinarian of their place of their destination.

PART B

1. Identification of the programme:

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease: infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella spp*

Animal population covered by the programme: Laying hens

Year of implementation: 2010

Reference of the document: COMMISSION DECISION 2007/848/EC

Contact:

Dr Yordan Voynov

Director General and CVO

National Veterinary Service

15A "Pencho Slaveikov" blvd.

1606 Sofia, Bulgaria

tel. ++359 2 915 98 20

fax: ++359 2 952 38 35

E-mail: y.voynov@nvms.government.bg

Date sent to the Commission: 30.04.2009

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

See in Annex I.

3. Description of the Programme:

The target of the Program is to determine the health status of laying hens of *Gallus gallus* in Republic of Bulgaria with regard to *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium*.

4. Measures of the submitted program

4.1. *Summary of measures under the program*

Duration of the programme: 01.01.2010 -31.12.2010

First year: 2010

- X Control
- X Testing
- X Slaughter of positive animals
- X Killing of positive animals
- X Vaccination
- X Treatment of animal products
- X Disposal of the products
- X Monitoring or surveillance
- Other measures (to be specified):

Last year: 2010

- X Control
- X Testing
- X Slaughter of positive animals
- X Killing of positive animals
- X Vaccination
- X Treatment of animal products
- X Disposal of the products
- X Monitoring or surveillance
- Other measures (to be specified):

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

National Veterinary Service and Directorate "Control of public health" at the Ministry of health are the competent authorities for control of *Salmonella* and their zoonotic agents.

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

1. To draft surveillance programme for Salmonellosis and to submit it for approval to the European Commission.
2. To control the implementation of the surveillance programme.
3. To collect and analyse the data on the animals tested for salmonellosis
4. In case of disease outbreak – to take additional samples.
5. To summarize the data on positive holdings.
6. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with laying hens
7. To send annual report to the European Commission containing the data referred to in points 3-7.

4.2.2 At regional level the Regional Veterinary Services and the heads of departments "Animal health" have the following responsibilities:

1. To control and to implement the *Salmonella* surveillance programme at regional level.
2. To collect and analyse the data on the poultry tested for salmonella in the region.
3. To summarize the data on positive animals.

4. To summarize the data on the salmonella surveillance costs incurred at regional level.
5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with laying hens.
6. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-6 to Directorate "Animal health" at NVS.

The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

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

As by 30.04.2009, such accredited laboratories are:

A. within the NVS system:

1. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Shumen;
2. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Ruse.

B. Private laboratories:

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

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

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

It is absolutely mandatory that any of the laboratories performing Salmonellosis diagnostics must use the methodology specified in Item 5-III.

Any results obtained in non-accredited laboratories and/or such obtained by performing tests non-compliant with the ISO 6579/2002 standard shall be considered as **invalid**.

The samples taken under the initiative of the owner or another person authorised by her/him are to be tested in the laboratories specified in the programme, all these laboratories operating in accordance with the ISO 6579 standard.

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

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

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme:

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

- ✦ **Commission Decision 1168/2006/EC**, 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;
- ✦ **REGULATION (EC) No 1177/ 2006**, implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry
- ✦ **REGULATION (EC) No 2160/2003** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;
- ✦ **ORDINANCE 9/28.01.2006** on the monitoring of zoonoses in their prevention, limitation and eradication(Published in SG 15/ 17.02.2006), transposing **DIRECTIVE 2003/99/EC** of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EFC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC

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

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

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

- ✦ Total number of birds in the holding
- ✦ The new entered birds
- ✦ The birds for slaughtering.
- ✦ The birds for sale
- ✦ The number of death birds

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

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

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

4.4.4. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result:

Control measures and notification of positive results

In case of suspicion or confirmation of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* the NRI shall notify immediately the NVS.

In case of suspicion of infection the NVS and the relevant authorities:

- prohibited the movement of birds and eggs
- take additional samples for confirmation of infection

When the laying hens flocks are confirmed for the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium*:

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 a national control programme and 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 foodborne outbreak, may be used for human consumption only if treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all *Salmonella* serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

Eggs 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 foodborne 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;

(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 must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering shall be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene and, once applicable, part F. If not destined for human

consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

4.4.7 Measures and terms of legislation as regard the control (testing, vaccination) of the disease:

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

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

When the samples have been taken from vaccinated poultry, the letter accompanying any such samples to the laboratory must specify the type and time of vaccination. The objective is to ensure proper basis for differentiation between vaccination and field strain in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1777/2005.

The use of antimicrobials (as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1777/2006) 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 for the product given in its Marketing Authorisation. Flock owners are required to keep records of antimicrobial use and to make these records available.

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

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

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

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

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

Bio-security measures on holdings:

- ✚ Health status of poultry
- ✚ On entering to all houses on the farm must be located disinfection barrier
- ✚ Control of movement of people
- ✚ Transport hygiene

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

5. General description of costs and benefits

1. Costs related to taking and transportation of samples for testing to diagnostics laboratories
2. Costs for the purchase of the required diagnostics kits
3. Costs for compensations to the owners of compulsively killed
4. Costs for remuneration of the labor of the executers of the program

6. Data on the epidemiological evaluation during the last five years:

6.1 Data on herds for Salmonella:

Year: 2003

Disease: Salmonellosis

Animal species: birds

Region	Total number of herds under the programme	Total number of tested herds	Number of positive herds
Blagoevgrad	100	15	
Burgas	200	552	
Varna	500	60	
V. Tarnovo	100	1	
Vidin	20	9	
Vratza	20	76	
Gabrovo	50	782	
Dobrich	300	275	
Kardjali	20	18	
Kustendil	10	0	
Lovech	200	0	
Montana	50	247	
Pazardjik	100	0	
Pernik	10	10	
Pleven	670	234	
Plovdiv	50	0	
Razgrad	100	120	
Russe	100	158	
Silistra	200	0	
Sliven	0	0	
Smolyan	100	104	
Sofia - city	100	30	
Sofia - region	200	80	
Stara Zagora	200	307	
Targovishte	50	28	

Haskovo	80	128	2- Salmonella pullorum
Shoumen	200	390	
Yambol	710	182	
Total	4440	3706	2- Salmonella pullorum

Year: 2004

Disease: Salmonellosis

Animal species: birds

Region	Total number of herds under the programme	Total number of tested herds	Number of positive herds
Blagoevgrad	100	5	
Burgas	200	33	2- Salmonella pullorum; 2 - S. enteridis
Varna	300	15	
V. Tarnovo	100	446	2 - S. enteridis
Vidin	10	0	
Vratza	20	37	
Gabrovo	70	3	
Dobrich	500	122	
Kardjali	20	2	
Kustendil	10	0	
Lovech	100	100	
Montana	50	58	
Pazardjik	20	0	
Pernik	10	8	
Pleven	670	553	
Plovdiv	50	0	
Razgrad	50	50	
Russe	100	19	
Silistra	200	0	
Sliven	10	10	
Smolyan	100	100	
Sofia - city	0	0	
Sofia - region	200	52	
Stara Zagora	250	192	
Targovishte	40	12	
Haskovo	80	63	1- Salmonella pullorum
Shoumen	50	57	
Yambol	700	700	
Total	4010	2637	3- Salmonella pullorum ; 4 - S. enteridis

Year: 2005

Disease: Salmonellosis

Animal species: birds

Region	Total number of herds under the programme	Total number of tested herds	Number of positive herds
Blagoevgrad	50	12	
Burgas	0	93	10- Salmonella pullorum; 1- S. Typhimurium
Varna	200	8	

V. Tarnovo	300	175	
Vidin	10	11	
Vratza	20	128	
Gabrovo	20	7	
Dobrich	500	0	
Kardjali	20	12	
Kustendil	10	0	
Lovech	80	70	
Montana	50	51	
Pazardjik	50	4	
Pernik	10	4	
Pleven	700	749	
Plovdiv	70	0	
Razgrad	10	40	
Russe	0	1	
Silistra	100	0	
Sliven	10	10	
Smolyan	80	99	
Sofia - city	0	0	
Sofia - region	110	124	
Stara Zagora	250	90	
Targovishte	120	62	
Haskovo	60	64	
Shoumen	50	75	
Yambol	50	136	
Total	2930	2025	10- Salmonella pullorum; 1- S. Typhimurium

Year: 2006

Disease: Salmonellosis

Animal species: birds

Region	Total number of herds under the programme	Total number of tested herds	Number of positive herds
Blagoevgrad	50	54	
Burgas	0	98	
Varna	100	23	1- S. enteritidis
V. Tarnovo	300	256	
Vidin	60	29	
Vratza	20	19	
Gabrovo	20	17	
Dobrich	500	16	
Kardjali	10	0	
Kustendil	20	6	
Lovech	50	74	
Montana	50	52	
Pazardjik	100	5	
Pernik	10	4	
Pleven	600	1669	
Plovdiv	60	0	
Razgrad	10	10	

Russe	10	0	
Silistra	100	0	
Sliven	10	10	
Smolyan	60	60	
Sofia - city	0	0	
Sofia - region	100	86	
Stara Zagora	200	179	
Targovishte	120	17	
Haskovo	50	39	
Shoumen	50	72	6- Salmonella pullorum
Yambol	50	112	
Total	2710	2907	6- Salmonella pullorum; 1- S. enteritidis

Year: 2007

Disease: Salmonellosis

Animal species: birds

Region	Total number of herds under the programme	Total number of tested herds	Number of positive herds
Blagoevgrad	10	3	
Burgas	10	42	
Varna	100	12	
V. Parnovo	200	243	
Vidin	50	30	
Vratza	20	8	
Gabrovo	10	15	
Dobrich	500		
Kardjali	10		
Kustendil	20	13	
Lovech	50	69	
Montana	0		
Pazardjik	5	2	
Pernik	10	2	
Pleven	0	181	
Plovdiv	60		
Razgrad	10	22	
Russe	10		
Silistra	60		
Sliven	10	10	
Smolyan	60	60	
Sofia - city	0		
Sofia - region	100	6	
Stara Zagora	200	149	
Targovishte	120	174	
Haskovo	50		
Shoumen	50	126	
Yambol	40	102	
Total	1765	1269	0

6.1.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis
Year: 2008

Animal species: Laying hens
Situation on date: 31.12.2007

Disease/infection (a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	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) (a)	Number of flocks depopulated (a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)
Republic of Bulgaria	Laying hens	1 765	4 301 706	1765	4 301 706	0	0	0	0	0	0

DATA ON HERDS

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease (b): Salmonellosis

Reporting period: 01.01.2008- 31.12.2008

Animal species: laying hens

Region (c)	Total number of herds (d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked (e)	Number of positive herds (f)	Number of new positive herds (g)	Number of herds depopulated	Indicators			
							% positive herds depopulated	% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 - (7/5)*100	9 - (4/3)*100	10 = (5/4)*100	11 - (6/4)*100

Republic of Bulgaria	228	228	224	2	2	100	98.2	0.89	0.89
Total	228	228	224	2	2	100	98.2	0.89	0.89

- (a) Herds equal flocks, or holdings as appropriate.
- (b) Disease and animal species if necessary.
- (c) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
- (d) Total number of herds existing in the region, including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.
- (e) Check means to perform a herd level test under the programme for the respective disease with the purpose of maintaining, upgrading, etc., the health status of the herd. In this column a herd should not be counted twice even if has been checked more than once.
- (f) Herds with at least one positive animal during the period independent of the number of times the herd has been checked.
- (g) Herds whose status in the previous period was Unknown, Not free-negative, Free, Officially Free or suspended and have at least one positive animal in this period.

DATA ON ANIMALS

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease (b): Salmonellosis

Animal species: laying hens

Reporting period: 01.01.2008- 31.12.2008

Region (b)	Total number of animals (c)	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals (d) tested	Number of animals tested individually (e)	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered (f)	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = (4/3) * 100$	$10 = (6/4) * 100$
Republic of Bulgaria	3400784	3400784	3400784	0	6100	6100	0	100	0.17
Total	3400784	3400784	3400784	0	6100	6100	0	100	0.17

- (a) Disease and animal species if necessary.
 (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
 (c) Total number of animals existing in the region, including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.
 (d) Includes animals tested individually or under bulk level scheme.
 (e) Include only animals tested individually, do not include animals tested by bulk level samples (e.g. milk bulk tank tests).
 (f) Include all positive animal slaughtered and also the negative animals slaughtered under the programme.

DATA ON VACCINATION PROGRAMMES

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria
 Disease (b): Salmonellosis
 Reporting period: 01.01.2008- 31.12.2008
 Animal species: laying hens

Region (b)	Total number of herds (c)	Total number of animals	Information on young animals vaccination programme				Information on mass vaccination programme				
			Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of adults (d) vaccinated	Number of young (d) animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Republic of Bulgaria	228	3400784	0	0	0	0	45	45	655365	0	655365
Total	228	3400784	0	0	0	0	45	45	655365	0	655365

- (a) Disease and species if necessary.
 (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
 (c) Herds equal flocks, or holdings as appropriate.

(d) As defined in the programme.

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks (1)

Year: 2010

Animal species: Laying hens

Situation on date: 31.12.2007

Disease/infection (a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked (d)	Number of flocks (e) expected to be positive (a)	Number of flocks expected to be depopulated (a)	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) (a)	Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)
Republic of Bulgaria	Laying hens	1 765	4 301 706	1765	4 301 706	1765	20	20	50 000	50 000	-

SAMPLES FOR SALMONELLOSIS

Number of samples for 2010

Region	Number of holdings	Number of samples per flock
Blagoevgrad	1	10
Burgas	3	30
Varna	11	110
V. Tarnovo	4	40
Vidin	2	20
Vratza	4	40
Gabrovo	4	40
Dobrich	2	20
Kardjali	3	30
Kustendil	2	20
Lovech	3	30
Montana	0	0
Pazardjik	4	40
Pernik	5	50
Pleven	6	100
Plovdiv	8	80
Razgrad	2	20
Russe	4	40
Silistra	6	60
Sliven	2	20
Smolyan	1	10
Sofia - city	6	60
Sofia - region	8	80
Stara Zagora	6	60
Targovishte	5	50
Haskovo	4	40
Shoumen	0	0
Yambol	9	90
Total		900
Samples conformation for		100
Totaly		1000

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units for 2010	Unitary cost in euro for 2010	Total amount in euro for 2010	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Bacteriological tests	1000	3	3 000	yes
	Serotyping	100	5	500	yes
1.2. Cost of sampling		1000	1	1000	yes
1.3. Other costs- collection and transport of samples to the laboratory		1000	1	1000	yes
2. Vaccination					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment					
2.2. Distribution costs					
2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					
3. Clinical examination					
4. Slaughter and destruction					
4.1. Compensation of animals				100 000	Yes
4.2. Transport costs					
4.3. Destruction costs					
4.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
4.5. Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)					
5. Cleaning and disinfection				5 000	yes
6. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
Total:				110 500	Yes



REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICE
15 A "Pencho Slaveikov" Blvd, 1606 Sofia Bulgaria,
Tel. +35929159820, Fax: +35929549593

DECLARATION

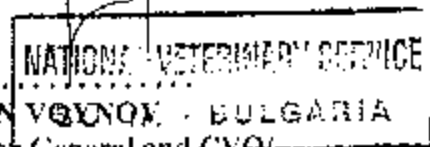
By Dr. YORDAN VOYNOV,
Director General of the National Veterinary Service of Bulgaria

National Veterinary Service of Bulgaria confirms that provisions of hellow-mentioned legislation will be followed/ implemented in 2010:

1. the provisions of paragraph 1.2 (frequency of sampling) 3,4(results and reporting) (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) of Annex of CR (EC) No 1168/2006 in case of laying hens;
2. the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling), 3, 4(results and reporting), (particularly provisions on confirmatory sampling) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 and CR 213/2009 in case of breeding flocks of Galus galus;
3. the provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2007/EC in broilers;
4. the provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2007 in turkeys;

Sincerely yours.....

DR YORDAN VOYNOV - BULGARIA
Director General and CVO





Ministry of Agriculture and Food

NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICE

BULGARIA; 1606 Sofia; 15 A, "Pencho Slaveikov" blvd.;
☎ + 359 2 9521 345, fax + 359 2 954 95 93

**AN ANNUAL CONTROL PROGRAMME
ON SALMONELLA IN TURKEY FLOCKS FOR FINACIAL YEAR
2010**

Part A: 1. General

In 2007 in Bulgaria was implemented a baseline survey on the spread of salmonella in turkey flocks.

In 2008 the salmonella testing in flocks of turkeys are included as part of State Prophylactic program.

✦ A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis:

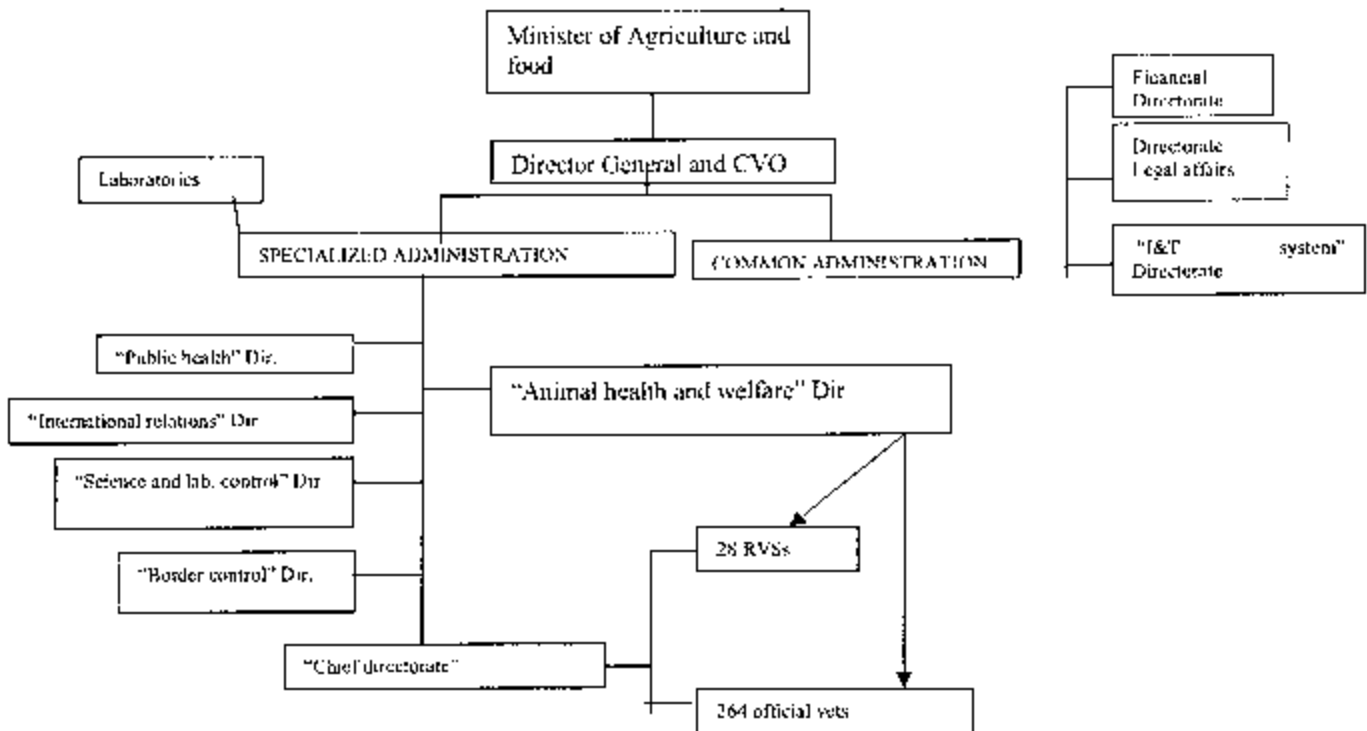
All turkey flocks are included in the scope of the programme.

During 2007 totally 920 samples were tested. All samples from turkey flocks are negative for Salmonellosis. During 2008 totally 36 official samples were tested with negative results.

✦ The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities.

National Veterinary Service and Directorate "Control of public health" at the Ministry of health are the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

Structure of NVS



- 1.3. Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

Any laboratory tests for detection of Salmonellosis may and are to be performed only in laboratory accredited for this purpose.

As by 30.04.2009, such accredited laboratories are:

A. within the NVS system:

1. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Shumen;
2. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Ruse.

B. Private laboratories:

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

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

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

Any results shall be considered as **valid** only if compliance with the requirements for testing demonstrated with the **Commission Regulation (EC) No. 584/2008**.

1.4. Salmonella control programme in fattening and breeding turkey flocks in the republic of Bulgaria:

1.4.1 A national Salmonella control programme will be 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 is planned to come into effect in January 2010.

1.4.2 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, 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.

1.4.3 Operators will be required to implement the sampling programme in the Annex to Regulation (EC) 584/2008 and Regulation (EC) 1003/2005. For convenience the 'Sampling protocol' is repeated in Annex 2.

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 slaughter-house. Turkeys are generally slaughtered at 24 weeks, however all year round production (AYR) systems may slaughter female turkeys at 20 weeks of age or earlier.

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 point 2.2. of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005.

1.4.4 Each year official samples will be taken by the official veterinarian. When an official sample is taken it may replace the sample required to be taken by the operator.

1.4.5 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.

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

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

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

2.1. The structure of the production of feed.

All feed intended for feeding of breeding birds must be produced in feed producing-plants.

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

A total of 200 000 informative brochures titled "How to protect our poultry? Six requirements for protection of your poultry" have been printed in 2008. Copies of these have been distributed to all the 28 veterinary regions /administrative districts/ of the country and have been provided to the owners of all holdings, where poultry are kept. This brochure lays down all the measures needed to protect poultry against infection.

All farms registered under the Law on Veterinary Activities must have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

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

2.3. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

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

2.4. Registration of farms.

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

2.5 Record-keeping at farms.

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

- ✦ Total number of birds in the holding
- ✦ The new entered birds
- ✦ The birds for slaughtering.
- ✦ The birds for sale
- ✦ The number of death birds

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

2.6. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

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

Turkeys may be moved, if only accompanied by animal health certificate issued by the veterinarian servicing the farm of origin and completed on a pre-printed model form after an appropriate clinical examination performed by this veterinarian.

2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

Each consignment of turkeys intended for slaughtering or to other holding must be accompanied by information delivered by the veterinarian of the place of forwarding the consignment to the official veterinarian of their place of their destination.

Part B:

1. Programme Identification:

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Infectious Disease: Salmonellosis

Animal population covered by the programme: turkeys

Implementation Period: 01.01.2010-31.12.2010

Reference of the document: Commission Regulation (EC) No. 584/2008

Contact:

D-r Yordan Voynov

Director General and CVO

National Veterinary Service

15A "Pencho Slaveikov" blvd.

1606 Sofia, Bulgaria

tel. + :359 2 915 98 20

fax: - :359 2 952 38 35

E-mail: y_voinov@nvms.government.bg

Date sent to the Commission: 30.04.2009

2. Description of the Programme:

The objective of this Programme is to identify the health status of turkeys in Bulgaria with regards to Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium. The target to be reached is defined as achieving the percentage of positive flocks with respect to these two causative agents as:

- a) 1% or less in fattening turkey till 31.12.2010;
- b) 1% or less in breeding turkey till 31.12.2012.

3. Measures for the Implementation of the Programme

3.1. Summary of the measures applied

Duration of the Programme: 01.01.2010 - 31.12.2010

First Year: 2010

X Control

X Testing

X Culling of positive poultry

X Disposal of positive poultry

X Vaccination

Treatment

X Realisation of Production

X Monitoring or Surveillance

□ Other measures /to be specified/:

Deadline: 2010

X Control

X Testing

X Culling of positive poultry

- X Disposal of positive poultry
- X Vaccination
 - Treatment
- X Realisation of Production
- X Monitoring or Surveillance
- .. Other measures /to be specified/:

3.2. Designation of central competent authority responsible for supervision and the co-ordination directorate responsible for the implementation of the programme:

National Veterinary Services - "Animal Health" Directorate at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAF) and "Control of Public Health" Directorate at the Ministry of Health (MH) are the competent authorities responsible for implementation of the Programme for control of Salmonellosis and other infectious agents causing zoonoses.

Any laboratory tests for detection of Salmonellosis may and are to be performed only in laboratory accredited for this purpose.

As by 30.04.2009, such accredited laboratories are:

A. within the NVS system:

1. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Shumen;
2. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Ruse.

B. Private laboratories:

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

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

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

It is absolutely mandatory that any of the laboratories performing Salmonellosis diagnostics must use the methodology specified in Item 5-III.

Any results shall be considered as **valid** only if compliance with the requirements for testing demonstrated with the **Commission Regulation (EC) No. 584/2008**.

This Programme has been developed and will be implemented in accordance with the requirements of the following pieces of legislation:

- **Commission Regulation (EC) No 213/2009** of 18 March 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 as regards the control and testing of *Salmonella* in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and turkeys;
- **Commission Regulation (EC) No. 584/2008** (of 20.06.2008) on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 of European Parliament and the Council

concerning the objective of the Community to decrease the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in turkey;

- **Regulation (EC) No. 1003/2005** on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 of European Parliament and the Council concerning the objective of the Community to decrease the prevalence of certain Salmonella serotypes in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003;
- **Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003** (of 17.11.2003) of European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other infectious agents causing food born diseases;
- **Regulation (EC) No. 1177/ 2006** implementing Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 of European Parliament and of the Council concerning the requirements for the use of specific methods for control within the national control programmes for control of Salmonellosis in domestic birds (poultry).

4. Scheme of Testing for the Purposes of the Programme

Frequency of sampling

Samples must cover all the poultry flocks of breeding turkey and of fattening turkey that are kept in Republic of Bulgaria. The sampling scheme is in accordance with requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 584/2008.

Official Samples Taken from the Feed Used in Poultry Farms

According to the Co-operation Agreement and Information Exchange within exercising the official control in the area of feeds concluded between the NVS and the National Grain and Feed Service (NGFS), any samples from feed shall be taken as follows:

1. sampling done in units of producers of feed raw materials (FRM) and of commercial entities carrying out wholesale trade in FRM in bulk shall be done by the NGFS;
2. sampling done on farms shall be done by the NVS.

National annual plan for control of feed is been developed and implemented on yearly basis. It involves the number of checks for Salmonella to be performed on:

- FRM producers by the NGFS;
- commercial entities carrying out wholesale trade in FRM in bulk by the NGFS;
- poultry farms by the NVS.

The number of samples to be taken under this plan has been calculated based on risk assessment in accordance with Regulation (EC) 882/2004 and based on the data of analyses performed during the previous year. This Plan provides also for the minimum number of samples to be taken in case of importing poultry feed from third countries.

Samples taken from feed are taken in accordance with the requirements laid down in Ordinance No. 44 (of October 2002) on taking of samples and analysis methods applicable for the feed control (publicised in the State Gazette, Issue No. 109 of 20.11.2002, amended in SG, Issue No. 7 of 23.01.2007).

Official Controls at Other Stages of Food Chain

Official checks in the establishments /plants/ for production, storage and/or trade in food are performed in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) 854/2004 that lays down specific rules applicable to the organisation of veterinary control on products of animal origin intended for human consumption.

The frequency of the checks on food at various stages of production, storage and trade shall be defined by official veterinarians based on assessing the risk(s) related to human /public/ and/or animal health, assessment of the type and quality of materials incorporated in processes and the results of previous checks effected.

Regional veterinary Services (RVS) are developing their programmes for the checks to be carried out in the sites under their control, these including samples to be taken from food.

Sampling food is performed in accordance with provisions of Regulation (EC) 2073/2005 on microbiological criteria applicable to food products. Frequency of such sampling may be decreased or increased depending on the results obtained within testing of such samples.

- **Measures undertaken by competent authorities with regards to animals and/or products, in which zoonoses or zoonosis-causing agents have been identified**

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.

Fattening turkeys:

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.

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 point 2.2. of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005.

General

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.

• Structure of production, storage of and trade in food

Production, storage of and trade in food of animal origin is been performed in:

- the production establishments /plants/;
- the sites for storage and/or for wholesale;
- the sites for retail of products of animal origin and the catering sites.

Production sites and sites for storage and/or wholesale are subject to approval by NVS to guarantee their compliance with all the hygiene requirements of relevant EU legislation. After approval, those sites are entered into publicly available registries kept by respective RVS and NVS for the whole country.

The sites for retail of products of animal origin and the catering sites are subject to registration by respective territorial bodies of the Ministry of Health and of NVS.

All abovementioned sites are subject to permanent and regular control in accordance with respective legislative act of EU.

Bio-security measures applied in poultry farms

- supervision on health status of poultry (turkey);
- establishing and operating a disinfecting place ('filter') at poultry farm entrance(s);
- control on movement of staff and other people;
- hygiene of transport vehicles and operations;
- hygiene of feed;
- hygiene of water;
- pest control (rodents, insects and wild birds);
- cleaning and disinfecting of all buildings /premises/;
- recording of all actions and events;
- using individual tools and equipment for each single premise /building/.

	flocks (c)	under the programme	under the programme	checked (d)	(c) flocks (a)	(a)	slaughtered or destroyed (a)	(number or kg) (a)	to egg products (number or kg) (a)
Stara Zagora	1	1	5 000	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totally	1	1		1	0	0	0	0	0

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks (1)

Year: 2010

Animal species: Fattening turkey flocks

Situation on date: 31.12.2008

Disease/infection (a): Salmonellosis

Region (a)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked (d)	Number of flocks (e) expected to be positive (a)	Number of flocks expected to be depopulated (a)	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) (a)	Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)
Varna	fattening flocks	1	3000	1	3000	1					
Vratsa	fattening flocks	8	12500	8	12500	8					

Stara Zagora	fattening flocks	2	12 000	2	2								
Totally		11	27 500	11	11	1	1	1 000	0			0	

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks (1)

Year: 2010

Animal species: Breeding turkey flocks

Situation on date: 31.12.2008

Disease/infection (a): Salmonellosis

Region (a)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked (d)	Number of flocks expected to be positive (a)	Number of flocks expected to be depopulated (a)	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) (a)	Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)
Stara Zagora	breeding flocks	1	5000	1	5000	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totally		1	5000	1	5000	1	0	0	0	0	0

Annex I

**NUMBER OF SAMPLES TO BE TAKEN FOR TESTING FOR SALMONELLOSES IN
2010**

Administrative District	Number of turkey-fattening farms	Number of samples for official control	Number of turkey-breeder farms	Number of samples for official control	Number of hatcheries	Number of samples for official control
Varna	1	5	0	0	0	0
Vratsa	1	5	0	0	0	0
Stara Zagora	2	10	1	5	1	5
Sub-total:	4	20	1	5	1	5
Confirmation samples:		10		5		5
TOTAL:		30		10		10

7. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for the period 01.01.2010 - 30.12.2010

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units for 2010	Unitary cost in euro for 2010	Total amount in euro for 2010	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Bacteriological tests	50	3	150	yes
	Serotyping	10	5	500	yes
1.2. Cost of sampling		50	2	100	yes
1.3. Other costs- collection and transport of samples to the laboratory		50	2	100	yes
2. Vaccination					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment					
2.2. Distribution costs					
2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					
3. Clinical examination					
4. Slaughter and destruction					
4.1. Compensation of animals				20 000	Yes
4.2. Transport costs					
4.3. Destruction costs					
4.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
4.5. Costs from treatment of					

products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)				
5. Cleaning and disinfection			3 000	yes
6. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)				
Total:			23850	Yes

Total amount requested for the programme for 2010: -23 850 Euro.

Annex 3

**Model Form of the Accompanying Letter
that must accompany any samples taken by the owner or a person authorised by her/him**

Letter No. of 200...	TO: (Laboratory Name) Town of:
<p>Hereby, we send you: pieces of samples Taken from: (poultry type) Type of Samples: (boot tampons, gauze socks, dust sample, or others) Owned by: (name of the farm owner/ name of the Sole Trader or the legal person concerned) Address: Town (village): Adm. District: Animal Holding of Registry No. BG </p> <p>The request is that these samples will be tested for Salmonella within implementation of surveillance programmes. Samples are takes under the self-control.</p> <p>Maximal Capacity: (number of poultry) Number of poultry present in the farm /holding/ at time of sampling: (number of poultry) Number of Flocks: Fallen poultry: (number of poultry)</p>	<p>Additional Information Vaccination against Salmonella performed on: (date of vaccination) Vaccine used: Live ? Inactivated ? (name of vaccine used, batch number, best before date)</p> <p>NOTES: </p> <p>Time and Date of Sampling:</p>
	Owner of the poultry / person authorised by her/him:

	<p>..... Signature:</p>
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**Model Form of the Accompanying Letter
that must accompany any samples taken from poultry for testing for Salmonella**

<p>Letter No.of200...</p>	<p>TO: (Laboratory Name) Town of:</p>
<p>Hereby, we send you: pieces of samples Taken from:(poultry type) Type of Samples: (boot lampans, gauze socks, dust sample, or others) Owned by: (name of the farm owner/ name of the Sole Trader or the legal person concerned) Address: Town (village): Adm. District: Animal Holding of Registry No. BG The request is that these samples will be tested for Salmonella within implementation of surveillance programmes. Samples are takes under the self-control. Maximal Capacity:(number of poultry) Number of poultry present in the farm /holding/ at time of sampling: (number of poultry) Number of Flocks:..... Fallen poultry:(number of poultry)</p>	<p>Additional Information Vaccination against Salmonella performed on:(date of vaccination) Vaccine used: Live: Inactivated: <input type="checkbox"/> (name of vaccine used, batch number, best before date) NOTES: Time and Date of Sampling:</p>
	<p>Sampling veterinarian: (three names) Signature:</p>



REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICE
15 A "Pencho Slaveikov" Blvd, 1606 Sofia Bulgaria,
Tel. +35929159820, Fax: +35929549593

DECLARATION

By Dr. YORDAN VOYNOV,
Director General of the National Veterinary Service of Bulgaria

National Veterinary Service of Bulgaria confirms that provisions of hellow-mentioned legislation will be followed/ implemented in 2010:

1. the provisions of paragraph 1,2 (frequency of sampling) 3,4(results and reporting) (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) of Annex of CR (EC) No 1168/2006 in case of laying hens;
2. the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling), 3, 4(results and reporting), (particularly provisions on confirmatory sampling) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 and CR 213/2009 in case of breeding flocks of Galus galus;
3. the provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2007/EC in broilers;
4. the provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2007 in turkeys;

Sincerely yours,

DR YORDAN VOYNOV, BULGARIA
Director General and CVO/

NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICE

BULGARIA

Director General and CVO/