



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

SANCO/12901/2010

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

Control programme of Salmonella

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

Bulgaria

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Country Geographical English Name | Bulgaria |
| Submission number | 1284480778280-422 |
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(a) State the aim of the program

The National Control programme will cover all the poultry flocks of breeding turkey and of fattening turkey that are kept in Republic of Bulgaria.

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

Turkeys

- Gallus Slaughter Pigs
- Gallus Hens Pullets
- Partab Gallus Hens Laying
- Gallus Hens Day Old
- Gallus Four Week
- Gallus During Laying
- Partab Gallus Day Old
- Gallus Breeding Pigs
- Gallus Before Laying

(c) Demonstrate the evidence...

The objective of this Programme is to identify the health status of turkeys in Bulgaria with regards to 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 31.12.2011;
- b) 1% or less in breeding turkey till 31.12.2012.

(d) Specification of following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence

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 31.12.2011;
- b) 1% or less in breeding turkey till 31.12.2012.

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.

(d)1.2 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the samonella

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 1-8 to Directorate "Animal health" at the relevant RVS.

(d)1.3 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the samonella

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

As by 2.08.2010, such accredited laboratories are:

- A. within the NVS system:
 1. National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics, Sofie;
 2. the "Laboratory for bacterial diseases in poultry" at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute;
 3. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Shumen;
 4. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Blagoevgrad.
- B. Private laboratories:
 1. the "Laboratory for testing food, feed and biological materials" "Regional Veterinary Station - Ruse" SP Ltd.

Any results shall be considered as valid only if compliance with the requirements for testing demonstrated with the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 646/2007.

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

(d)1.4 Methods in examination

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

(d)1.5 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis

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.

(d)1.6 Measures

The measures are described into the relevant veterinary legislation. Please see point 1.7.

In case of suspicion or confirmation of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium the NRL shall notify immediately the NVS. The positive result for target serovars confirmed by NRL is a condition to declare a flock as a positive for target serovars of the control programme

In the cases of positive results for Salmonella obtained by own check sample the flock shall be considered any time as a "suspect flock" and this flock should be placed under official control.

movement restrictive measures should be imposed on this flock by the Competent Authority in order to protect public health

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.

(d)1.7 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellos

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 584/2008 of 20 June 2008 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 turkeys.

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 (EC) No 2006/662 of 29 September 2006 concerning a financial contribution from the Community towards a baseline survey on the prevalence of *Salmonella* in turkeys to be carried out in the Member States.

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 1171/2006, 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.

(d)1.8 Financial assistance

The terms and procedures for compensation of owners are described in the national legislation - the Law of Veterinary Activity (LVA) and Ordinance on the terms and procedures applicable to effecting expenditures related to epizootic risks (Adopted by CoM decree No. 181 of 21.07.2006, published in the State gazette (SG), issue No. 52 of 01.08.2006, in effect since the day of publishing).

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

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

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

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

(d)2.1 Structure of the production

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

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

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

(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

A total of 200 000 informative brochures titled "How to protect our 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.

(d)2.3.2 Relevant guidelines

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

<http://www.nvms.government.bg/content.php?cnlid=63>

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

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

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

Every year the 28th RVs 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. To consider an inspection on farms as an official control in the frame of the salmonella control programme, the official veterinarian on behalf of the Competent Authority shall take official samples for detecting of Salmonella.

(d)2.5 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 and maintained by Headquarter at the National Veterinary Service. The records on registration of farms are kept at central level (Headquarter at National Veterinary Service) and local level (Regional Veterinary Services).

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

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

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

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

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

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

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

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

1. Identification of the programme

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Disease | Zoonotic Salmonella |
| Species | Turkeys |
| Other Species | |
| Request period To | 2011 |
| Request period From | 2011 |
| 1.1 Contact | |
| Contact Name | Dr. Aleksandra Mitova |
| Contact Phone | +359 2 915 98 42 |
| Contact Fax | +359 2 915 98 42 |
| Contact Email | a_miteva@mvms.government.bg |

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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.
 During 2009 totally 4 flocks with 4 official samples were tested with negative results.

3. Description of the submitted 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 31.12.2011;
 b) 1% or less in breeding turkey till 31.12.2012.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2010 to 2011

First year :

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Control | X |
| Testing | X |
| Slaughter and animals tested positive | X |
| Killing of animals tested positive | X |
| Vaccination | X |
| Treatment of animal products | X |
| Disposal of products | X |
| Monitoring or surveillance | X |
| Other, please specify | n/a |

Last year :

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Control/eradication | X |
| Testing | X |
| Slaughter of positive animals | X |
| Killing of animals tested positive | X |
| Extended slaughter or killing | |
| Disposal of products | X |

4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for 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. Any laboratory tests for detection of Salmonellosis may and are to be performed only in laboratory accredited for this purpose.

As by 2.08.2010, such accredited laboratories are:

- A. within the NVS system:
 1. National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics, Sofia;
 2. the "Laboratory for bacterial diseases in poultry" at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute;
 3. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Shumen;
 4. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Blagoevgrad;
 - 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. (00369 2) 952 3803.

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

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.

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

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

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 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.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

n/a

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

The provisions of Annex of CR No584/2008 shall be implemented.
 In case of suspicion or confirmation of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium the NRL shall notify immediately the NVS. The positive result for target serovars confirmed by NRL is a condition to declare a flock as a positive for target serovars of the control programme
 In the cases of positive results for Salmonella obtained by own check sample the flock shall be considered any time as a "suspect flock" and this flock should be placed under official control, movement restrictive measures should be imposed on this flock by the Competent Authority in order to protect public health
 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.
 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.
 Operators will be required to implement the sampling programme in the Annex to Regulation (EC) 584/2008 and Regulation (EC) 1003/2005.
 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.

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

n/a

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<http://www.nvms.government.bg/content.php?cntid=63>

The official veterinarian shall use the checklist during inspection in the farm. The checklist contains information concerning practice management, bio-security measures, Salmonella sampling, disinfection practices, and records-keeping at the farm.

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

The financing of the 2011 Salmonella control programme shall be financed through the budget of the NVS. The necessary funds for compensation of the owners of the dead or killed in the context of the execution of this programme as well as the necessary financing for control and eradication measures in case of Salmonella outbreaks are provided by the state budget. The order and the conditions for providing the compensations are specified in Ordinance of the Council of Ministers of Republic of Bulgaria published by term of Art.109 of the LVA.

- The benefits of the programme:
- Reducing the risk of spreading Salmonella within the European Union;
 - Protecting the human health

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

| Year | Region | Type of flock | Total number of flocks (a) | Total number of animals under the programme | Total number of flocks checked (b) | Serotype | Number of positive flocks (c) | Number of flocks depopulated | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed | kg/number of eggs destroyed (d) | Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product | kg/number of eggs channelled to egg product |
|-------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 2,009 | Republic of Bulgaria | Turkeys | 13 | 29,500 | 11 | salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium | 0 | 0 | 0 | kg | 0 | kg |
| 2,008 | Republic of Bulgaria | Turkeys | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | kg | 0 | kg |
| 2,007 | Republic of Bulgaria | Turkeys | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | kg | 0 | kg |
| 2,006 | Republic of Bulgaria | Turkeys | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | kg | 0 | kg |
| 2,005 | Republic of Bulgaria | Turkeys | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | kg | 0 | kg |
| | Sum: | | 13 | 29,500 | 11 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

| Year | Region | Test Type | Test Description | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples |
|-------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2009 | Republic of Bulgaria | other test | n/a | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | Republic of Bulgaria | other test | n/a | 0 | 0 |
| 2007 | Republic of Bulgaria | other test | n/a | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | Republic of Bulgaria | other test | n/a | 0 | 0 |
| 2005 | Republic of Bulgaria | other test | n/a | 0 | 0 |
| Sum: | | | | 0 | 0 |

6.3 Data on infection for year :

| Year | Region | Number of herds infected | Number of animals infected |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2009 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 |
| 2007 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 |
| 2005 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 |
| Sum: | | 0 | 0 |

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year :

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year :

| Year | Region | Total number of herds | Total number of animals | Number of herds in vaccination programme or treatment | Number of herds vaccinated or treated | Number of animals vaccinated or treated | Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered |
|------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 2009 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2007 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2005 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sum: | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year :

| Year | Region | Type of the test (description) | Target population (categories and species targeted) | Type of sample | Objective | Number of planned tests |
|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 2,011 | Republic of Bulgaria | Bacteriological | Turkeys | Faeces | surveillance | 50 |
| 2,011 | Republic of Bulgaria | Serotyping | Turkeys | isolates | surveillance | 10 |
| Sum: | | | | | | 60 |

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

| Year | Region of flock | Total number of flocks (a) | Total number of flocks/he animals under the programme | Total number of flocks checked (b) | Serotype | Number of positive flocks (c) | Number of flocks depopulated | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed | kg/number of eggs destroyed (year) | Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product | kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)) |
|------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 2011 | Republic of Turkey | 13 | 32,500 | 13 | salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium | 1 | 1 | 1,000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | kg |
| | | Sum: | 13 | 32,500 | 13 | Sum: | 1 | 1,000 | Sum: | 0.0 | Sum: |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 0.0 |

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

| Year | Region | Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme | Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme | Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated | Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated | Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered |
|------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2011 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sum: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

| Year | Category | Specification | Cost related to | Number of units | Unitary cost | Total amount in EURO | Community funding requested |
|------|------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2011 | 1. Testing | Bacteriological tests | Cost of analysis | 50 | 3 | 150 | yes |
| | 1. Testing | Serotyping | Cost of analysis | 10 | 5 | 50 | yes |
| | 1. Testing | Cost of sampling | Cost of sampling | 50 | 2 | 100 | yes |

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

| Year | Category | Specification | Cost related to | Number of units | Unitary cost | Total amount in EURO | Community funding requested |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2011 | 1. Testing | Other costs- collection and transport of samples to the laboratory | Cost of sampling | 50 | 2 | 100 | yes |
| | 2. Vaccination or treatment | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | no |
| | 3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries) | Compensation of animals | Compensation of animals | 1 | 10,000 | 10,000 | yes |
| | 4. Cleaning and disinfection | Cleaning and disinfection | Cleaning and disinfection | 1 | 3,000 | 3,000 | yes |
| | 5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only) | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | no |
| | 6. Consumables and specific equipment | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | no |
| | 7. Other costs | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | no |
| | | | | Total | 162 | 13,400 | |

Country Geographical English Name

Submission number

Submission date

(a) State the aim of the program

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

Gallus Slaughter Pigs

Gallus Hens Pullets

Partab Gallus Hens Laying

Gallus Hens Day Old

Gallus Four Week

Gallus During Laying

Partab Gallus Day Old

Gallus Breeding Pigs

Gallus Before Laying

1. Identification of the programme

Disease

Species

Other Species

Request period To

Requestperiod From

1.1 Contact

Contact Name

Contact Phone

Contact Fax

Contact Email

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme :

First year :

Control

Testing

Slaughter and animals tested positive

Killing of animals tested positive

Vaccination

Treatment of animal products

Disposal of products

Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

Last year :

Control/eradication

Testing

Slaughter of positive animals

| |
|------------------------------------|
| Killing of animals tested positive |
| Extended slaughter or killing |
| Disposal of products |

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

| Year | Region | Type of flock | Total number of flocks of animals (a) | Total number of animals under the programme | Number of flocks checked (b) | Serotype | Number of positive flocks (c) | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed | kg/number of eggs destroyed (d) | Quantity of eggs destroyed to egg product (e) |
|------|--------|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Sum: | | | | | | | | | | |

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

| Year | Region | Test Type | Test Description | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples |
|------|--------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Sum: | | | | | |

6.3 Data on infection for year :

| Year | Region | Number of herds infected | Number of animals infected |
|------|--------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Sum: | | | |

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year :

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year :

| Year | Region | Total number of herds | Total number of animals | Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme | Number of animals vaccinated or treated | Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered |
|------|--------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Sum: | | | | | | |

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year :

| Year | Region | Type of the test (description) | Target population (categories and species targeted) | Type of sample | Objective | Number of planned tests |
|------|--------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Sum: | | | | | | |

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

| Year | Region | Type of flock | Total number of flocks (a) | Total number of animals under the programme | Number of flocks checked (b) | Serotype | Number of positive flocks (c) | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed | kg/number of eggs destroyed (y) | Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (z) | |
|------|--------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Sum: |
| Sum: | | | | | | | | | | | |

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

| Year | Region | Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme | Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme | Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated | Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated | Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated | Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered |
|------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sum: | | | | | | | |

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

| Year | Category | Specification | Cost related to | Number of units | Unitary cost | Total amount in EURO | Community funding requested |
|-------|----------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total | | | | | | | |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Country Geographical English Name | Bulgaria |
| Submission number | 1284473918092-420 |
| Submission date | 14/09/2010 16:18:36 |

(a) State the aim of the program

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.

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

Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Gallus Slaughter Pigs | |
| Gallus Hens Pullets | |
| Partab Gallus Hens Laying | |
| Gallus Hens Day Old | |
| Gallus Four Week | |
| Gallus During Laying | |
| Partab Gallus Day Old | |
| Gallus Breeding Pigs | |
| Gallus Before Laying | |

(c) Demonstrate the evidence...

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.

(d) Specification of following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence

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. During 2009 totally 1076 broiler flocks are tested for Salmonella. Three of them are positive for Salmonella Enteritidis, one flock is positive for Salmonella virchow, 2 flocks are positive for Salmonella Kottbus and 1 flock for Salmonella Agona.

(d)1.2 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonella

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

Department of infectious diseases within Directorate of 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 of 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 of 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 of Animal health at the relevant RVS.

(d)1.3 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonella

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

As by 2.08.2010, such accredited laboratories are:

A. within the NVS system:

1. National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics, Sofia;
 2. the Laboratory for bacterial diseases in poultry, at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute;
 3. the testing Laboratory Diagnostic Control (LDC) Laboratory at the Animal Health (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Shumen;
 4. the testing Laboratory Diagnostic Control (LDC) Laboratory at the Animal Health (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Blagoevgrad.
- B. Private laboratories:
1. the Laboratory for testing food, feed and biological materials, Regional Veterinary Station - Ruse, SP Ltd.

Any results shall be considered as valid only if compliance with the requirements for testing demonstrated with the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 646/2007.

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

(d)1.4 Methods in examination

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 24 +/- 3 hours. As regards the boot swab samples and other faecal material samples, referred to in paragraph 3.1, it is possible to pool incubated BPW enrichment broth for future culture. To do that, incubate both samples in BPW as normal. Take 1 ml of incubated broth from each sample and mix thoroughly, then take 0,1 ml of the mixture and inoculate the MSRV plates in the usual way.

(d)1.5 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis

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.

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.

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

(d)1.6 Measures

The measures are described into the relevant veterinary legislation. Please see point 1.7.

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

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.

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.

In the case of positive results for Salmonella obtained by own check sample the flock shall be considered as a suspect flock, and this flock shall be placed under official control by the Competent Authority.

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

- prohibited the movement of birds
- epidemiological investigations
- immediately take additional samples for confirmation of infection (in case of suspected flocks by own-check sampling)
- check of a records keeping at the farms and bio-security measures,
- take feed and water samples,
- traceability of production 10-15 days back. All production on the market shall be placed under restrictive measures as far as possible.

To declare a flock as a positive for Salmonella if samples were taken in the framework of own-check-sampling by owners, it is necessary that a positive result from official check to be obtained. The movement restriction measures imposed in the cases of suspicion by own check sampling are in force till obtaining of the results from official sampling.

Whenever, S. Typhimurium and S. Enteritidis infections can be confirmed after obtaining of the results from official sampling, according to the procedure in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 646/2007.

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.

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 646/2007.

(d)1.7 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellos

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

COMMISSION REGULATION 646/2007 of 12 June 2007 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in broilers and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1091/2005 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

(d)1.8 Financial assistance

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.

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

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

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

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

(d)2.1 Structure of the production

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

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

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

(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

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.

(d)2.3.2 Relevant guidelines

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

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

the following web-link:

<http://www.nvms.government.bg/content.php?catid=63>

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

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

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

Every year the 28th RVs 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. To consider an inspection on farms as an official control in the frame of the salmonella control programme, the official veterinarian on behalf of the Competent Authority shall take official samples for detecting of Salmonella.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

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

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

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

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

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

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

(d)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. 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.

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

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

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

1. Identification of the programme

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Disease | Zoonotic Salmonella |
| Species | Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus |
| Other Species | |
| Request period To | 2011 |
| Request period From | 2011 |
| 1.1 Contact | |
| Contact Name | Dr. Aleksandra Miteva |
| Contact Phone | +359 2 915 98 42 |
| Contact Fax | +359 2 915 98 42 |
| Contact Email | a_miteva@nvms.government.bg |

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

During 2009 totally 244 flocks are with negative result for Salm. Typhimurium and Salm Enteritidis and 2 flocks with 4303 laying hens are positive for Salmonella Enteritidis. One flock is positive for Salmonella Corvallis, 1 flock for S. Agona and 1 laying hen flock positive for Salm. Virchow.

3. Description of the submitted 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 programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2010 to 2011

First year :

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Control | X |
| Testing | X |
| Slaughter and animals tested positive | X |
| Killing of animals tested positive | X |
| Vaccination | X |
| Treatment of animal products | X |
| Disposal of products | X |
| Monitoring or surveillance | X |
| Other, please specify | n/a |

Last year :

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Control/eradication | X |
| Testing | X |
| Slaughter of positive animals | X |
| Killing of animals tested positive | X |
| Extended slaughter or killing | |
| Disposal of products | X |

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

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

Department of Infectious diseases, within Directorate of 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 ζ Animal health ζ 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 ζ Animal health ζ 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 ζ Animal health ζ at the relevant RVS.

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

4.4.1 Measures and applicable 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.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

n/a

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

The provisions of the CR (EC) No CR No 646/2007/EC shall be implemented.

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.

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.

In the cases of positive results for Salmonella obtained by own check sample the flock shall be considered any time as a suspect flock, and this flock should be placed under official control. movement restrictive measures should be imposed on this flock by the Competent Authority in order to protect public health.

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

- prohibited the movement of birds
- epidemiological investigations
- immediately take additional samples for conformation of infection (in case of suspected flocks by own-check sampling)
- check of a records keeping at the farms and bio-security measures.
- take feed and water samples.

- traceability of production 10-15 days back. All production on the market shall be placed under restrictive measures as far as possible.

To declare a flock as a positive for Salmonella if samples were taken in the framework of own-check-sampling by owners, it is necessary that a positive result from official check to be obtained. The movement restriction measures imposed in the cases of suspicion of infection by own check sampling are in force till obtaining of the results from official sampling.

Whenever, S. Typhimurium and S. Enteritidis infections can be confirmed after obtaining of the results from official sampling, according to the procedure in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 646/2007.

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.

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. E or S. T. This sampling will take place according to the procedure in this Annex to Regulation (EC) No 646/2007.

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

n/a

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 latter accompanying any such samples to the laboratory must specify the type and time of vaccination. The objective is to ensure proper basis for differentiation between vaccination and field strain in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1177/2006.

The use of antimicrobials (as defined in Regulation (EC) No1177/2006) 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 applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<http://www.nvms.government.bg/content.php?cnlid=63>

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

The financing of the 2011 Salmonella control programme shall be financed through the budget of the NVS.

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

The benefits of the programme:

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

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

| Year | Region | Type of flock | Total number of flocks (a) | Total number of animals | Total number of flocks under the programme | Total number of animals under the programme | Number of flocks checked (b) | Serotype | Number of positive flocks (c) | Number of animals slaughtered or destroyed | kg/number of eggs destroyed | Quantity of eggs channeled to egg product) |
|-------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 2,009 | Republic of Bulgaria | Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus | 1,284 | 29,556,569 | 1,077 | 22,085,874 | 1,076 | salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium | 4 | 3 78,700 | kg | 0 |
| 2,008 | Republic of Bulgaria | Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | 0 | 0 | kg | 0 |

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

| Year | Region | Type of flock | Total number of flocks of animals (a) | Total number of flocks of animals under the program (b) | Serotype | Number of positive flocks (c) | Number of flocks depopulated | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed | kg/number destroyed (d) | Quantity of eggs destroyed (e) | kg/number of eggs destroyed (f) | Quantity of eggs destroyed to egg product (g) |
|-------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 2,007 | Republic of Bulgaria | Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus | 0 | 0 | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | kg | 0 | kg | 0 |
| 2,006 | Republic of Bulgaria | Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus | 0 | 0 | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | kg | 0 | kg | 0 |
| 2,005 | Republic of Bulgaria | Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus | 0 | 0 | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | kg | 0 | kg | 0 |
| | | | Sum: 1,284 | 1,077 | 22,085,874 | 1,076 | 4 | 3 | 78,700 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

| Year | Region | Test Type | Test Description | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples |
|------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2009 | Republic of Bulgaria | microbiological test | Bacteriological tests, Serotyping | 1,471 | 3 |
| 2008 | Republic of Bulgaria | other test | n/a | 0 | 0 |
| 2007 | Republic of Bulgaria | other test | n/a | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | Republic of Bulgaria | other test | n/a | 0 | 0 |
| 2005 | Republic of Bulgaria | other test | n/a | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Sum: | 1,471 | 3 |

6.3 Data on infection for year :

| Year | Region | Number of herds infected | Number of animals infected |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2009 | Republic of Bulgaria | 3 | 76,700 |
| 2008 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 |
| 2007 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 |
| 2005 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 |
| | Sum: | 3 | 76,700 |

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year :

| Year | Region | Total number of herds | Total number of animals | Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme | Number of herds vaccinated or treated | Number of animals vaccinated or treated | Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered |
|------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 2009 | Republic of Bulgaria | 1,284 | 56,298,891 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2007 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2005 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sum: | 1,284 | 56,298,891 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

7. Targets

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year :

| Year | Region | Type of the test (description) | Target population (categories and species targeted) | Type of sample | Objective | Number of planned tests |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 2011 | Republic of Bulgaria | Bacteriological | Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus | Faeces | surveillance | 500 |
| 2011 | Republic of Bulgaria | Serotyping | Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus | isoaltes | surveillance | 100 |
| Sum: | | | | | | 600 |

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

| Year | Region | Type of flock | Total number of flocks (a) | Total number of animals (b) | Total number of flocks checked (b) | Number of positive flocks (c) | Number of flocks depopulated | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed | kg/number of eggs destroyed | Quantity of eggs destroyed | kg/number of eggs channelled to egg product | Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product |
|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 2011 | Republic of Bulgaria | Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus | 1,076 | 29,556,569 | 500 | 5 | 5 | 148,000 | kg | 0.0 | kg | 0.0 |
| Sum: | | | 1,076 | 29,556,569 | 500 | 5 | 5 | 148,000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

| Year | Region | Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme | Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme | Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated | Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated | Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered |
|------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2011 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sum: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

| Year | Category | Specification | Cost related to | Number of units | Unitary cost | Total amount in EURO | Community funding requested |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2011 | 1. Testing | Bacteriological tests | Cost of analysis | 500 | 3 | 1,500 | yes |
| | 1. Testing | Serotyping | Cost of analysis | 100 | 5 | 500 | yes |
| | 1. Testing | Cost of sampling | Cost of sampling | 500 | 1 | 500 | yes |
| | 1. Testing | Other costs- collection and transport of samples to the laboratory | Cost of sampling | 500 | 1 | 500 | yes |
| | 2. Vaccination or treatment | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | no |
| | 3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries) | Compensation of animals | Compensation of animals | 5 | 6,000 | 30,000 | yes |
| | 4. Cleaning and disinfection | Cleaning and disinfection | Cleaning and disinfection | 5 | 200 | 1,000 | yes |
| 5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only) | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | no | |
| 6. Consumables and specific equipment | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | no | |
| 7. Other costs | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | no | |
| | | | | | | 34,000 | |

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

| Year | Category | Specification | Cost related to | Number of units | Unitary cost | Total amount in EURO | Community funding requested |
|------|----------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2011 | | | | 1,610 | | 34,000 | |
| | | | Total | | | | |

Country Geographical English Name : Bulgaria
 Submission number : 1284468757424-418
 Submission date : 14/09/2010 14:52:38

(a) State the aim of the program

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.n

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

| | Laying flocks of Gallus gallus |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Gallus Slaughter Pigs | |
| Gallus Hens Pullets | X |
| Partab Gallus Hens Laying | X |
| Gallus Hens Day Old | X |
| Gallus Four Week | |
| Gallus During Laying | |
| Partab Gallus Day Old | |
| Gallus Breeding Pigs | |
| Gallus Before Laying | |

(c) Demonstrate the evidence..

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. Laying flocks are sampled at the initiative of the food business operator (operator) and by the National Veterinary Service (NVS) of Bulgaria as a competent authority.

(d) Specification of following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence

Totally 244 flocks are with negative result for Salm. Typhimurium and Salm Enteritidis and 2 flocks with 4303 laying hens are positive for Salmonella Enteritidis. One flock is positive for Salmonella Abovy. 1 flock for Salmonella Corvallis, 1 flock for S. Agona and 1 laying hen flock positive for Salm. Virchow.

(d)1.2 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonella

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.

(d)1.3 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonella

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 2.08.2010, such accredited laboratories are:

A. within the NVS system:

1. National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics, Sofia;
 2. the "Laboratory for bacterial diseases in poultry" at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute;
 3. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Shumen;
 4. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Blagoevgrad.
- 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. 1168/2006.

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

(d) 1.4 Methods in examination

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° for 2 (24 +/- 3) hours.

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

(d) 1.5 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis

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 feedingsuffs 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 Services (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 (RVs) 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 2073/2006. The frequency of sample taking could be increased and decreased on the basis of the results of the sample testing.

(d)1.6 Measures

(d)1.7 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellos

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 and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC
2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC

(d)1.8 Financial assistance

The terms and procedures for compensation of owners are described in the national legislation - the Law of Veterinary Activity (LVA) and Ordinance on the terms and procedures applicable to effecting expenditures related to epizootic risks (Adopted by CoM decree No. 161 of 21.07.2006, published in the State gazette (SG), Issue No. 62 of 01.08.2006, in effect since the day of publishing).

Pursuant to the Ordinance on the terms and conditions for spending the costs for covering the epizootic risks related expenditures compensations are paid to the owners of the animals compulsory culled (slaughtered in slaughterhouses or killed by other way). According to the national legislation in the in the context of the programme a possibility to pay compensation costs or any financial assistance for food and feed business operator has not been provided.

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

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

(d)2.1 Structure of the production

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

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

n/a

(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

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.

(d)2.3.2 Relevant guidelines

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.

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

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.

(d)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. To consider an inspection on farms as an official control in the frame of the salmonella control programme, the official veterinarian on behalf of the Competent Authority shall take official samples for detecting of Salmonella.

(d)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.

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

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

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

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Identification of the programme

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Disease | Zoonotic Salmonella |
| Species | Laying flocks of Gallus gallus |
| Other Species | |
| Request period To | 2011 |
| Request period From | 2011 |
| 1.1 Contact | |
| Contact Name | Dr. Aleksandra Mileva |
| Contact Phone | +359 2 915 98 42 |
| Contact Fax | +359 2 915 93 42 |
| Contact Email | a_mileva@nvms.government.bg |

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

During 2009 totally 244 flocks are with negative result for Salm. Typhimurium and Salm Enteritidis and 2 flocks with 4303 laying hens are positive for Salmonella Enteritidis. One flock is positive for Salmonella Abony. 1 flock for Salmonella Corvallis, 1 flock for S. Agona and 1 laying hen flock positive for Salm. Virchow.

3. Description of the submitted 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 programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2010 to 2011

First year :

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Control | X |
| Testing | X |
| Slaughter and animals tested positive | X |
| Killing of animals tested positive | X |
| Vaccination | X |
| Treatment of animal products | X |
| Disposal of products | X |
| Monitoring or surveillance | X |
| Other, please specify | n/a |

Last year :

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Control/eradication | X |
| Testing | X |
| Slaughter of positive animals | X |
| Killing of animals tested positive | X |
| Extended slaughter or killing | |
| Disposal of products | X |

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

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

4.4.1 Measures and applicable 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, amended, 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 1989/74/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.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

n/a

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

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

n/a

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 use of antimicrobials (as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1177/2005) 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 applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

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

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

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.

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

<http://www.nvms.government.bg/content.php?cnfid=63>

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

The financing of the 2011 Salmonella control programme shall be financed through the budget of the NVS. The necessary funds for compensation of the owners of the dead or killed in the context of the execution of this programme as well as the necessary financing for control and eradication measures in case of Salmonella outbreaks are provided by the state budget. The order and the conditions for providing the compensations are specified in Ordinance of the Council of Ministers of Republic of Bulgaria published by term of Art. 109 of the LVA.

- The benefits of the programme:
- Reducing the risk of spreading Salmonella within the European Union;
 - Protecting the human health

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

| Year | Region | Type of flock | Total number of flocks (a) | Total number of animals under the programme | Number of flocks checked (b) | Serotype | Number of positive flocks (c) | Number of flocks depopulated | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed | kg/number (eggs destroyed) | Quantity of eggs destroyed | kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product) | Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 2009 | Republic of Bulgaria | Laying flocks of Gallus gallus | 253 | 3,173,533 | 246 | 3,167,523 | 244 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | kg | 0 |
| 2008 | Republic of Bulgaria | Laying flocks of Gallus gallus | 228 | 3,400,784 | 228 | 3,400,784 | 224 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | kg | 0 |
| 2007 | Republic of Bulgaria | Laying flocks of Gallus gallus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | kg | 0 |
| 2006 | Republic of Bulgaria | Laying flocks of Gallus gallus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | kg | 0 |
| 2005 | Republic of Bulgaria | Laying flocks of Gallus gallus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | kg | 0 |
| | | | Sum: | 481 6,574,317 | 474 6,568,307 | 468 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

| Year | Region | Test Type | Test Description | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples |
|------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2009 | Republic of Bulgaria | microbiological test | Bacteriological tests,Serotyping | 376 | 2 |
| 2008 | Republic of Bulgaria | microbiological test | Bacteriological tests,Serotyping | 0 | 0 |
| 2007 | Republic of Bulgaria | microbiological test | Bacteriological tests,Serotyping | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | Republic of Bulgaria | microbiological test | Bacteriological tests,Serotyping | 0 | 0 |
| 2005 | Republic of Bulgaria | microbiological test | Bacteriological tests,Serotyping | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Sum: | 376 | 2 |

6.3 Data on infection for year :

| Year | Region | Number of herds infected | Number of animals infected |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2009 | Republic of Bulgaria | 2 | 4,303 |
| 2008 | Republic of Bulgaria | 2 | 6,100 |
| 2007 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 |
| 2005 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sum: | 4 |
| | | | 10,403 |

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year :

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year :

| Year | Region | Total number of herds | Total number of animals | Number of herds in vaccination programme | Number of herds vaccinated or treated | Number of animals vaccinated or treated | Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered |
|------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 2009 | Republic of Bulgaria | 253 | 3,173,533 | 41 | 41 | 274,270 | 556,500 |
| 2008 | Republic of Bulgaria | 228 | 3,400,784 | 45 | 45 | 655,365 | 655,365 |
| 2007 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2005 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sum: | 481 | 6,574,317 | 86 | 86 | 929,635 | 1,211,865 |

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year :

| Year | Region | Type of the test (description) | Target population (categories and species targeted) | Type of sample | Objective | Number of planned tests |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 2011 | Republic of Bulgaria | Bacteriological | Laying flocks of Gallus gallus | Faeces | surveillance | 800 |
| 2011 | Republic of Bulgaria | Serotyping | Laying flocks of Gallus gallus | isoaltes | surveillance | 100 |
| | | | | Sum: | | 900 |

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

| Year | Region | Type of flock | Total number of flocks (a) | Total number of animals under the programme | Total number of flocks checked (b) | Serotype | Number of positive flocks (c) | Number of flocks depopulated | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed | kg/number of eggs destroyed | Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product | kg/number (kg/num) |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2011 | Republic of Bulgaria | Laying flocks of Gallus gallus | 253 | 3,173,533 | 253 | salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium | 2 | 2 | 25,000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | | | Sum: 253 | 3,173,533 | 253 | | Sum: 2 | 2 | 25,000 | 0.0 | 0.0 | Sum: 0.0 |

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

| Year | Region | Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme | Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme | Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated | Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated | Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered |
|------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2011 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sum: 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

| Year | Category | Specification | Cost related to | Number of units | Unitary cost | Total amount in EURO | Community funding requested |
|------|------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2011 | 1. Testing | Bacteriological tests | Cost of analysis | 800 | 3 | 2,400 | yes |
| | 1. Testing | Serotyping | Cost of analysis | 100 | 5 | 500 | yes |
| | 1. Testing | Cost of sampling | Cost of sampling | 800 | 1 | 800 | yes |

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

| Year | Category | Specification | Cost related to | Number of units | Unitary cost | Total amount in EURO | Community funding requested |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2011 | 1. Testing | Other costs- collection and transport of samples to the laboratory | Cost of sampling | 800 | 1 | 800 | yes |
| | 2. Vaccination or treatment | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | no |
| | 3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries) | Compensation of animals | Compensation of animals | 2 | 12,500 | 25,000 | yes |
| | 4. Cleaning and disinfection | Cleaning and disinfection | Cleaning and disinfection | 2 | 500 | 1,000 | yes |
| | 5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only) | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | no |
| | 6. Consumables and specific equipment | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | no |
| | 7. Other costs | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | no |
| Total | | | | 2,504 | | 30,500 | |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Country Geographical English Name | Bulgaria |
| Submission number | 1284466523531-416 |
| Submission date | 14/09/2010 14:15:24 |

(a) State the aim of the program

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.

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

| Animal population and phases of production which sampling cover | Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Gallus Slaughter Pigs | |
| Gallus Hens Pullets | |
| Partab Gallus Hens Laying | |
| Gallus Hens Day Old | |
| Gallus Four Week | X |
| Gallus During Laying | X |
| Partab Gallus Day Old | X |
| Gallus Breeding Pigs | |
| Gallus Before Laying | X |

(c) Demonstrate the evidence...

During 2008 totally 85 breeding flocks are tested and no positive

During 2009 totally 143 flocks are tested for Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella virchow. During the reporting period five flocks are positive for Salmonella: 1- Salmonella infantis, 1- Salmonella Barcilly, 2- Salmonella Senftenberg and 1 - Salmonella agona;

(d) Specification of following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence

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. Breeding flocks are sampled at the initiative of the food business operator (operator) and by the National Veterinary Service (NVS) of Bulgaria as a competent authority. There is a specific Order (ref. No. RD 11-9 of 07.01.2009) issued by the NVS Director General to officially approve and enter into effect a scheme for sampling of poultry in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 and Regulation (EC) No. 1003/2005. Inter alia, this scheme specifies explicitly that sampling and testing for the purposes of self-control must be performed at hatchery level, while samples for Salmonella controls at farms level should be taken only for the purposes of official control. Totally 143 flocks are tested for Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella virchow. During the reporting period five flocks are positive for Salmonella: 1- Salmonella infantis; 2- Salmonella Bareilly; 3- Salmonella Senftenberg and 4 - Salmonella agona.

(d)1.2 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the samonella

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.

(d)1.3 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the samonella

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

As by 2.08 2010, such accredited laboratories are:

A. within the NVS system:

1. National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics, Sofia;
2. the "Laboratory for bacterial diseases in poultry" at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute;
3. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Shumen;
4. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Veterinary Service (RVS) of Blagoevgrad.

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 "Pancho 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 213/2009.

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

(d)1.4 Methods in examination

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° for 2 (24 +/-3) hours.

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

(d)1.5 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis

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.

(d)1.6 Measures

(d)1.7 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellos

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2131/2009 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

(d)1.8 Financial assistance

The terms and procedures for compensation of owners are described in the national legislation - the Law of Veterinary Activity (LVA) and Ordinance on the terms and procedures applicable to effecting expenditures related to epizootic risks (Adopted by CoM decree No. 181 of 21 07.2006, published in the State gazette (SG), Issue No. 62 of 01.08.2006, in effect since the day of publishing).
 Pursuant to the Ordinance on the terms and conditions for spending the costs for covering the epizootic risks related expenditures compensations are paid to the owners of the animals compulsory culled (slaughtered in slaughterhouses or killed by other way).
 According to the national legislation in the in the context of the programme a possibility to pay compensation costs or any financial assistance for food and feed business operator has not been provided.
 The valuation of birds is determined by the National statistics institute, by average market price per 1 kilogram live weight for the month and the respective region, as the scale of compensation for birds is publicly available.

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

(d)2.1 Structure of the production

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

- producing establishments
- establishments for hall -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.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

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

(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

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.

(d)2.3.2 Relevant guidelines

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

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

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

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

Every year the 28th RVs 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. To consider an inspection on farms as an official control in the frame of the salmonella control programme, the official veterinarian on behalf of the Competent Authority shall take official samples for detecting of Salmonella.

(d)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 and maintained by Headquarter at the National Veterinary Service. The records on registration of farms are kept at central level (Headquarter at National Veterinary Service) and local level (Regional Veterinary Services).

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

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

(d)2.5 Record keeping at farm

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

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

(d)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.

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

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

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

1. Identification of the programme

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Disease | Zoonotic Salmonella |
| Species | Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus |
| Other Species | |
| Request period To | 2011 |
| Request period From | 2011 |

1.1 Contact

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Contact Name | Dr. Aleksandra Miteva |
| Contact Phone | +359 2 915 98 42 |
| Contact Fax | +359 2 915 98 42 |
| Contact Email | a_miteva@nvms.government.bg |

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

During 2008 totally 85 breeding flocks are tested and no positive.

During 2009 totally 143 flocks are tested for Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella virchow. During the reporting period five flocks are positive for Salmonella: 1- Salmonella infantis; 1- Salmonella Bareilly; 2 -Salmonella Senftenberg and 1 - Salmonella agona.

3. Description of the submitted 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 programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Duration of the programme : | 2010 to 2011 |
| First year : | |
| Control | X |
| Testing | X |
| Slaughter and animals tested positive | X |
| Killing of animals tested positive | X |
| Vaccination | X |
| Treatment of animal products | X |
| Disposal of products | X |
| Monitoring or surveillance | X |
| Other, please specify | n/a |
| Last year : | |
| Control/eradication | X |
| Testing | X |
| Slaughter of positive animals | X |
| Killing of animals tested positive | X |
| Extended slaughter or killing | |
| Disposal of products | X |

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

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

4.4.1 Measures and applicable 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.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

n/a

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

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

n/a

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

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

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

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

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

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) 1177/2006.

The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against Salmonella with a product which has a marketing authorisation in 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 applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

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

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

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

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

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

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

The verification of the bio- security measures or verification of disinfection has to be performed by Competent Authority. The relevant instructions and checklists are available and published on the following web-link:
<http://www.nvms.government.bg/content.php?cnlid=63>

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

The financing of the 2011 Salmonella control programme shall be financed through the budget of the NVS.

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

The benefits of the programme:

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

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

| Year | Region | Type of flock | Total number of flocks (a) | Total number of animals under the programme | Total number of flocks of animals under the programme | Number of flocks checked (b) | Serotype | Number of positive flocks (c) | Number of flocks depopulated | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed | kg/number of eggs destroyed | Quantity of eggs destroyed | kg/number of eggs (channelled to egg product) |
|-------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 2,009 | Republic of Bulgaria | Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus | 143 | 1,205,575 | 1,205,575 | 143 | salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium | 5 | 0 | 0 | kg | 0 | 0 |

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

| Year | Region | Type of flock | Total number of flocks (a) | Total number of animals | Total number of flocks under the program time | Total number of animals under the program time | Number of flocks checked (b) | Serotype | Number of positive flocks (c) | Number of flocks depopulated | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed | kg/number of eggs destroyed | Quantity of eggs destroyed | kg/number of eggs destroyed (product) | Quantity of eggs destroyed to egg product |
|-------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 2,008 | Republic of Bulgaria | Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus | 85 | 997,101 | 85 | 997,101 | 85 | salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium | 0 | 0 | 0 | kg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2,007 | Republic of Bulgaria | Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus | 1,765 | 997,101 | 1,269 | 997,101 | 1,269 | salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium | 0 | 0 | 0 | kg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2,006 | Republic of Bulgaria | Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium | 0 | 0 | 0 | kg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2,005 | Republic of Bulgaria | Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium | 0 | 0 | 0 | kg | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Sum: | 1,993 | 3,199,777 | 1,206,929 | 1,994,345 | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

| Year | Region | Test Type | Test Description | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples |
|------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2009 | Republic of Bulgaria | microbiological test | bacteriological tests | 452 | 0 |
| 2008 | Republic of Bulgaria | microbiological test | n/a | 0 | 0 |
| 2007 | Republic of Bulgaria | microbiological test | n/a | 0 | 0 |

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

| Year | Region | Test Type | Test Description | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2006 | Republic of Bulgaria | microbiological test | n/a | 0 | 0 |
| 2005 | Republic of Bulgaria | microbiological test | n/a | 0 | 0 |
| Sum: | | | | 452 | 0 |

6.3 Data on infection for year :

| Year | Region | Number of herds infected | Number of animals infected |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2009 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 |
| 2007 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 |
| 2005 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 |
| Sum: | | 0 | 0 |

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year :

| Year | Region | Total number of herds | Total number of animals | Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme | Number of animals vaccinated or treated | Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered |
|------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 2009 | Republic of Bulgaria | 143 | 1,205,575 | 104 | 747,750 | 760,100 |

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year :

| Year | Region | Total number of herds | Total number of animals | Number of herds in vaccination programme | Number of herds vaccinated or treated | Number of animals vaccinated or treated | Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 2008 | Republic of Bulgaria | 85 | 997,101 | 54 | 54 | 707,626 | 795,126 |
| 2007 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2005 | Republic of Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sum: | | 228 | 2,202,676 | 158 | 158 | 1,455,376 | 1,555,226 |

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year :

| Year | Region | Type of the test (description) | Target population (categories and species targeted) | Type of sample | Objective | Number of planned tests |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 2,011 | Republic of Bulgaria | Bacteriological tests | Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus | Faeces | surveillance | 1,000 |
| 2,011 | Republic of Bulgaria | Serotyping | Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus | isolates | surveillance | 100 |
| Sum: | | | | | | 1,100 |

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

| Year | Region | Type of flock | Total number of flocks (a) | Total number of flocks/heards under the programme | Number of flocks checked (b) | Serotype | Number of positive flocks (c) | Number of flocks depopulated | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed | kg/number of eggs destroyed | Quantity of eggs destroyed | kg/number of eggs channelled to egg product | Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product |
|------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 2011 | Republic of Bulgaria | Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus | 143 | 1,205,575 | 143 | salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium | 5 | 0 | 0 | kg | 0.0 | kg | 0.0 |
| | | | Sum: 143 | 1,205,575 | 143 | | Sum: 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Sum: 0.0 | Sum: 0.0 | 0.0 |

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

| Year | Region | Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme | Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme | Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated | Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated | Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered |
|------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2011 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sum: 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

| Year | Category | Specification | Cost related to | Number of units | Unitary cost | Total amount in EURO | Community funding requested |
|------|------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2011 | 1. Testing | Bacteriological tests | Cost of analysis | 1,000 | 3 | 3,000 | yes |
| | 1. Testing | Serotyping | Cost of analysis | 100 | 5 | 500 | yes |
| | 1. Testing | Cost of sampling | Cost of sampling | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | yes |

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

| Year | Category | Specification | Cost related to | Number of units | Unitary cost | Total amount in EURO | Community funding requested |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2011 | 1. Testing | Other costs- collection and transport of samples to the laboratory | Cost of sampling | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | yes |
| | 2. Vaccination or treatment | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | no |
| | 3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries) | Slaughter and destruction | Compensation of animals | 5 | 6,000 | 30,000 | yes |
| | 4. Cleaning and disinfection | Cleaning and disinfection | Cleaning and disinfection | 5 | 1,000 | 5,000 | yes |
| | 5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only) | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | no |
| | 6. Consumables and specific equipment | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | no |
| | 7. Other costs | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | no |
| Total | | | | 3,110 | | 40,500 | |