



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/10295/2009

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

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

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

Romania

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

**Technical programme for the control of Salmonella in breeding poultry
in Romania
(cofinancing programme)
2010**

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PART A

1. General

Description of the used serological tests:

Serological test **Rapid whole blood agglutination test RASI (RHAR)** is used for blood samples into commercial holdings. When positive results for RASI, further serological tests : **Rapid serum agglutination test RSAR and Tube agglutination test RSAL** are performed into county laboratories. These tests covers S.Enteritidis and S.Typhimurium.

Serotyping, according to Kaufmann-White scheme for the determination of the Salmonella serotype.

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

Buffered peptone water

Rappaport Vasiladis

Selenite broth

Modified brilliant green

Description of the other used tests: In some cases, various Salmonella isolates undergo further analysis by means of biochemical and biomolecular methods, but these methods are not routinely used.

PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: Romania

Disease: Zoonotic Salmonella in breeding poultry

Year of implementation: 2010

Reference of this document: National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority

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

In Romania, at the end of 2007, estimated poultry population was **56 623 832**. In 417 poultry commercial holdings or poultry farms were kept 24 909 137 poultry and 31 714 695 kept in 3,2 millions backyards.

The National Programme for surveillance, prevent and control of animal diseases and zoonoses sets out the monitoring arrangements for all flocks of domestic fowl.

In **2002** have been examined 52 088 (1 967 positive), bacteriological samples for zoonotic Salmonella, in **2003**, 111 424 (436 positive), in **2004** 75877 (15 216 positive) and in **2005** have been examined 75 816 bacteriological samples for zoonotic Salmonella (5 664 positive results).

In **2006** have been examined 81 052 (471 positive).

In 2007 have been examined 82352 (113 positive)

In 2008 have been examined 3953 tests.

The incidence of various serotypes in poultry, in 2008

NO.	SEROTYPE	NO. STRAINS in Gallus gallus	OF STRAINS in other birds	TOTAL NO. OF STRAINS
1	Enteritidis	214	2	
2	Typhimurium	9	5	
3	Bredeney	1		

4	Virchow	222	
5	Inganda	10	
6	Sainipaul	2	
7	Djugu	15	
8	Falkensee	2	
9	Anatum	2	
10	Mapo	3	
11	Glive	2	
12	Remo	2	
13	Tennessee	7	
14	Tallehassee	3	
15	Norwich	2	
16	Kambole	4	
17	Colindale	9	
18	Heidelberg	6	1
19	Lomita	9	
20	Kortrijk	7	5

21	Livingstone	14	7	
22	Nigeria	1		
23	Amsterdam	2		
24	Senftenberg	25		
25	Montevideo	7		
26	Infantis	16		
27	Fyris		1	
28	Galinarum		5	
Total		596	26	622

3. Description of the submitted programme

Objectives

The Community target for the reduction of Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella hadar, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella typhimurium, and Salmonella virchow in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks comprising at least 250 birds remaining positive to 1% or less by 31 December 2009.

The main objective of our programme for the reduction of Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella hadar, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella typhimurium and Salmonella virchow in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks comprising at least 250 birds remaining positive to 1% or less by 31 December 2009.

The area of implementation

The programme is implemented in Romania, covering all the national territory.

Target animal population

The National Salmonella Control Programme includes every type of breeding flock of the domestic fowl, *Gallus gallus* comprising at least 250 birds, in the broiler and table eggs sectors. The numbers of holdings, breeding flocks and birds in the broiler and table-eggs sector in 2007 are shown in **table 2**.

Table 2. Number of holdings, flocks comprising at least 250 birds and birds (breeding poultry) in the broiler and table egg sectors (2008)

	Holdings	Birds
REARING STAGE	11	364129
ADULT STAGE	23	1580511
BREEDING POULTRY IN ALL	34	1944640

Sample-taking programmes

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

The sampling-taking programme will be in accordance to Regulation 2160/2003 EC and Regulation 1003/2005 EC. We have also taken into account Regulation 1177/2006 EC and some amendments of Regulation 1168/2006 EC.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 1 year 2010

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of positive animals
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of product
- Monitoring
- Other measures

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

Central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme is **N.S.V.F.S.A.** – National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority. Departments responsible for implementing the programme are the 42 county **S.V.F.S.D.** (Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directions).

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (M.A.R.D.):

-decides on the proposal of CVO on compensation of some costs and damages .

2. N.S.V.F.S.A.

-proposal of the plan of disease control.

-determination and evaluation of the control in Romania

-adoption of measures based on the disease situation in Romania

-submission of reports to the E.C.

-proposes to M.A.F.R.D. the budget for performance of the control plan.

3. S.V.F.S.D.(Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directions).

- coordination of the programme at the county level

- official sampling is performed by the zonal official veterinarian

4 .I.D.A.H. Institute of Diagnosis and Animal Health is the national reference laboratory concerning animal health and was also designated as NRL for *Salmonella* in live animals.

Responsibilities and tasks of the national reference laboratories for Salmonella (**I.D.A.H.** Institute of Diagnosis and Animal Health), pursuant to Directive 2003/99/EC and Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, according to Order NSVFSA 160/2006:

1. General duties

- (a) To collaborate with the Community reference laboratory in their area of competence.
- (b) To coordinate, as appropriate, the activities of laboratories responsible for the analysis of samples in accordance with, in particular, Articles 4, 5 and 7 of Directive 2003/99/EC.
- (c) To coordinate the activities of laboratories responsible for the analysis of samples in accordance with Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003/EC.
- (d) Where appropriate, to organise comparative tests between the laboratories referred to under (b) and (c) and to assure an appropriate follow-up of such comparative testing.
- (e) To ensure the dissemination to the competent authority and to the laboratories referred to under (b) and (c), of the information that the Community reference laboratory supplies.
- (f) To provide scientific and technical assistance to their national competent authority in their area of competence.

2. Specific functions and duties

- (a) To participate, as appropriate in the monitoring schemes for salmonella and related anti-microbial resistance pursuant to Directive 2003/99/EC and in the analysis and testing of salmonella pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.
- (b) To conduct, as appropriate, training courses for the benefit of staff from relevant laboratories.
- (c) To inform, as appropriate, the Community reference laboratory on aspects related to salmonella vaccine strains and other specific control methods.
- (d) To gather data and information on the activities developed and methods used in relevant laboratories and to inform the Community reference laboratory thereof.
- (e) To keep abreast of developments in salmonella epidemiology.

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

There are 41 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories, only 21 of them apply quality assurance systems that conform to the requirements of the current EN/ISO standard and are designated by NSVFSA to perform bacteriological examinations in the framework of the programme under the supervision of IDAII-NRL for Salmonella.

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

Hygiene Institute for Public Sanitary Veterinary Health is the national

reference laboratory concerning the expertise for alimentary products of animal origin and also the national reference laboratory for Salmonella -- public sanitary veterinary health .

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

The programme will be applied to the whole territory of Romania. The administrative boundaries are the boundaries of the country .

4.4. Measures implemented under the programme

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

Poultry holdings shall be registered and sanitary veterinary approved in order to be able to operate. The legal framework for carrying out commercial activity with poultry and poultry products consists of:

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

- Order no 62/2007 of National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority President with regard to the approval of the Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Norm regarding sanitary veterinary and food safety approval procedure of the activities carried out by legal persons.

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

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

Each poultry holding receives a distinct approval number, number that can be the same with the one given in compliance with the Council Regulation no. 2782/75/EEC.

4.4.2. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals:

Not applicable.

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

COMMISSION DECISION 176/2005 of 1 March 2005 laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC

COMMISSION DECISION 924/2006 of 13 December 2006 amending Decision 2005/176/EC laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC.

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

A breeding flock shall be considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Community target, when presence of relevant salmonella (other than vaccine strains) was detected in one or more faecal samples (or if there is a secondary official confirmation in the Member State, in the relevant faecal samples or birds organ samples), taken at the holding. This shall not apply in exceptional cases of suspect breeding flocks where salmonella detection at the holding at the initiative of the operator was not confirmed by official sampling.

The cumulative results from sampling and testing in breeding flocks at holding level shall be accounted for, i.e. each breeding flock shall be counted only once irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations. Positive breeding flocks shall be counted only once, irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations.

According to Regulation 2160/2003/EC, holdings with breeding flocks infected with *S. enteritidis*, *S.typhimurium*, will be placed under official veterinary supervision and no bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter and destruction under supervision or slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority . According to Order MAA no. 156/1999, the zonal official veterinarian establish appropriate measures, together with the local representative of the Ministry of Health and perform the epidemiological inquiry, perform the evaluation of status oh health of other flocks.

Other measures, in accordance to Regulation 2160/2003/EC include:

1. The measures laid down in points 3 to 5 must be taken whenever the analysis of samples carried out in accordance with part B indicates the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* in a breeding flock of *Gallus gallus* in the circumstances set out in point 2.
2. (a) If the competent authority has approved the method of analysis used for samples taken in accordance with part B, it may require that the measures laid down in points 3 to 5 be taken when such analysis detects the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium*.
- (b) Otherwise, the measures laid down in points 3 to 5 must be taken whenever the competent authority confirms a suspicion of the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* arising from the analysis of samples carried out in accordance with part B.
3. Non-incubated eggs from the flock must be destroyed. However, such eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.
4. All birds, including day-old chicks, in the flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene and, once applicable, part E. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption(1).

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

Whenever the analysis of samples indicates the presence of other serovars of zoonotic *Salmonella* in a breeding flock of *Gallus gallus*, it is mandatory an increase of biosecurity measures.

Control of the use of feed antibiotics by official sampling

1. In cases where the competent authority has reasons to suspect false negative results at the sampling at the holding, an official confirmatory sampling may be performed, composed of faeces and birds (for the detection of salmonella in organs). The sampling may include a sample of birds taken at random from within each house of birds on the farm, normally up to five birds per house, unless the authority deems necessary to sample a higher number of birds. The examination shall consist in a test for research of anti-microbials or of bacterial growth inhibitory effect in samples (Hygiene Institute for Public Sanitary Veterinary Health or their zonal laboratories). A test is considered failed if a positive is found in any of the birds. In case the presence of relevant salmonella is not detected but anti-microbials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are, sampling of the flock for relevant salmonella and bacterial growth inhibitory effect shall be repeated until no bacterial growth inhibitory effect is detected, or the breeding flock is destroyed. In the latter case, the breeding flock shall be accounted for as an infected breeding flock for the purpose of the Community target.

2. According to National Programme for surveillance, prevent and control of animal diseases and zoonoses, 0,1% of poultry meat production is tested in Hygiene Institute for Public Sanitary Veterinary Health and their zonal laboratories for research

of anti-microbials or of bacterial growth inhibitory effect . Positive results regarding birds belonging to commercial holdings of breeding poultry will be as soon as possible reported to S.V.F.S.D. and NSVFSA and the same procedure as described in point 1. will be applied.

Lifting of restrictions will be approved when:

- a) in the restricted territory are not anymore ill or suspect animals;
- b) measures of control and prevention including final disinfection, under the supervision of the zonal official veterinarian has been completed.

Restocking ,after the lifting of restrictions must be with chicks or breeding hens satisfying the requirements of Regulation 2160/2003 EC , Regulation 1003/2005 EC and Order NSVFSA 147/2006. An "all-in, all-out" policy must be followed in each .commercial holding

4.4.5. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds:

Not applicable.

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

According to: Order NSV/SA 147/2006, Regulation 2160/2003/EC, the following measures are to be adopted in order to prevent the dissemination of *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, into commercial holdings. Animals from infected flocks belonging to commercial holdings are to be kept isolated and special conditions apply for removal of these animals. No bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter and destruction under supervision or slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority. Non-incubated eggs produced by the birds in the house in question must be destroyed on the spot or after appropriate marking be taken under supervision to an approved egg-processing establishment to be heat treated in accordance with the requirements of Directive 89/437/EEC (2). All the birds in the house must be slaughtered in accordance with Annex I, Chapter VI, point 31 (c) of Directive 71/118/EEC, the official veterinarian of the slaughterhouse being informed of the decision to slaughter, in accordance with Annex I, Chapter VI, point 25 (a) of that Directive, or be slaughtered and destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella.

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

The legal basis is Regulation 2160/2003/EC and Regulation 1177/2006 EC.

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

According to the Reg, (EC) 1177/2006 CE. in Romania the antimicrobials use is forbidden and they are not use for the zoonotic Salmonellosis control.

Use of antimicrobials

1. Antimicrobials shall not be used as a specific method to control salmonella in poultry.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, and subject to the conditions specified in points (a), (b) and (c), and in paragraph 3 of this Article, antimicrobials authorised in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2001/82/EC or Article 3 of Regulation 726/2004/EC may be used in the following exceptional circumstances:
 - (a) poultry presenting salmonella infection with clinical signs in a way likely to cause undue suffering to the animals; the infected flocks treated with antimicrobials shall still be considered infected with salmonella; appropriate measures shall be taken in breeding flocks to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella through the rest of the breeding pyramid;
 - (b) salvaging of valuable genetic material in breeding flocks in order to establish new salmonella-free flocks, including "elite flocks", flocks from endangered breeds, and flocks kept for research purposes; chicks born from hatching eggs collected from poultry treated with antimicrobials shall be subject to fortnightly sampling during the rearing phase, with a scheme aiming to detect 1 % prevalence of relevant salmonella with a 95 % confidence limit;
 - (c) authorisation given by the competent authority on a case-by-case basis for purposes other than salmonella control in a flock suspect of salmonella infection, in particular following the epidemiological investigation of a food-borne outbreak or the detection of salmonella at the hatchery or at the holding; however, Member States may decide to allow treatment

without prior authorisation in emergency situations, subject to taking samples by an approved veterinarian as defined in point (g) of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 [7] and reporting the treatment immediately to the competent authority; the flocks shall be considered as infected with salmonella if sampling did not take place in accordance with the provisions in this paragraph.

3. The use of antimicrobials shall be subject to supervision of and reporting to the competent authority. This use shall be based wherever possible on the results of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.

4. The provisions referred to in this Article shall not apply to substances, micro-organisms or preparations authorised for use as feed additives in accordance with Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.

Use of vaccines

Vaccination programmes against *Salmonella* are reducing the shedding and contamination of eggs.

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

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

Testing scheme

All breeding flocks are to be tested according Commission regulations 2160/2003 E.C. and 1003/2005 E.C..

In rearing breeding flocks, sampling must cover the following phases of production :

- day-old chicks
- four-week-old birds
- two weeks before moving to laying unit.

The samples to be taken must comprise:

- (a) in the case of day-old chicks, samples from the internal linings of the boxes in which the chicks were delivered to a holding and from the carcasses of chicks found to be dead on arrival; and
- (b) in the case of pullets at four weeks of age or two weeks prior to entering the laying phase, pooled faeces samples made up of separate samples of fresh faeces each weighing not less than 1 g taken at random from a number of sites in the building in which the birds are kept, or, where the birds have free access to more than one building on a particular holding, from each group of buildings on the holding in which the birds are kept;
- (c) the number of sites from which separate faeces samples are to be taken in order to make a pooled sample shall be as follows:

NO OF BIRDS KEPT IN A BUILDING	NO OF FAECES SAMPLES TO BE TAKEN IN THE BUILDING
1-24	Number equal to the number of birds up to a maximum of 20
25-29	20
30-39	25

40-49	30
50-59	35
60-89	40
90-199	50
200-499	55
500 or more	60

For 110 rearing flocks estimated for 2009, it means 110 x 6 times x 1 pooled sample = 1140 pooled sample = 660 bacteriological tests.

Official routine sampling in adult breeding flocks:

If sampling at the initiative of the operator takes place at the holding, routine sampling shall be carried out on three occasions during the production cycle:

- (a) within four weeks following moving to laying phase or laying unit;
- (b) towards the end of the laying phase, not earlier than eight weeks before the end of the production cycle;
- (c) during the production, at any time sufficiently distant from the samples referred to in points (a) and (b).

For 230 adult flocks estimated for 2009, it means 230 x 16 times x 3 pooled samples = 11040 pooled samples to be taken at the initiative of the operator = 11040 bacteriological tests. In the mean time, 230 x 3 times x 2 pooled samples =

1380 official samples to be taken = 1380 official bacteriological tests.

In exceptional cases where the competent authority has reasons to suspect false positive sampling performed at the initiative of the operator at the holding, follow-up official sampling may be performed

Examination of the samples (faecal material samples)

- (a) at the laboratory place each sample (or pooled sample as appropriate) into an equal weight of Buffered Peptone Water and mix gently;
- (b) allow the sample to soften for 10-15 minutes then mix gently;
- (c) immediately after mixing remove 50 g of the mixture and add to 200 ml of Buffered Peptone Water which has been pre-warmed to room temperature;
- (d) continue culture of the sample by using the detection method below.

Routine sampling

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

- (a) Pooled faeces made up of separate samples of fresh faeces each weighing not less than 1 g taken at random from a number of sites in the building in which the birds are kept, or where the birds have free access to more than one building on a particular holding, from each group of buildings on the holding in which the birds are kept. Faeces may be pooled for analysis up to a minimum of two pools.

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

Number of birds kept in a building	Number of faeces samples to be taken in the building or group of buildings
250-349	200
350-449	220
450-799	250
800-999	260
1000 or more	300

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

- (i) droppings belts beneath each tier of cages which are run regularly and discharged into an auger or conveyor system;
- (ii) droppings pit system in which deflectors beneath the cages are scraped into a deep pit beneath the house;
- (iii) droppings pit system in a step cage house when cages are offset and faeces fall directly into the pit.

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

- Five pairs of boot swabs:

Boot swabs used shall be sufficiently absorptive to soak up moisture. Tubegauze 'socks' are also acceptable.

The surface of the boot swab shall be moistened using appropriate diluent (such as 0,8 % sodium chloride, 0,1 % peptone in sterile deionised water, or sterile water).

Walking around shall be done in a manner which will sample representatively all parts of the sector, including littered and slatted areas when slats are safe to walk on. All separate pens within a house shall be included in the sampling. On completion of sampling in the chosen sector, boot swabs must be removed carefully so as not to dislodge adherent material. The boot swabs may be pooled for analysis into a minimum of two pools.

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

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

In step-cage systems where there is no belt or scraper system it is necessary to collect pooled faeces from the deep pit. Droppings belt systems: pooled faecal material from the discharge ends of the belts shall be collected.

(b) Confirmatory sampling following detection of relevant salmonella from sampling at the hatchery shall be carried out as follows.

In addition to the sampling as described previous, the sampling may include a sample of birds taken at random from within each house of birds on the farm, normally up to five birds per house, unless the authority deems necessary to sample a higher number of birds. The examination shall consist in a test for research of anti-microbials or of bacterial growth inhibitory effect in samples. A test is considered failed if a positive is found in any of the birds.

In case the presence of relevant salmonella is not detected but anti-microbials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are, sampling of the flock for relevant salmonella and bacterial growth inhibitory effect shall be repeated until no bacterial growth inhibitory effect is detected, or the breeding flock is destroyed. In the latter case, the breeding flock shall be accounted for as an infected breeding flock for the purpose of the Community target.

(c) Suspect cases

In exceptional cases where the competent authority has reasons to suspect false negative results at the first official sampling at the holding, a secondary official confirmatory sampling may be performed, composed of faeces or birds (for the detection of salmonella in organs).

In exceptional cases where the competent authority has reasons to suspect false positive sampling performed at the initiative of the operator at the holding, follow-up official sampling may be performed.

Detection method

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in Bilthoven, Netherlands, shall be used: the method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002), where a semi solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. The semi-solid medium should be incubated at 41,5 +/- 1 °C for 2 x (24 +/- 3) hours.

As regards faecal material samples, 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.

Serotyping

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be typed, following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

Monitoring of antimicrobial resistance

For each Salmonella strain detected in breeding flocks, anti-microbial susceptibility testing must be performed, in accordance to Directive 2003/99/EC.

Results and reporting

A breeding flock shall be considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Community target, when presence of relevant salmonella (other than vaccine strains) was detected in one or more faecal samples (or if there is a secondary official confirmation in the Member State, in the relevant faecal samples or birds organ samples), taken at the holding. This shall not apply in exceptional cases of suspect breeding flocks where salmonella detection at the holding at the initiative of the operator was not confirmed by official sampling.

The cumulative results from sampling and testing in breeding flocks at holding level shall be accounted for, i.e. each breeding flock shall be counted only once irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations.

Positive breeding flocks shall be counted only once, irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations.

Reporting shall include:

- (a) detailed description of the options implemented for the sampling scheme and the type of samples taken, as appropriate;

- (b) number of existing breeding flocks and those tested;
- (c) results of the testing;
- (d) explanations on the results, in particular concerning exceptional cases.

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

-Governmental Decision 1415/2004 and Governmental Decision 1580/2005 regarding compensations given for animals slaughtered, killed or otherwise affected for the purpose to rapidly eradicate animal transmissible disease outbreaks

Rendering and processing of animal wastes

1774/02/CE REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL, of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

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

Bio-Security Measures

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

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

Bio-security measures on holdings

Health status of birds

- 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

5. General description of the costs and benefits:

Costs of the programme

This programme is in accordance with Council Decision 90/424/ EEC, Commission Decision 2004/450/EC and Council Decision 90/658/ EEC The detailed financial costs for the programme of control of Salmonella in a narrower sense are laid down under point 8.

The analysis cost are:

- bacteriological tests
- serotyping of *Salmonella* spp relevant isolates
- laboratory tests to verify the efficiency of disinfection
- compensation to owners for the value of the birds culled and of the destroyed eggs

Benefits of the programme

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

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

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

6.1. Evolution of the disease

6.1.1. Data on evolution of the disease

Year: 2006

Situation on date: 31 December 2006

Animal species: Breeding Poultry, Gallus gallus

Disease/infection ^(a1) Zoonotic Salmonella

Region	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (2006)	Number of flocks ^(d)				Number of flocks depopulated ^(e)	Total number of slaughtered or destroyed ^(e) animals	Quantity of eggs destroyed ^(e)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products ^(e)		
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)			(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)
All regions	Rearing breeding flocks	193	1 550 000	193	1 550 000	193	1	0	0	1	2	12 100	15 200	0	0	0	0
All regions	Adult breeding flocks	227	1 151 700	227	1 151 700	227	2	0	2	2	2	14 700	17 000	n a*	n a*	n a*	
Total		420	2 701 700	420	2 701 700	420	3	0	2	3	4	26 800	32 200	0	0	0	0

Year: 2007 Situation on date: 31 December 2007

Animal species: Breeding Poultry, Gallus gallus Disease/infection (a) Zoonotic Salmonella

Region	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (2007)	Number of positive flocks ^(c)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(d)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(d)		Quantity of eggs destroyed number ^(a)		Quantity of eggs of channelled to egg products number ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a5)	(a4)	(a5)	(a4)	(a5)	(a4)	(a5)
All regions	Rearing breeding flocks	190	1683380	190	1683380	190	1	2	1	2	11700	13200	0	0	0	0	
All regions	Adult breeding flocks	215	604 666	215	604 666	215	2	0	2	2	14 000	16 000	n	na*	n	na*	
Total		405	2288 046	405	2288 046	405	3	0	4	4	25 700	29 200	0	0	0	0	

Year: 2008 Situation on date: 31 December 2008

Animal species: Breeding Poultry, Gallus gallus

Disease/infection (a) Zoonotic Salmonella

Region	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (2008)	Number of positive flocks ^(e)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(f)	Total number of slaughtered destroyed ^(g)	Total number of animals or eggs destroyed ^(h)	Quantity of destroyed eggs ^(a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products ^(a)	Quantity of
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)						
ALBA	Breeding Poultry	2	131600	2	111000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARGHES	Breeding Poultry	1	77214	1	77214	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BACAU	Breeding Poultry	4	560752	4	560752	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRAILA	Breeding Poultry	4	46302	4	46302	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRASOV	Breeding Poultry	6	219090	6	219090	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUZAU	Breeding Poultry	2	148000	2	148000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALARASI	Breeding Poultry	1	61049	1	61049	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTANTA	Breeding Poultry	1	58910	1	58910	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DAMBROVITA	Breeding Poultry	1	216537	1	216537	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MEURES	Breeding Poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PIRAHOVA	Breeding Poultry	4	146743	4	146743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VRANCEA	Breeding Poultry	1	20888	1	20888	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I.D.A.I.L	Breeding Poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		34	1944640	34	1944640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(n.a.*) no data available.

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

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

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

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

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with Annex 6, more than once, a positive sample should be taken into account only once.

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

Year: 2008 Animal species: Breeding Poultry, Gallus gallus Disease/infection ^(a) Zoonotic Salmonella

Region: Romania ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(a)	Number of positive samples ^(a)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(a)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(a)
ALBA			32	0		
ARGES			90	0		

BACAU	185	0				
BRAILA	221	0				
BRASOV	1410	0				
BUZAU	106	0				
CALABASI	240	0				
CONSTANTA	72	0				
DAMBOVITA	72	0				
GIRGIU	105	0				
IUCIEDOARA	133	0				
IALOMITA	92	0				
SATU MARE	19	0				
VRANKEA	987	0				
TOTAL	3953	0				

Year: 2009 Situation on date: 30 June 2009

Animal species: Breeding Poultry, Gallus gallus

Disease/infection (a) Zoonotic Salmonella

Region: Romania (a)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested (a)	Number of positive samples (a)	Number of samples tested (a)	Number of positive samples (a)	Number of samples tested (a)	Number of positive samples (a)
ALBA		20.00		0		
ARGES		227.00		0		
BACAU		711.00		0		
BRAILA		18.00		0		
BRASOV		144.00		0		

BUZAI				9.00	0	
CALARASI				38.00	0	
CONSTANTA				144.00	0	
DAMBOVITA				12.00	0	
GIURGIU				8.00	0	
HUNEDOARA				49.00	0	
IALOMITA				68.00	1	
MURES				940.00	0	
PRAHOVA				14.00	0	
VRANCEA				20.00	0	
ISVA				227.00	0	
TOTAL				2402	0	

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

(b) Breeders, laying hens, etc, when appropriate

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

(d) Number of samples tested, all confirmed.

(e) Number of positive samples, all confirmed

6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per disease/species:

Boala^(a): Zoonotic Salmonella Specia de animale : Breeding Poultry, Gallus gallus

Regiun (b) : Romania ^(b)	Number of herds infected (c)	Number of animals infected
2007	1	70238
2008	1	3716
30 June 2009	1	3724
TOTAL	3	77678

(a) Boala și specia de animale dacă este necesar

(b) Regiunea așa cum este definită în programul de evaluare al Statului Membru

(c) Este înve evaluată numărul de animale sau exploatare după caz

6.4. Data on vaccination programmes

Year: 2008

Disease^(a): Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal species: Gallus gallus (breeding)

Description of the used vaccination scheme:

No.	COUNTRY	Region Romania	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination programme						
				Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Number of vaccinated herds ^(c)	Number of vaccinated animals	Number of doses of vaccine administered	Number of vaccinated adults ^(d)	Number of young animals vaccinated	
1	AB	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	AR	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	AG	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	151000	1	222288	224000	222288	0	0	
4	BC	Rearing breeding hens	253209	4	253209	608000	0	0	253209	
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	BH	Rearing breeding hens	43703	1	43703	43703	0	0	43703	
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

6	BN	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	BR	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	BT	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	BV	Rearing breeding hens	307000	4	4	307000	700000	0	0	307000	0
		Adults breeding hens									
10	BZ	Rearing breeding hens	114816	1	1	265530	270000				
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	CU	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	CL	Rearing breeding hens	73140	2	2	72408	90000	0	0	72408	0
		Adults breeding hens	101789	3	3	101589	117000	101680	0	0	0

13	CS	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	CT	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	CV	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	OB	Rearing breeding hens	168488	3	3	168488	187000	0	0	160488	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	DJ	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	GR	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	GJ	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

20	GL	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	HD	Rearing breeding hens	36000	1	1	72000	75000	0	72000	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	HR	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	IF	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	IL	Rearing breeding hens	101868	1	1	132530	144000	0	132530	0	132530
		Adults breeding hens	29506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	IS	Rearing breeding hens	35900	1	1	34320	118000	102961	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	MH	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

27	MM	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	MS	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	NT	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	OT	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	PH	Rearing breeding hens	235227	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	137421	4	3	360854	380000	360854	260854	0	0	0	0
32	SJ	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	SB	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

34	SM	Rearing breeding hens	135600	2	2	135600	276000	0	135600
		Adults brooding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	SV	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	TR	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	TL	Rearing brooding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	TM	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	VL	Rearing breeding hens	109089	1	1	218138	270000	0	218138
		Adults breeding hens	94212			94212	95000	94212	0
40	VN	Rearing breeding hens	69460	1	1	67964	132000	0	67964
		Adults breeding hens	60738	0	0	0	0	0	0

41	VS	Rearing breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults breeding hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	Rearing breeding hens	1663380	26	1771890	2863703	0	1463040		
		Adults breeding hens	804666	8	778934	816000	881895	0		

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

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests : to investigate the presence of Salmonella in breeding poultry faeces

Disease(a): zoonotic Salmonella

Animal species: breeding poultry

Region (b)	Type of the test (c)	Target population (d)	Type of sample (e)	Objective (f)	Number of planned tests
All regions	Bacteriological detection according ISO 6579(2002) modified	110 rearing b.flocks	Pooled faeces	Surveillance, confirmation	Rearing flocks: 110 x 6 times x 1pooled sample =660 samples

All regions	Bacteriological detection according ISO 6579(2002) modified	230 adult h. flocks	Pooled faeces	Surveillance, confirmation	Adult flocks: 230 x 16 times x 3 pooled samples – 11040samples
All regions	Bacteriological detection according ISO 6579(2002) modified	230 adult h. flocks	Pooled faeces OFFICIAL SAMPLES	Surveillance, confirmation	230 x 3 times x 2 pooled samples – 1380 official samples
All regions	Serotyping according Kauffmann-White scheme	Salmonella positive flocks	Salmonella isolates OFFICIAL SAMPLES	Determination of the serotype	800
TOTAL SAMPLES / YEAR					2.180

NO. OF OFFICIAL SAMPLES / YEAR

- (a) Disease and species if necessary
- (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State
- (c) Description of the test
- (d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals (e.g. sex, age, breeding, slaughter animal)
- (e) Description of the sample (e.g. blood, serum, milk, ...)
- (f) Description of the objective (e.g. qualification, surveillance, confirmation of suspected cases, monitoring of campaigns, serosurveillance, control on detected vaccines, testing of vaccine, control of vaccination)

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks

Year: 2010

Animal species: Gallus gallus (breeding) Disease/infection(a): Zoonotic Salmonella

Region	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total n° of flocks under the programme ^(c)	Total n° of animals under the programme	Expected n° of flocks to be checked ^(d)	Number of flocks ^(e) to be expected to be positive ^(e)			Total n° of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)	Expected quantity of eggs compared to egg production (number or kg)
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)			
All	Rearing	100	700.000	100	700.000	100	50	25	15	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)
All	Adult breeding	200	1.000.000	200	1.000.000	200	100	25	15	700.000	0	3000.000
Total		300	1.700.000	300	1.700.000	300	150	50	30	1400000	0	3000000

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

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

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

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

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

7.2. Targets on vaccination
7.2.1. Targets on vaccination

Vaccine(s) and vaccination scheme: Vaccination, which is not mandatory, but strongly recommended by NSVISA, will be performed using inactivated vaccines (or live vaccines only in accordance with 1177/2006) consisting in two vaccination during the rearing period.

Year: 2010

Disease ^(a): Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal species: Breeding poultry

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds ^(c) in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme	No of herds ^(c) in vaccination or treatment programme	No of herds expected to be vaccinated or treated	No of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	No of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	No of adults expected to be vaccinated	No of young animals expected to be vaccinated
All	300	2000000	300	300	300	2000000	4000000		2000000
Total	300	1.700.000	300	300	300	1.700.000	2.700.000		1.700.000

(a) Disease and species if necessary
 (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State
 (c) Herds equal flocks or holdings as appropriate
 (d) Only for Bovine brucellosis and Ovine/caprine brucellosis (R. ruminantium) and zoonotic salmonella and as defined in the programme.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme¹⁴

Costs mentioned below are for a one-year period (1 of January 2010-31 of December 2010)

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
	Test: Bacteriological detection	1700	9.04	15368	YES
	Test : Serotyping	800	14,35	11480	YES
1.2. Cost of sampling	Disposable sterile containers for sampling of faeces	1700	0,3	510	YES
	One use gloves-pairs	1700	0,1	170	YES
1.3. Other costs	Overcoats	1700	1	1700	YES
	Bootswabs	1700	2	3400	YES
2. Vaccination					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine					
2.2. Distribution costs					

2.3. Administering costs								
2.4. Control costs								
3. Slaughter and destruction								
3.1. Compensation of animals	Breeding hens	200.000	3,5	700000			YES	
	Rearing poultry	100.000	10	1 000 000			YES	
3.2. Transport costs		500	100	50.000			YES	
3.3. Destruction costs		500	400	200.000			YES	
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering								
3.5. Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)	Eggs destruction	1.500.000	0,2	300.000			YES	
4. Cleaning and disinfection								
	Disinfectants	350	5	1750			YES	
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)								
6. Consumables and specific equipment								
7. Other costs								

TOTAL	2.248.378 €	YES
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¹⁴Fixed costs should not be included. All amounts are VAT excluded.

Romania confirms that the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 regarding frequency of sampling and paragraphs 3, 4 regarding results and reporting (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) of the Annex of Regulation (EC) no. 1003/2005 or Regulation (EC) no. 213/2009 will be followed/implemented in the Control programme of **Salmonella** in breeding hens in 2010.



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

DIRECTIA GENERALA SANITARA VETERINARA

Nr. 1711/14.09.2009

VICEPRESIDENT – UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE

Dr. Corneliu CEICA

DECLARATION

Romania confirms that the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 regarding frequency of sampling and paragraphs 3, 4 regarding results and reporting (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) of the Annex of Regulation (EC) no. 1168/2006, referred in the Control programme of Salmonella in laying hens.

In the Control programme of Salmonella in breeding hens the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 regarding frequency of sampling and paragraphs 3, 4 regarding results and reporting (particularly provisions on confirmatory sampling) of the Annex of Regulation (EC) no. 1003/2005 or Regulation (EC) no. 213/2009 will be followed/implemented in 2010.

Romania also confirms that the provisions contained in the Regulation (EC) no. 646/2007 mentioned in the Control programme of Salmonella in broilers and the provisions contained in the Regulation (CE) no 584/2008 for the Control programme of Salmonella in turkey will be followed/implemented in 2010.

Your sincerely,



București, Str. Negustori, nr. 1B, sect. 2, cod poștal 023951;

tel: 0374.150.200, fax: 3124967, e-mail: office@ansvsa.ro

**Technical programme for the control of Salmonella in laying hens of Gallus gallus
in Romania**

2010

(cofinancing programme)

PART A

1. General

PART B

Content:

1. Identification of the programme
2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease
3. Description of the submitted programme
4. Measures of the submitted programme
5. General description of the costs and benefits
6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years
7. Targets
8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

PART A

1. General

Description of the used serological tests:

Serological test **Rapid whole blood agglutination test RASI (RHAR)** is used for blood samples into commercial holdings. When positive results for **RASI**, further serological tests: **Rapid serum agglutination test RSAR** and **Tube agglutination test RSAL** are performed into county laboratories. These tests cover *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*.

Serotyping, according to Kaufmann-White scheme for the determination of the *Salmonella* serotype.

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

Buffered peptone water

Rappaport Vasiladis

Selenite broth

Modified brilliant green

Description of the other used tests: In some cases, various *Salmonella* isolates undergo further analysis by means of biochemical and biomolecular methods, but these methods are not routinely used.

PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: **Romania**

Disease: **Zoonotic Salmonella in laying hens**

Year of implementation: **2010**

Reference of this document: **National Sanitary Veterinary and Food
Safety Authority**

No. /

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

The National Programme for surveillance , prevent and control of animal diseases and zoonoses sets out the monitoring arrangements for all flocks of domestic fowl.

In 2002 have been examined 52088 bacteriological samples for zoonotic Salmonella (1967 positive results), in 2003, 111424 (436 positive), and in 2004 75877 (15216 positive).

In 2005 have been examined 75816 bacteriological samples for zoonotic Salmonella (5664 positive results). In 2006 have been examined 81052 (471 positive results).

In 2007 have been examined 82352 (113 positive results)

In 2008 have been examined 72345 tests.

The incidence of various serotypes in poultry, in 2008

NO.	SEROTYPE	NO. OF STRAINS in <i>Gallus gallus</i>	NO. OF STRAINS in other birds	TOTAL NO. OF STRAINS
1	Enteritidis	214	2	
2	Typhimurium	9	5	
3	Bredeney	1		
4	Virchow	222		
5	Inganda	10		
6	Saintpaul	2		
7	Djugu	15		

8	Falkensee	2	
9	Anatum	2	
10	Mapo	3	
11	Give	2	
12	Remo	2	
13	Tennessee	7	
14	Tallahessee	3	
15	Norwich	2	
16	Karibole	4	
17	Colindale	9	
18	Heidelberg	6	1
19	Lomita	9	
20	Kortrijk	7	5
21	Livingstone	14	7
22	Nigeria	1	
23	Amsterdam	2	
24	Senftenberg	25	
25	Montevideo	7	
26	Infantis	16	
27	Fyris	0	1

28	Gallinarum	0	5	
Total		1 596	26	622

3. Description of the submitted programme

Objectives

The Community target referred to in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 for the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* (Community target) , according to Art. 1 of Regulation 1168/2006 shall be as follows:

- (a) An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least:
- (i) 10 % if the prevalence in the preceding year was less than 10 %;
 - (ii) 20 % if the prevalence in the preceding year was between 10 and 19 %;
 - (iii) 30 % if the prevalence in the preceding year was between 20 and 39 %;
 - (iv) 40 % if the prevalence in the preceding year was 40 % or more;
- (b) a reduction of the maximum percentage to 2 % or less;

The target for Romania in 2009 can not be set as we did not participate to the baseline study regarding laying hens. The main objective of our programme for the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of positive adult laying flocks according to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Regulation (EC) 1168/2006.

The subsidiary objectives of the programme include further reduction of the incidence of infected table eggs and eventually the reduction of the occurrence of human salmonellosis and a consequent reduction in suffering, mortality and health service costs. This programme is in accordance to Commission Directive 2002/4/EC, Council Directive 1999/74/EC, Commission Decision 2004/450/EC, Council Decision 90/638/ EEC, Council Decision 90/424/EEC, Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Regulation 1168/2006/EC and Regulation 1177/2006/ EC.

The area of implementation

The programme is to be implemented in Romania, covering all the national territory.

Target animal population

The National Salmonella Control Programme includes every type of laying flock of the domestic fowl, *Gallus gallus* comprising at least 350 birds, in the table eggs sector. The number of holdings, laying flocks and birds in the table-eggs sector in 2006 is shown in **table 1**.

Table 1. Number of holdings, flocks (comprising at least 350 birds) and birds (laying flocks) in the table egg sector (2008)

Region	Number of holdings	Type of flock	Number of flocks	Number of birds	Number of zoonotic Salmonella positive flocks
All regions	138	Rearing flocks	11	258004	0
		Adult flocks	127	5948015	0
Total	138		138	6206019	0

NUT (2) code ^(a)	Total number of holdings ⁽¹⁾
RO121-Alba	6
RO421-Arad	2
RO311-Arges	4
RO211-Bacau	1
RO111-Bihor	5
RO112-Bistrita Nasaud	3
RO212-Botosani	5
RO221-Braila	1
RO122-Brasov	10
RO321-Bucuresti	2
RO222-Buzau	4
RO312-Calarasi	3
RO422-Caras Severin	10
RO113-Cluj	2
RO223-Constanta	1
RO123-Covasna	1
RO313-Dambovita	3
RO411-Dolj	4

RO224-Galati	11
RO314-Giurgiu	1
RO412-Gorj	14
RO124-Harghita	4
RO423-Hunedoara	3
RO315-Ialomita	4
RO213-Iasi	8
RO322-Ilfov	6
RO114-Maramures	3
RO413-Mehedinti	10
RO125-Mures	6
RO214-Neamt	1
RO414-Olt	4
RO316-Prahova	0
RO116-Salaj	5
RO115-Satu Mare	8
RO126-Sibiu	6
RO215-Suceava	1

RO317-Teleorman	3
RO424-Timis	10
RO225-Tulcea	0
RO415-Valcea	2
RO216-Vaslui	6
RO226-Vrancea	1
Total	138

(a) NUT code of the county

(b) total number of laying hens holdings

Sample-taking programme

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

The sampling-taking programme will be in accordance to Regulation 2160/2003 EC, Regulation 1168/2006 EC and Regulation 1177/2006 EC.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme: 3 years

First year: 2008

Last year : 2010

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals if necessary
 - Slaughter of positive animals
 - Killing of positive animals
- Vaccination against S enteritidis
 - Extended slaughter or killing
- Treatment
 - Disposal of products
- Disposal of product
- Monitoring
- Other measures
 - Other measures

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

Central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme is N.S.V.F.S.A. -- National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority.. Departments responsible for implementing the programme are the 42 county S.V.F.S.D.(Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directions).

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (M.A.R.D.):

-decides on the proposal of CVO on compensation of some costs and damages .

2. N.S.V.F.S.A.

- proposal of the plan of disease control.
- determination and evaluation of the monitoring in Romania
- adoption of measures based on the disease situation in Romania
- submission of reports to the F.C.
- proposes to M.A.F.R.D. the budget for performance of the control plan. **3.S.V.F.S.D.**(Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directions).
- coordination of the programme at the county level
- sampling is performed by the zonal official veterinarian
- 4 .I.D.A.H.** Institute of Diagnosis and Animal Health is the national reference laboratory concerning animal health and was also designated as NRL for Salmonella in live animals. Responsibilities and tasks of the national reference laboratories for Salmonella (**I.D.A.H.** Institute of Diagnosis and Animal Health)
 - pursuant to Directive 2003/99/EC and Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, according to Commission Decision 2004/564/EC;

I. General duties

- (a) To collaborate with the CRL in their area of competence.
- (b) To coordinate, as appropriate, the activities of laboratories responsible for the analysis of samples in accordance with, in particular, Articles 4, 5 and 7 of Directive 2003/99/EC.
- (c) To coordinate the activities of laboratories responsible for the analysis of samples in accordance with Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003/EC.
- (d) Where appropriate, to organise comparative tests between the laboratories referred to under (b) and (c) and to assure an appropriate follow-up of such comparative testing.

- (e) To ensure the dissemination to the competent authority and to the laboratories referred to under (b) and (c), of the information that the Community reference laboratory supplies.
- (f) To provide scientific and technical assistance to their national competent authority in their area of competence.

2. Specific functions and duties

- (a) To participate, as appropriate in the monitoring schemes for salmonella and related anti-microbial resistance pursuant to Directive 2003/99/EC and in the analysis and testing of Salmonella pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.
- (b) To conduct, as appropriate, training courses for the benefit of staff from relevant laboratories.
- (c) To inform, as appropriate, the Community reference laboratory on aspects related to Salmonella vaccine strains and other specific control methods.
- (d) To gather data and information on the activities developed and methods used in relevant laboratories and to inform the Community reference laboratory thereof.
- (e) To keep abreast of developments in Salmonella epidemiology.

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

There are 41 county official laboratories (Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories). Most of them will apply quality assurance systems that conform to the requirements of the current EN/ISO standard by December 2007:

-laboratory examination in the frame of the programme under the supervision of NRL.

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

Hygiene Institute for Public Sanitary Veterinary Health is the national

reference laboratory concerning the expertise for alimentary products of animal origin and also the national reference laboratory for Salmonella in foodstuffs.

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

The programme will be applied to the whole territory of Romania. The administrative boundaries are the boundaries of the country.

4.4. Measures implemented under the programme

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

Poultry holdings shall be registered and sanitary veterinary approved in order to be able to operate. The legal framework for carrying out commercial activity with poultry and poultry products consists of:

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

- Order no 62/2007 of National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority President with regard to the approval of the Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Norm regarding sanitary veterinary and food safety approval procedure of the activities carried out by legal persons.

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

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

Each poultry holding receives a distinct approval number, number that can be the same with the one given in compliance with the Council Regulation no. 2872/75/EEC.

4.4.2. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals:

Not applicable.

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

COMMISSION DECISION 176/2005 of 1 March 2005 laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC

COMMISSION DECISION 924/2006 of 13 December 2006 amending Decision 2005/176/EC laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EC

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

A laying flock shall be considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Community target, when presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* (other than vaccine strains) was detected in one or more samples in the laying flock. Positive laying flocks shall be counted only once, irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations and only be reported in the first year of detection.

According to : Order MAA no. 156/1999, Regulation 2160/2003/EC and order NSVFSA 34/2006 (which transpose Directive 2003/99/EC), holdings with laying flocks infected with *S. enteritidis* and *S.typhimurium* will be placed under official veterinary supervision. According to Order MAA no. 156/1999, the zonal official veterinarian establish appropriate measures, together with the local representative of the Ministry of Health perform the epidemiological inquiry, perform the evaluation of status oh health of other flocks.

Other measures, in accordance with Regulation 2160/2003/EC include:

1. With effect a date which will be established by the Commission, eggs must not be used for direct human consumption (as table eggs) unless they originate from a commercial flock of laying hens subject to a national programme established under Article 5 and not under official restriction.

2. Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status, that are suspected of being infected or from infected flocks may be used for human consumption only if treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of all salmonella serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

3. When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene and, once applicable, part E of Annex II of Regulation 2160/2003/EC: Specific requirement concerning fresh meat:

1. With effect from 84 months after entry into force of this Regulation, fresh poultry meat from animals listed in Annex I may not be placed on the market for human consumption unless it meets the following criterion:

"Salmonella: absence in 25 grams"

If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

Control of the use of feed antibiotics by official sampling

1. In the case of sampling referred to in point 2.1(b),(c) and (d) of Regulation No 1168/2006, the competent authority shall satisfy itself by conduction further tests as appropriate that the results of examinations for Salmonella in birds are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in the flocks. An official confirmatory sampling may be performed, composed of faeces and birds (for the detection of

Salmonella in organs). The sampling may include a sample of birds taken at random from within each house of birds on the farm, normally up to five birds per house, unless the authority deems necessary to sample a higher number of birds. The examination shall consist in a test for research of anti-microbials or of bacterial growth inhibitory effect in samples (Hygiene Institute for Public Sanitary Veterinary Health or their zonal laboratories). In case the presence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium is not detected but anti-microbials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are, it shall be accounted for as an infected laying flock.

2. According to National Programme for surveillance , prevent and control of animal diseases and zoonoses, 0,1% of poultry meat production is tested in Hygiene Institute for Public Sanitary Veterinary Health and their zonal laboratories for research of anti-microbials or of bacterial growth inhibitory effect . Positive results regarding birds belonging to commercial holdings of laying hens will be as soon as possible reported to S.V.F.S.D. and NSVFA and the same procedure as described in point 1. will be applied.

Lifting of restrictions will be approved (according to Order of MAA no. 156/1999, modified by Order no.68/2003 for the approval of the Sanitary Veterinary Norm regarding the notification of some transmissible animal diseases by the zonal official veterinarian) when:

- a) In the restricted territory are not anymore ill or suspect animals;
- b) measures of control and prevention including final disinfection, under the supervision of the zonal official veterinarian have been completed.

Restocking, after the lifting of restrictions must be with chicks or laying hens satisfying the requirements of Regulation 2160/2003 EC. An "all-in, all-out" policy must be followed in each commercial holding.

4.4.5. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds:

Not applicable.

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

According to Regulation 2160/2003/EC , animals from infected flocks belonging to commercial holdings are to be kept isolated and special conditions apply for removal of these animals

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

The legal basis is Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Regulation 1168/2006 EC and Regulation 1177/2006 EC. In accordance with Regulation 1177/2006 EC

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

According to the Reg. (EC) 1177/2006 CE in Romania the antimicrobials use is forbidden and they are not use for the zoonotic Salmonellosis control.

Use of antimicrobials

1. Antimicrobials shall not be used as a specific method to control salmonella in poultry.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, and subject to the conditions specified in points (a), (b) and (c), and in paragraph 3 of this Article, antimicrobials authorised in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2001/82/EC or Article 3 of Regulation 726/2004/EC may be used in the following exceptional circumstances:
 - (a) poultry presenting salmonella infection with clinical signs in a way likely to cause undue suffering to the animals; the infected flocks treated with antimicrobials shall still be considered infected with salmonella; appropriate measures shall be taken in breeding flocks to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella through the rest of the breeding pyramid;
 - (b) salvaging of valuable genetic material in breeding flocks in order to establish new salmonella-free flocks, including "elite flocks", flocks from endangered breeds and flocks kept for research purposes; chicks born from hatching eggs collected from poultry treated with antimicrobials shall be subject to fortnightly sampling during the rearing phase, with a scheme aiming to detect 1 % prevalence of relevant salmonella with a 95 % confidence limit;
 - (c) authorisation given by the competent authority on a case-by-case basis for purposes other than salmonella control in a flock suspect of salmonella infection, in particular following the epidemiological investigation of a food-borne outbreak or the detection of salmonella at the hatchery or at the holding; however, Member States may decide to allow treatment without prior authorisation in emergency situations, subject to taking samples by an approved veterinarian as defined in point (g) of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 [7] and reporting the treatment immediately to the competent authority; the flocks shall be considered as infected with salmonella if sampling did not take place in accordance with the provisions in this paragraph.
3. The use of antimicrobials shall be subject to supervision of and reporting to the competent authority. This use shall be based wherever possible on the results of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.

4. The provisions referred to in this Article shall not apply to substances, micro-organisms or preparations authorised for use as feed additives in accordance with Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.

Use of vaccines

Vaccination programmes against Salmonella are reducing the shedding and contamination of eggs.

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

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

Vaccination programmes against Salmonella enteritidis reducing the shedding and contamination of eggs, shall be applied at least during rearing to all laying hens at the latest from 1 January 2008 on in Member States as long as they did not demonstrated a prevalence below 10 % based on the results of the baseline study in accordance with Article 1 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC or based on the monitoring to follow up the Community target, set in accordance with Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

The competent authority may provide derogation from this provision to a holding if

- it is satisfied with the preventive measures taken on the holding of rearing and on the holding of egg production, and
- the absence of Salmonella enteritidis was demonstrated on the holding of rearing and production during the 12 months preceding the arrival of the animals.

Testing scheme

All laying flocks are to be tested according Commission regulations 2160/2003 E.C. and 1168/2006 E.C..

In **rearing laying flocks**, sampling (only at the initiative of the operator) must cover the following phases of production:

-day-old chicks

-two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit.

The samples to be taken must comprise:

(a) in the case of day-old chicks, samples from the internal linings of the boxes in which the chicks were delivered to a holding and from the carcasses of chicks found to be dead on arrival;

(b) in the case of pullets at two weeks prior to entering the laying phase, pooled faeces samples made up of separate samples of fresh faeces each weighing not less than 1 g taken at random from a number of sites in the building in which the birds are kept, or, where the birds have free access to more than one building on a particular holding, from each group of buildings on the holding in which the birds are kept;

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

NO OF BIRDS KEPT IN A BUILDING	NO OF FAECES SAMPLES TO BE TAKEN IN THE BUILDING
1-24	Number equal to the number of birds up to a maximum of 20
25-29	20
30-39	25
40-49	30
50-59	35
60-89	40

90-199	50
200-499	55
500 or more	60

For 130 rearing laying flocks estimated for 2008, it means 130 flocks.x 1 pooled samplex 2 times = 260 pooled samples = 260 bacteriological tests.

Official sampling in adult laying flocks:

Sampling by the competent authority shall take place at least:

- (a) in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 250 birds;
- (b) at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
- (c) in any case of suspicion of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council [1];
- (d) in all other laying flocks on the holding in case Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium are detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- (e) in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

A sampling carried out by the competent authority may replace one sampling at the initiative of the operator.

In the case of routine sampling by the competent authority:

1. (a) In cage flocks, 2 × 150 grams of naturally pooled faeces shall be taken from all belts or scrapers in the house after running the manure removal system; however, in the case of strip cage houses without scrapers or belts 2 × 150 grams of mixed fresh faeces must be collected from 60 different places beneath the cages in the dropping pits.

(b) In barn or free-range houses, two pairs of boot swabs or socks be taken, without changing overboots between boot swabs

2. 250 ml containing at least 100 gram of dust shall be collected from prolific sources of dust throughout the house. If there is not sufficient dust, an additional sample of 150 grams naturally pooled faeces -or an additional pair of boot swabs or socks shall be taken.

In the case of sampling referred to in point 2.1(b), (c) and (d), the competent authority shall satisfy itself by conduction further tests as appropriate that the results of examinations for salmonella in birds are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in the flocks. Where the presence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are it shall be accounted for as an infected laying flock for the purpose of the Community target referred to in Article 1(2) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006. (See as well Control of the use of feed antibiotics by official sampling point 1)

Official samples to be taken 130 holdings (1 flock/holding/year) x 3 samples (2 feces and 1 dust) = 390 + 2400 samples in the case of sampling referred to in point 2.1(b), (c) and (d) x 3 samples (2 feces and 1 dust) = 2790 Official bacteriological tests.

Examination of the samples

Samples shall be sent by express mail or courier to the designated laboratories. At the laboratory, samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following receipt.

Boot swab samples

(a) The two pairs of boot swabs ("or socks") shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material, pooled and placed in 225 ml Buffered Peptone Water (BPW) which has been pre-warmed to room temperature;

(b) The sample shall be swirled to fully saturate it and culture shall be continued by using the detection method in 3.2.

Other faecal material and dust samples

- (a) The faeces samples shall be pooled and thoroughly mixed and a 25 gram sub-sample shall be collected for culture.
- (b) The 25 gram sub-sample shall be added to 225 ml of BPW which has been pre-warmed to room temperature.
- (c) Culture of the sample shall be continued by using the detection method in 3.2.

If ISO standards on the preparation of faeces for the detection of salmonella are agreed on, they shall be applied and replace the above provisions on sampling preparation.

Frequency and status of sampling

Laying flocks shall be sampled at the initiative of the food business operator (operator) and by the competent authority. Sampling at the initiative of the operator shall take place at least every fifteen weeks. The first sampling shall take place at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks.

Sampling by the competent authority shall take place at least:

- (a) in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1 000 birds;
- (b) at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
- (c) in any case of suspicion of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (1);
- (d) in all other laying flocks on the holding in case *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* are detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- (e) in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

A sampling carried out by the competent authority may replace one sampling at the initiative of the operator.

Detection method

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for *Salmonella* in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, for detection shall be used. This method is described in the current version of draft Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): 'Detection of *Salmonella* spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage'.

In this method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiliadis medium, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

Serotyping

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be typed, following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

Monitoring of antimicrobial resistance

For each *Salmonella* strain detected in laying flocks, anti-microbial susceptibility testing must be performed, in accordance with to Directive 2003/99/EC.

Results and reporting

A laying flock shall be considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Community target, where the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* (other than vaccine strains) was detected in one or more samples in the laying flock. Positive laying flocks shall be counted only once, irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations and only be reported in the first year of detection.

Reporting shall include:

- (a) the total number of flocks of laying hens tested and the number of laying flocks tested for each status of sampling referred to in point 2.1;
- (b) the total number of infected flocks and the results of the testing for each status of sampling referred to in point 2.1;
- (c) explanations on the results, in particular concerning exceptional cases.

The results referred to in this point and any additional relevant information shall be reported as part of the report on trends and sources provided for in Article 9(1) of Directive 2003/99/EC.

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

-Governmental Decision 1415/2004 regarding compensations given for animals slaughtered, killed or otherwise affected for the purpose to rapidly eradicate animal transmissible disease outbreaks

Rendering and processing of animal wastes

1774/02/CE REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

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

Bio-Security Measures

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

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

Bio-security measures on holdings

Health status of birds

- 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

5. General description of the costs and benefits:

Costs of the programme

This programme is in accordance with Council Decision 90/424/EEC, Commission Decision 2004/450/EC and Council Decision 90/638/EEC. The detailed financial costs for the programme of control of Salmonella in a narrower sense are laid down under point 8.

The analysis cost are:

- bacteriological tests.
- serotyping of Salmonella spp relevant isolates.
- Laboratory tests to verify the efficiency of disinfection.
- compensation to owners for the value of the birds culled and of the destroyed eggs.

Benefits of the programme

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

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

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last year

6.1. Evolution of the disease

6.1.1. Data on evolution of the disease

Year: 2008

Situation on date: 31 December 2008

Animal species: Laying hens, Gallus gallus

Disease/infection ^(a) Zoonotic Salmonella

Region	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked	Number of positive flocks ^(d)			Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(e)	Quantity of eggs destroyed number ^(a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products number ^(a)
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)			
ROMANIA							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)
All regions	laying flocks	138	6.206.019	137	6.206.019	137	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total		138	6.206.019	137	6.206.019	137	0	1	0	1	0	0

(in a *) no data available.

- (a) For zoonotic salmonella indicate the serotypes covered by control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specific as appropriate (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, etc. Flocks equal herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of *Salmonella*. In this column a flock should not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample should be taken into account only once.

Year: 2009 Situation on date: 30 June 2009

Animal species: Laying hens, *Gallus gallus*

Diseases/infection (a) Zoonotic *Salmonella*

Region	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (2009)	Number of positive flocks ^(c)				Number of flocks depopulated ^(e)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(e)	Quantity of eggs destroyed ^(e)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products ^(e)
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)				
ALBA	Gaini ouatoare	5	138860	5	138860	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARAD		2	52250	2	52250	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARGES		4	92444	4	92444	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BACAU		3	8500	3	8500	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BISTRITA		4	90500	4	90500	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRAILA		3	983225	3	983225	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SALAJ	4	112603	4	112603	4														
SATU MARE	8	113905	8	113905	8														
SIBIU	7	149753	7	149753	7														
TELEFORM AN	3	201200	3	201200	3														
TIMIS	11	171172	11	171172	11														
VALCEA	1	43300	1	43300	1														
VASLUI	5	438800	5	438800	5														
VRANCEA	2	40600	2	40600	2														
Total	141	6043856	141	6043856	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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

Years: 2008 Disease^(a): Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal species/category^(b): Laying hens, Gallus gallus

Region: Romania ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(b)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
RO121-Alba			32	0		
RO421-Arad			48	0		

RO311-Arges				100	0		
RO211-Bacau				178	0		
RO112-Bistrita Nasaud				117	0		
RO221-Braila				10	0		
RO122-Brasov				318	0		
RO422-Caras Severin				102	0		
RO113-Cluj				465	0		
RO223-Constanta				438	0		
RO123-Covasna				76	0		
RO313-Dambovita				76	0		
RO224-Galati				434	0		
RO314-Giurgiu				136	0		
RO412-Gorj				77	0		
RO124-Harghita				5	0		
RO423-Hunedoara				38	0		
RO315-Ialomita				30	0		
RO114-Maramures				360	0		

RO413-Mehedinti				63	0		
RO125-Mures				750	0		
RO214-Neamt				67	0		
RO414-Olt				87	0		
RO116-Salaj				32	0		
RO115-Satu Mare				46	0		
RO126-Sibiu				229	0		
RO317-Teleorman				168	0		
RO424-Timis				755	0		
-RO216-Vaslui				440	0		
RO226-Vrancea				1427	0		
TOTAL				7104	0		

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary;

(b) Breeders, laying hens, etc, when appropriate

4: Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.

(d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.

(e) Number of positive samples, all confounded

Year: 2009 Situation on date: 30 June 2009

Animal species: Laying hens, Gallus gallus

Disease/infection (a) Zoonotic Salmonella

Region:Romania ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests			Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(a)	Number of positive samples ^(b)	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(b)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(c)	
ALBA			27.00	0			
ARAD			41.00	0			
ARGES			115.00	0			
BACAU			39.00	0			
BISTRITA			28.00	0			
BRAILA			4.00	0			
BRASOV			54.00	0			
CARAS SEVERIN			45.00	0			
CLUJ			61.00	0			
CONSTANTA			180.00	0			
COVASNA			70.00	0			
DAMBOVITA			18.00	1			
GALATI			162.00	0			
GIURGIU			43.00	0			
GORJ			22.00	0			

HUNEDOARA				27.00	0		
IALOMITA				4.00	0		
IASI				18.00	0		
MARAMURES				183.00	0		
MURES				1,208.85	0		
NEAMT				525.00	0		
OLT				136.00	0		
SALAJ				34.00	0		
SATU MARE				16.00	0		
SIBIU				28.00	0		
TELEORMAN				162.00	0		
TIMIS				26.00	0		
VALCEA				0.00	0		
VASLUI				8.00	0		
VRANCEA				0.00	0		
TOTAL				3,284.85	0		

6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year : 2008 Disease^(a) : Zoonotic Salmonella Animal species : Laying hens, Gallus gallus

Region: Romania ^(b)	Number of herds(flocks) infected	Number of infected animals
RO 125 MURES		
REARING STAGE	0	0
ADULT STAGE	1	750
TOTAL	11	81000

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

(c) Herds equal flocks or holdings as appropriate.

Year : 31 July 2009 Disease^(a) : Zoonotic Salmonella Animal species : Laying hens, Gallus gallus

Region: Romania ^(b)	Number of herds(flocks) infected	Number of infected animals
30 June 2009	0	0
TOTAL	0	0

6.4. Data on vaccination programmes

During the last five years, Vaccination was not mandatory, and was performed by some of the commercial holdings, in the rearing sector.

Year: 2007

Disease^(a): Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal species: Laying hens, Gallus gallus

Description of the used vaccination scheme:

Region Romania ^(b)	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination programme					
		Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Number of vaccinated herds ^(c)	Number of vaccinated animals	Number of doses of vaccine administered	Number of vaccinated adults ^(d)	Number of young ^(d) animals vaccinated
REARING STAGE	258,004	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADULT STAGE	5,948,015	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6,206,019	0	0	0	0	0	0

(a) Diseases and species if necessary

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

(c) Herds equal flocks, or holdings as appropriate

(d) Only for Bovine brucellosis, Ovine and caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis) and zoonotic Salmonella, and as defined in the programme.

Year: 2008

Disease^(a): Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal species: Laying hens, Gallus gallus

Description of the used vaccination scheme:

No	COUNTY	Region Romania	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination programme						
				Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Number of vaccinated herds ^(c)	Number of vaccinated animals	Number of doses of vaccine administered	Number of vaccinated adults ^(d)	Number of young animals vaccinated	
1	AB	Rearing Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Adults Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	AR	Rearing Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Adults Laying hens	28900	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	AG	Rearing Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Adults Laying hens	193265	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	BC	Rearing Laying hens	235150	2	2	235150	565000	0	235150	
		Adults Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

5	BH	Rearing Laying hens	58900	1	1	117800	117800	0	117800
		Adults Laying hens	100736	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	BN	Rearing Laying hens	25000	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	31719	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	BR	Rearing Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	BT	Rearing Laying hens	47100	1	1	46253	47000	0	46253
		Adults Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	BV	Rearing Laying hens	307000	4	4	307000	700000	0	307000
		Adults Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	BZ	Rearing Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

11	CJ	Rearing Laying hens	135000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	60000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	CL	Rearing Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	47444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	CS	Rearing Laying hens	144000	1	1	142487	143000	0	142487	0	142487
		Adults Laying hens	132420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	CT	Rearing Laying hens	211380	2	2	211380	222000	0	211380	0	211380
		Adults Laying hens	182190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	CV	Rearing Laying hens	131257	1	1	129632	279000	0	129632	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	300248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	DB	Rearing Laying hens	111670	1	1	149982	160000	0	149982	0	149982
		Adults Laying hens	270905	2	2	420561	436000	420561	420561	420561	0

17	DJ	Rearing Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	GR	Rearing Laying hens									
		Adults Laying hens									
19	GI	Rearing Laying hens	31500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	108997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	GL	Rearing Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	HD	Rearing Laying hens	141000	2	2	282000	288000	0	282000		
		Adults Laying hens	36636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	HR	Rearing Laying hens	19700	1	1	39200	40500	0	39320		
		Adults Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

23	IF	Rearing Laying hens	97806	1	1	195612	224000	0	195612
		Adults Laying hens	331011	0	0	503659	555000	503659	0
24	IL	Rearing Laying hens	94600	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	144767	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	IS	Rearing Laying hens	60000	1	1	59854	64954	59854	0
		Adults Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	MII	Rearing Laying hens	250000	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	630000	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	MM	Rearing Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	MS	Rearing Laying hens	584200	1	1	548658	1111000	0	548658
		Adults Laying hens	237800	0	0	0	0	0	0

29	NT	Rearing Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	OT	Rearing Laying hens	61800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	219071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	PH	Rearing Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	SJ	Rearing Laying hens								
		Adults Laying hens								
33	SB	Rearing Laying hens		1	1	237980	238000	116500	121400	
		Adults Laying hens	231095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	SM	Rearing Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

35	SV	Rearing Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	TR	Rearing Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	93813	2	93813	94000	0	0	0	0	0	93813	0
37	TL	Rearing Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	TMI	Rearing Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	VL	Rearing Laying hens	107439	1	214878	216000	0	0	0	0	0	214878	0
		Adults Laying hens	155950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	VN	Rearing Laying hens	60000	1	59600	65000	0	0	0	0	0	59600	0
		Adults Laying hens	49000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

41	VS	Rearing Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Adults Laying hens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	Rearing Laying hens	2637020	20	20	2670386	3781254	176354	2364520	
		Adults Laying hens	3557067	4	4	1018033	1085000	924220	93813	

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

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests : to investigate the presence of Salmonella in laying hens faeces and dust

Disease(a): zoonotic Salmonella

Animal species: laying hens

Region (b)	Type of the test (c)	Target population (d)	Type of sample (e)	Objective (f)	Number of planned tests
All regions	Bacteriological detection according ISO 6579(2002) modified	130 Rearing flocks	Pooled faeces	Surveillance, confirmation	260
All regions	Bacteriological detection according ISO 6579(2002) modified	250 Adult laying flocks	Pooled faeces or bootswabs	Surveillance, confirmation	1500
All regions	Bacteriological detection according ISO 6579(2002) modified	Adult laying flocks 250 holdings	Pooled faeces(or bootswabs) and dust	Surveillance, confirmation	1500

All regions	Serotyping , according Kaufmann-White scheme	Salmonella enteritidis,S. typhimurium- positive animals	Salmonella isolates	Determination of the serotype	1000
TOTAL SAMPLES / YEAR	NO. OF OFFICIAL SAMPLES / YEAR				2500

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Description of the test

(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals (e.g. sex, age, breeding, slaughter animal)

(e) Description of the sample (e.g. blood, serum, milk...)

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

7.1.2. Targets on testing herds and animals (8)

Year: 2010

Animal species: Gallus gallus, Laying Disease/infection(a): Zoonotic Salmonella

Region	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total n° of flocks under the programme	Treat n° of animals under the programme	Expected n° of flocks to be checked	Number of flocks ^(d) expected to be positive ^(e)		Total n° of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ^(f)		Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg)	Expected quantity of eggs dismantled to egg products (number or kg) ^(g)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)		(a)	(a3)
All	Rearing	11	258004	11	258004	11	5	5	2	200000	15000000	-	-
All	Adult laying hens	127	5948015	127	5948015	127	50	50	30	300000	30000000	0	0
Total		138	13517488	138	13517488	138	55	55	32	500000		27535619	0

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

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

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

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

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

7.2. Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination or treatment ¹⁾

Vaccines and vaccination scheme: Vaccination, which is mandatory in rearing according to Reg. 1177/2006, will be performed using inactivated vaccines (or live vaccines only in accordance with Reg. 1177/2006) consisting in two vaccination against *Salmonella* Enteritidis or both *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium during the rearing period.

Year: 2010

Disease ^(a): Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal species: Laying flocks

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds ^(c) in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme					
			No of herds ^(c) in vaccination or treatment programme	No of herds expected to be vaccinated or treated	No of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	No of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	No of adults expected to be vaccinated	No of young animals expected to be vaccinated
	300	4.000.000	300	300	4.000.000	8.000.000		4.000.000

(a) Disease and species if necessary.

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

(c) Herds equal flocks or holdings as appropriate.

(d) Only for Bovine brucellosis and Ovine, caprine brucellosis & B. melitensis and zoonotic salmonella and as defined in the programme

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme¹⁴

Costs mentioned below are for a one-year period (1 of January 2010-31 of December 2010)

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Test: Bacteriological detection	2500	9.04	22600	YES
	Test : Serotyping	1000	14.35	14350	YES
1.2. Cost of sampling	Disposable sterile containers for sampling	5000	0,3	1500	YES
	One use gloves-pairs	2500	0,1	250	YES
	Boots/wabs	2500	2	5000	YES
1.3. Other costs	Overcoats	2500	1	2500	YES
2. Vaccination					

2.1. Purchase of vaccine							
	2.2. Distribution costs						
2.3. Administering costs							
2.4. Control costs							
3. Slaughter and destruction	3.1. Compensation of animals	Laying hens	300,000	1,5	450000	YES	
		Rearing	500,000	10	5,000,000	YES	
	3.2. Transport costs		500	100	50,000	YES	
	3.3. Destruction costs		500	400	200,000	YES	
	3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering						
3.5 Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)	Eggs destruction	5,000,000	0,2	1,000,000	YES		
4. Cleaning and disinfection							
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)	Disinfectants	300	5	1500	YES		
6. Consumables and specific equipment							

7. Other costs					
TOTAL				6.747.700€	YES

¹⁴ Fixed costs should not be included. All amounts are VAT excluded.

Romania confirms that the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 regarding frequency of sampling and paragraphs 3, 4 regarding results and reporting (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) of the Annex of Regulation (EC) no. 1168/2006 will be followed/implemented in the Control programme of Salmonella in laying hens in 2010.



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

DIRECTIA GENERALA SANITARA VETERINARA

Nr. 1711/14.09.2010

VICEPRESIDENT - UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE

Dr. Corneliu CEICA

DECLARATION

Romania confirms that the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 regarding frequency of sampling and paragraphs 3, 4 regarding results and reporting (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) of the Annex of Regulation (EC) no. 1168/2006, referred in the Control programme of *Salmonella* in laying hens.

In the Control programme of *Salmonella* in breeding hens the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 regarding frequency of sampling and paragraphs 3, 4 regarding results and reporting (particularly provisions on confirmatory sampling) of the Annex of Regulation (EC) no. 1003/2005 or Regulation (EC) no. 213/2009 will be followed/implemented in 2010.

Romania also confirms that the provisions contained in the Regulation (EC) no. 646/2007 mentioned in the Control programme of *Salmonella* in broilers and the provisions contained in the Regulation (CE) no 584/2008 for the Control programme of *Salmonella* in turkey will be followed/implemented in 2010.

Your sincerely,



București, Str. Negustori, nr. 1B, sect. 2, cod poștal 023951;

tel: 0374.150.200, fax: 3124967, e-mail: office@ansvsa.ro

**Technical programme for the control of Salmonella in turkeys
in Romania
2010
(cofinancing programme)**

PART A

1. General

PART B

CONTENT:

1. Identification of the programme
2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease
3. Description of the submitted programme
4. Measures of the submitted programme
5. General description of the benefits
6. Data on epidemiological trends over the past five years

7. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

PART A

1. General

Laboratory tests

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

National Sanitary veterinary and food Safety Authority is the competent authority for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

Authorities in charge: National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority, Institute of Diagnostic Animal Health (IDAH), County Sanitary and Food Safety Directorates and Laboratories for taking and testing of samples of Salmonella within this programme;

Diagnostics: The laboratory examinations for Salmonellosis are performed by the National Reference Laboratory for diagnostics of Salmonellosis at the Institute of Diagnosis of Animal Health (IDAH) –Bucharest and at the following County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory :

Braşov SVFSL

Tulcea SVFSL

Gorj SVFSL

All this county sanitay Veterinary and Food safety laboratory are approved by the National Reference Laboratory and they have been participated at ring trials coordinated by the NRL.

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

Description of the used microbiological tests:

Buffered peptone water

Rappaport Vasiliadis

Selenite broth

Modified brilliant green

In some cases, various Salmonella isolates undergo further analysis by means of biochemical and biomolecular methods, but these methods are not routinely use.

PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: Romania

Disease: Salmonella Enteritidis and Typhimurium in turkeys

Animal Population covered program: turkeys for fattening and breeding adult's turkeys

Year of implementation: 2010

Reference of this document: National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority

No. /

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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution zoonotic salmonella:

In Romania, at the end of 2007, estimated population of turkey was 61.705 birds.

In 2008 population of turkey was 52.646 birds kept in 4 commercial turkey holdings.

The National Programme for surveillance, prevent and control of animal diseases and zoonoses sets out the monitoring arrangements for all flocks of domestic fowl.

Were isolated from faecal samples to isolation, identification and typing zoonotic salmonella and the results were negative.

The incidence of various serotypes in poultry, in 2008

NO.	SEROTYPE	NO. STRAINS in Gallus gallus	OF STRAINS in other birds	OF TOTAL NO. OF STRAINS
1	Enteritidis	214	2	
2	Typhimurium	9	5	
3	Bredeney	1		
4	Virchow	222		
5	Inganda	10		
6	Saintpaul	2		

7	Djugu	15	
8	Falkensee	2	
9	Anatum	2	
10	Mapo	3	
11	Give	2	
12	Remo	2	
13	Tennessee	7	
14	Tallahassee	3	
15	Norwich	2	
16	Kambole	4	
17	Colindale	9	
18	Heidelberg	6	1
19	Lomita	9	
20	Kortrijk	7	5
21	Livingstone	14	7
22	Nigeria	1	

23	Amsterdam	2			
24	Senftenberg	25			
25	Montevideo	7			
26	Infantis	16			
27	Fyris		1		
28	Galinarum		5		
Total		596	26		622

3. Description of the submitted programme

3.1. Objectives related to diagnostic tests and testing of flocks

The Community target for the reduction of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in turkey flocks shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of remaining positive flocks to 1% or less by 31 December 2012. The main objective of our programme for the reduction of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in turkey flocks shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of positive flocks to 1 % or less by 31 December 2010.

3.2. The area of implementation

The programme is implemented in Romania, covering all the national territory.

3.3. Target animal population

The National Salmonella Control Programme includes all types of turkey flock of commercial holdings. The number of holdings and turkey flocks in 2008 are shown in table 2.

Table 2. Number of holdings and flocks in the turkey sector

County	Number of turkey holdings	Number of flocks
BV	1	2
CT	1	1
DJ	1	2
GJ	1	1
Total	4	6

3.4. Sample-taking programmes

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

The sampling-taking programme will be in accordance to Regulation 2160/2003 EC and Regulation 646/2007 EC. We have also taken into account Regulation 1177/2006 EC and some amendments of Regulation 1168/2006 EC.

4. Measures provided of the submitted programme

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 3 years

First year: 2010

Last year : 2012

- Control
 - Eradication
- Testing
 - Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
 - Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of positive animals
 - Killing of positive animals
- Vaccination
 - Extended slaughter or killing
- Treatment
 - Disposal of products
- Disposal of product
- Monitoring
 - Other measures
- Other measures

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

Central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme is **N.S.V.F.S.A.** – National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority.. Departments responsible for implementing the programme are the 42 county **S.V.F.S.D.**(Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directions).

a) Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (M.A.R.D.):

-decides on the proposal of CVO on compensation of some costs and damages .

b) N.S.V.F.S.A.

-proposal of the plan of disease control.

-determination and evaluation of the control in Romania

-adoption of measures based on the disease situation in Romania

-submission of reports to the F.C.

-proposes to M.A.F.R.D. the budget for performance of the control plan.

c)S.V.F.S.D.(Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directions).

- coordination of the programme at the county level

- official sampling is performed by the zonal official veterinarian

d)I.D.A.H. Institute of Diagnosis and Animal Health is the national reference laboratory concerning animal health and was also designated as NRL for Salmonella in live animals. Responsibilities and tasks of the national reference laboratories

for salmonella (**I.D.A.H.I.** Institute of Diagnosis and Animal Health), pursuant to Directive 2003/99/EC and Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, according to Order NSV/FSA 160/2006:

1. General duties of L.N.R.

- (a) To collaborate with the Community reference laboratory in their area of competence.
- (b) To coordinate, as appropriate, the activities of laboratories responsible for the analysis of samples in accordance with, in particular, Articles 4, 5 and 7 of Directive 2003/99/EC.
- (c) To coordinate the activities of laboratories responsible for the analysis of samples in accordance with Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003/EC.
- (d) Where appropriate, to organise comparative tests between the laboratories referred to under (b) and (c) and to assure an appropriate follow-up of such comparative testing.
- (e) To ensure the dissemination to the competent authority and to the laboratories referred to under (b) and (c), of the information that the Community reference laboratory supplies.
- (f) To provide scientific and technical assistance to their national competent authority in their area of competence.

2. Specific functions and duties of LNR

(a) To participate, as appropriate in the monitoring schemes for salmonella and related anti-microbial resistance pursuant to Directive 2003/99/EC and in the analysis and testing of salmonella pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

(b) To conduct, as appropriate, training courses for the benefit of staff from relevant laboratories.

(c) To inform, as appropriate, the Community reference laboratory on aspects related to salmonella vaccine strains and other specific control methods.

(d) To gather data and information on the activities developed and methods used in relevant laboratories and to inform the Community reference laboratory thereof.

(e) To keep abreast of developments in salmonella epidemiology.

e) **S.V.F.S.L.**

There are 41 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories, only 21 of them apply quality assurance systems that conform to the requirements of the current EN/ISO standard and are designated by NSVFSA to perform bacteriological examinations in the framework of the programme under the supervision of IDAH-NRL for Salmonella.

f) **H.J.P.S.V.H.**

Hygiene Institute for Public Sanitary Veterinary Health is the national reference laboratory concerning the expertise for alimentary products of animal origin and also the national reference laboratory for Salmonella –public sanitary veterinary health .

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

The programme will be applied to the whole territory of Romania. The administrative boundaries are the boundaries of the country .

4.4. Measures implemented under the programme

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

Poultry holdings shall be registered and sanitary veterinary approved in order to be able to operate,. The legal framework for carrying out commercial activity with poultry and poultry products consists of:

- Order of the President of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority no 144/2006 for the approval of the Sanitary veterinary norm on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third

countries of, poultry and hatching eggs transposing Council Directive 90/539/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of poultry and hatching eggs.

- Order no 62/2007 of National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority President with regard to the approval of the Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Norm regarding sanitary veterinary and food safety approval procedure of the activities carried out by legal persons.

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

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

Each turkey holding receives a distinct approval number, number that can be the same with the one given in compliance with the Council Regulation no. 2872/75/EEC.

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

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

COMMISSION DECISION 176/2005 of 1 March 2005 laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC

COMMISSION DECISION 924/2006 of 13 December 2006 amending Decision 2005/176/EC laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC

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

A turkey flock shall be considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Community target, when presence of relevant salmonella (other than vaccine strains) was detected in one or more faecal samples (or if there is a secondary official confirmation in the Member State, in the relevant faecal samples or birds organ samples), taken at the holding. This shall not apply in exceptional cases of suspect turkey flocks where salmonella detection at the holding at the initiative of the operator was not confirmed by official sampling.

The cumulative results from sampling and testing in turkey flocks at holding level shall be accounted for, i.e. each turkey flock shall be counted only once irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations. Positive turkey flocks shall be counted only once, irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations.

According to Regulation 2160/2003/EC, holdings with turkey flocks infected with *S. enteritidis*, *S.typhimurium*, will be placed under official veterinary supervision and no bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter and destruction under supervision or slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority . According to Order MAA no. 79/2008, the zonal official veterinarian establish appropriate measures, together with the local representative of the Ministry of Health and perform the epidemiological inquiry, perform the evaluation of status oh health of other flocks.

Other measures, in accordance to Regulation 2160/2003/EC include:

1. The measures laid down in points 3 to 5 must be taken whenever the analysis of samples carried out in accordance with part B indicates the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* in a turkey flock of in the circumstances set out in point 2.
2. (a) If the competent authority has approved the method of analysis used for samples taken in accordance with part B, it may require that the measures laid down in points 3 to 5 be taken when such analysis detects the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium*,,
(b) Otherwise, the measures laid down in points 3 to 5 must be taken whenever the competent authority confirms a suspicion of the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* arising from the analysis of samples carried out in accordance with part B.
3. All birds, including day-old chicks, in the flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading *Salmonella*. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene and, once applicable, part E. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption(1).

A. Control of the use of feed antibiotics by official sampling

1. In cases where the competent authority has reasons to suspect false negative results at the sampling at the holding, an official confirmatory sampling may be performed, composed of faeces and birds (for the detection of salmonella in organs). The sampling may include a sample of birds taken at random from within each house of birds on the farm, normally up to five birds per house, unless the authority deems necessary to sample a higher number of birds. The examination shall consist in a test for research of anti-microbials or of bacterial growth inhibitory effect in samples (Hygiene Institute for Public Sanitary Veterinary Health or their zonal laboratories). A test is considered failed if a positive is found in any of the birds. In case the presence of relevant salmonella is not detected but anti-microbials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are, sampling of the flock for relevant salmonella and bacterial growth inhibitory effect shall be repeated until no bacterial growth inhibitory effect is detected, or the turkey flock is destroyed. In the latter case, the turkey flock shall be accounted for as an infected turkey flock for the purpose of the Community target.

2. According to National Programme for surveillance, prevent and control of animal diseases and zoonoses, 0,1% of poultry meat production is tested in Hygiene Institute for Public Sanitary Veterinary Health and their zonal laboratories for research of anti-microbials or of bacterial growth inhibitory effect. Positive results regarding birds belonging to commercial holdings of turkey poultry will be as soon as possible reported to S.V.F.S.D. and NSVFSA and the same procedure as described in point 1. will be applied.

B. Lifting of restrictions will be approved when:

- a) in the restricted territory are not anymore ill or suspect animals;
- b) measures of control and prevention including final disinfection, under the supervision of the zonal official veterinarian has been completed.

C. Restocking ,after the lifting of restrictions must be with the turkey satisfying the requirements of Regulation 2160/2003 EC , Regulation 646/2007 EC and Order NSVFSa 147/2006. An "all-in, all-out" policy must be followed in each commercial holding

4.4.5. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds:

Not applicable.

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

According to: Order NSVFSa 147/2006, Regulation 2160/2003/EC, the following measures are to be adopted in order to prevent the dissemination of Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella typhimurium, into commercial holdings. Animals from infected flocks belonging to commercial holdings are to be kept isolated and special conditions apply for removal of these animals. No bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter and destruction under supervision or slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority . All the birds in the house must be slaughtered in accordance with Annex I, Chapter VI, point 31 (c) of Directive 71/118/EEC, the official veterinarian of the slaughterhouse being informed of the decision to slaughter, in accordance with Annex I, Chapter VI, point 25 (a) of that Directive, or be slaughtered and destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella.

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

The legal basis is Regulation 2160/2003/EC and Regulation 1177/2006 EC.

The Salmonella spp. detection from faeces of animals made by the NRL for Salmonellosis is made according to PSO 001 - "Isolation and identification of the Salmonellosis" done by RENAR in 2006 (accreditation certificate no. 222 L/2006) and revised in May 2009. The

procedure is in accordance with SR EN ISO 6579:2003 / A1: 2007 and with the standard procedure of CRL - Salmonella, Bilthoven, Netherlands.

According to the Reg. (EC) 1177/2006 CE in Romania the antimicrobials use is forbidden and they are not use for the zoonotic Salmonellosis control.

A. Use of antimicrobials

1. Antimicrobials shall not be used as a specific method to control salmonella in poultry.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, and subject to the conditions specified in points (a), (b) and (c), and in paragraph 3 of this Article, antimicrobials authorised in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2001/82/EC or Article 3 of Regulation 726/2004/EC may be used in the following exceptional circumstances:

(a) poultry presenting salmonella infection with clinical signs in a way likely to cause undue suffering to the animals; the infected flocks treated with antimicrobials shall still be considered infected with salmonella;

(b) authorisation given by the competent authority on a case-by-case basis for purposes other than salmonella control in a flock suspect of salmonella infection, in particular following the epidemiological investigation of a food-borne outbreak or the detection of salmonella at the hatchery or at the holding; however, Member States may decide to allow treatment without prior authorisation in emergency situations, subject to taking samples by an approved veterinarian as defined in point (g) of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 [7] and reporting the treatment immediately to the competent authority; the flocks shall be considered as infected with salmonella if sampling did not take place in accordance with the provisions in this paragraph.

3. The use of antimicrobials shall be subject to supervision of and reporting to the competent authority. This use shall be based wherever possible on the results of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.

4. The provisions referred to in this Article shall not apply to substances, micro-organisms or preparations authorised for use as feed additives in accordance with Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.

B. Use of vaccines

Vaccination programmes against *Salmonella* are reducing the shedding and contamination of eggs.

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

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

Testing scheme

Official routine sampling

- 1) Sampling by the SVFSD shall include each year at least one flock of turkey on 10 % of the holdings with more than **250 breeding turkey** between 30 and 45 weeks of age but including in any case all holdings where *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* was detected during the previous 12 months and all holdings with elite, great grand parents and grand-parent breeding turkeys; this sampling may also take place at the hatchery. It shall be done on a risk basis each time the competent authority considers it necessary.
- 2) 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
- 3) once a year, all flocks on 10 % of the holdings with at least **500 fattening turkeys**, but in any case:

- all flocks on the holding when one flock tested positive for *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* in samples taken by the food business operator, unless the meat of the turkeys in the flocks is destined for industrial heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella, and
 - all flocks on the holding when one flock tested positive for *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* during the previous round in samples taken by the food business operator, and
 - each time the competent authority considers it necessary
- A sampling carried out by the competent authority may replace the sampling on the initiative of the food business operator.

Control measures and notification of positive results

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

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

prohibited the movement of turkey

- take additional samples for confirmation of infection

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

1. Fresh meat from turkey may be placed on the market on the condition that it meets the requirement of absence of *Salmonella* in 25 grams from the meat.

2. The requirement laid down in point 1 does not apply to fresh poultry meat destined for heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.
3. The criterion laid down in point 1 does not apply to fresh poultry meat destined for industrial heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

Taking samples:

A. Sampling at the hatchery

Sampling shall occur at the hatchery in accordance with the provisions laid down in point 2.2.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005.

For each breeding flock, the sample shall consist of a minimum of one composite sample of visibly soiled hatcher basket liners taken at random from five separate hatcher baskets or locations in the hatcher, to reach a total of at least 1 m². If the hatching eggs from a breeding flock occupy more than one incubator, then one such composite sample shall be taken from each incubator. In cases where hatcher basket liners are not used, 10 g broken eggshells shall be taken from 25 separate hatcher baskets, crushed, mixed and a 25 g sub sample taken.

B. Sampling at the holding

1. Breeding turkeys

Samples shall be taken in accordance with the provisions laid down in point 2.2.2 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005.

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

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

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

Number of birds kept in a building	Number of faeces samples to be taken in the building or group of buildings on the holding
250-349	200
350-449	220
450-799	250
800-999	260
1000 or more	300

(b) Five pairs of boot swabs:

Boot swabs used shall be sufficiently absorptive to soak up moisture. Tubegauze 'socks' are also acceptable. The surface of the boot swab shall be moistened using appropriate diluent (such as 0,8 % sodium chloride, 0,1 % peptone in sterile deionised water, or sterile water).

Walking around shall be done in a manner which will sample representatively all parts of the sector, including littered and slatted areas when slats are safe to walk on. All separate pens within a house shall be included in the sampling. On completion of sampling in the chosen sector, boot swabs must be removed carefully so as not to dislodge adherent material.

The boot swabs may be pooled for analysis into a minimum of two pools.

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

- (i) droppings belts beneath each tier of cages which are run regularly and discharged into an auger or conveyor system;
- (ii) droppings pit system in which deflectors beneath the cages are scraped into a deep pit beneath the house;
- (iii) droppings pit system in a step cage house when cages are offset and faeces fall directly into the pit.

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

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

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

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

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

2. Fattening turkeys

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

In flocks with less than 100 turkeys, where it is not possible to use boot/sock swabs as access to the houses is not possible, they may be replaced by hand drag swabs, where the boot swabs or socks are worn over gloved hands and rubbed over surfaces contaminated with fresh faeces, or if not feasible, by other sampling techniques for faeces fit for the intended purpose.

Before putting on the boot/sock swabs, their surface shall be moistened with maximum recovery diluents (MRD: 0,8 % sodium chloride, 0,1 % peptone in sterile deionised water), or sterile water or any other diluent approved by the national reference laboratory referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. The use of farm water containing antimicrobials or additional disinfectants shall be prohibited. The recommended way to moisten boot swabs shall be to pour the liquid inside before putting them on. Alternatively, boot swabs or socks may be autoclaved with diluents within autoclave bags or jars before use. Diluents may also be applied after boots are put on using a spray or wash bottle.

It will be ensured that all sections in a house are represented in the sampling in a proportionate way. Each pair should cover about 50 % of the area of the house.

Alternatively, the SVFSD may decide that one pair of boot swabs shall be taken, covering 100 % of the area of the house if combined with a dust sample, collected from multiple places throughout the house from surfaces with visible presence of dust.

On completion of sampling the boot/sock swabs shall be carefully removed so as not to dislodge adherent material. Boot swabs may be inverted to retain material. They shall be placed in a bag or pot and labelled.

The SVFSD shall supervise education of the food business operators to guarantee the correct application of the sampling protocol. In the case of sampling by the competent authority because of suspicion salmonella infection in a flock on that holding and in any other case considered appropriate, the SVFSD shall satisfy itself by conducting further tests as appropriate so that the results of examinations for salmonella in flocks of turkeys are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in those flocks.

C. Official sampling on the feed stuffs from turkeys:

In accordance with the Action Programme for Surveillance, Prevention and Control of diseases at animals in 2008 (The Romanian Strategic Plan) sampling of feed for Salmonella must be performed monthly from every batch.

The number of samples has been calculated on the basis of risk assessment in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 882/2004

If there have not been any positive results identified concerning this indicator

D. Suspect cases

In exceptional cases where the competent authority has reasons to suspect false negative results at the first official sampling at the holding, a secondary official confirmatory sampling may be performed, composed of faeces or birds (for the detection of salmonella in organs).

In exceptional cases where the competent authority has reasons to suspect false positive sampling performed at the initiative of the operator at the holding, follow-up official sampling may be performed

Examination of the samples (faecal material samples)

- (a) at the laboratory place each sample (or pooled sample as appropriate) into an equal weight of Buffered Peptone Water and mix gently;
- (b) allow the sample to soften for 10-15 minutes then mix gently;
- (c) immediately after mixing remove 50 g of the mixture and add to 200 ml of Buffered Peptone Water which has been pre-warmed to room temperature;
- (d) continue culture of the sample by using the detection method below.

E. Detection method

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in Bilthoven, Netherlands, shall be used: the method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002), where a semi solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. The semi-solid medium should be incubated at $41,5 \pm 1$ °C for $2 \times (24 \pm 3)$ hours.

As regards faecal material samples, 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.

F. Serotyping

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be typed, following the Kaufmann-White scheme. In accordance with Regulation 1168/2006 EC : salmonella strains detected in turkey flocks should be stored for future phagetyping and monitoring of antimicrobial resistance

G. Monitoring of antimicrobial resistance

For each Salmonella strain detected in turkey flocks, anti-microbial susceptibility testing must be performed, in accordance to NSVFSA President Order 34/2006 fully harmonise with Directive 2003/99/EC.

H. Storage of strains

At least one isolated strain per house and per year will be collected by the IDAH and stored for future phagetyping or anti-microbial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

I. Results and reporting:

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

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

J. Reporting:

The annual reporting shall include:

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

K. Additional information:

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

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

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

-Governmental Decision 1415/2004 and Governmental Decision 1580/2005 regarding compensations given for animals slaughtered, killed or otherwise affected for the purpose to rapidly eradicate animal transmissible disease outbreaks

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

Bio-Security Measures

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

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

Bio-security measures on holdings

Health status of birds

- 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

5. General description costs and the benefits:

Costs of the programme

This programme is in accordance with Council Decision 90/424/ EEC, Commission Decision 2004/450/EC and Council Decision 90/638/ EEC. The detailed financial costs for the programme of control of Salmonella in an narrower sense are laid down under point 8.

The analysis cost are:

- bacteriological tests
- serotyping of Salmonella spp relevant isolates
- laboratory tests to verify the efficiency of disinfection
- compensation to owners for the value of the birds culled and of the destroyed eggs

Benefits of the programme

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

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

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

6. Data on epidemiological trends over the past five years

In previous years those specified in the tables below in Romania was not identified, isolated and printed any species of Salmonella.

6.1. Evolution zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1. Data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

All turkey flocks (fattening and breeding) are to be tested according Commission Regulations 2160/2003 E.C. and Commission Regulations 646/2007 E.C. Flocks of turkeys shall be sampled on the initiative of the food business operator and by the competent authority

In turkey flocks: all the sampling scheme will take place at the holding:

Year: 2007

Situation on date: 31 December 2007

Animal species: turkeys for fattening

Disease/infection (a): *Salmonella Enteritidis*, *Salmonella Typhimurium*

Region (c)	Type of flock (h)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of flocks (a)		Number of flocks depopulated (a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a3)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)
							(a1)	(a2)				
RO 122 Braşov	Curceni de carne	2	28155	2	28155	2	0	0	-	-	-	-
RO 223 Constanţa	Curceni de carne	1	3800	1	3800	1	0	0	-	-	-	-
RO 411 Dolj	Curceni de carne	4	18340	4	18330	4	0	0	-	-	-	-
RO 412 Gorj	Curceni de carne	1	11220	1	11220	1	0	0	-	-	-	-
RO 125 Mureş	Curceni de carne	4	16000	4	16000	4	0	0	-	-	-	-
Total		12	77505	12	77505	12	0	0	-	-	-	-

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *salmonella enteritidis*, (a2) for *salmonella typhimurium*, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for *salmonella enteritidis* or *salmonella typhimurium*.

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

(c) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, broiler turkeys, breeding turkeys, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or birds or as appropriate. (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.

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

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

Year: 2008

Situation on date: 31 December 2008

Animal species: turkeys for fattening

Disease/infection (a): *Salmonella Enteritidis*, *Salmonella Typhimurium*

Region (c)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive (e)			Number of flocks depopulated (a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a1)	Quantity of eggs chambered in egg products (number or kg) (a)
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a5)	(a5)	
RO 122 Brisov	Curceni de carne	2	28155	2	28155	2	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
RO 223 Constanta	Curceni de carne	1	3800	1	3800	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
RO 411 Dolj	Curceni de carne	2	18330	2	18330	2	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
RO 412 Iofj	Curceni de carne	1	11220	1	11220	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RO 125 Mures	Curceni de carne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		6	11220	6	11220	6	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serovars covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *salmonella enteritidis*, (a2) for *salmonella typhimurium*, (a3) for other serovars-specify as appropriate; (a4) for *salmonella enteritidis* or *salmonella typhimurium*.

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

(c) For example: breeding flocks; (rearing, adult flocks); production flocks; laying hen flocks; breeding turkeys; broiler turkeys; breeding pigs; slaughter pigs; etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

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

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

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

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

In previous years in Romania were not isolated, printed and identified species of Salmonella.

6.3. Data on infection

In previous years in Romania, there were reported cases of Salmonella in turkeys for fattening.

6. 4. Data on vaccination programmes

Not applicable.

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests : to investigate the presence of Salmonella in turkey poultry faeces

Disease(a): zoonotic Salmonella Animal species: turkey

Region (b)	Type of the test (c)	Target population (d)	Type of sample (e)	Objective (f)	Number of planned tests
All regions	Bacteriological	Turkey	Pooled faeces	Surveillance, confirmation	200
Total	-	-	-	-	200

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Description of the test

(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals (e.g. sex, age, breeding, slaughter animal)

(e) Description of the sample (e.g. blood, serum, milk,...)

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

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks⁽⁹⁾

Year: 2010

Situation on date:

Animal species: Turkey

Disease/infection(a): Zoonotic Salmonella

Region	Type of flock ⁽¹⁰⁾	Total number of flocks ⁽¹¹⁾	Total number of animals	Total n° of flocks under the programme	Total n° of animals under the programme	Expected n° of flocks to be checked ⁽¹²⁾	Number of flocks expected to be positive ⁽¹³⁾				Number of flocks expected to be depopulated	Total n° of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ⁽¹⁴⁾	Expected quantity of animals to be destroyed ⁽¹⁵⁾		Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products or kg ⁽¹⁶⁾	Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products or kg ⁽¹⁷⁾	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)			(a3)	(a4)			
All	Rearing	20	150000	20	150000	20	5	5	5	2	2	2	37000	37000	-	-	-
Total		20	150000	20	150000	20	5	5	5	2	2	2	37000	37000	-	-	-

- (a) For zoonotic salmonella indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis,(a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing,adult flocks),production flocks, laying hen flocks,etc. Flocks equals herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of *Salmonella*. In this column a flock should not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample should be taken into account only once.

7.2. Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination or treatment ¹⁾

Year 2010

Disease ^(a): Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal species: Turkey

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds ^(c) in vaccination or	Total number of animals in vaccination or	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme

	No of herds ^(a) in vaccination or treatment programme	No of herds expected to be vaccinated or treated	No of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	No of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	No of adults expected to be vaccinated	No of young animals expected to be vaccinated
All	20	20	150000	3000000	75000	75000
Total	20	20	150000	3000000	75000	75000

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Herds equal flocks or holdings as appropriate

(d) Only for Bovine brucellosis and Ovine/caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*) and zoonotic salmonella and as defined in the programme.

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

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

Costs mentioned below are for a one-year period (1 of January 2010-31 of December 2012)

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	of Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Test: Bacteriological detection	200	9,04	1808	YES
	Test : Serotyping	100	14,35	1435	YES
1.2. Cost of sampling	Disposable sterile containers for sampling of faeces	1000	0,3	300	YES
	One use gloves-pairs	200	0,1	20	YES
1.3. Other costs	Overcoats	200	1	200	YES
	Bootswabs	200	2	400	
2. Vaccination					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine		6.000.000	0,05	300000	YES
2.2. Distribution costs					

2.3. Administering costs							
2.4. Control costs							
3. Slaughter and destruction							
3.1. Compensation of animals		Breeding Turkey	75000	3,5	262500	YES	
		Rearing Turkey	75000	10	750000	YES	
3.2. Transport costs			500	100	50.000	YES	
3.3. Destruction costs			500	400	200.000	YES	
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering							
3.5 Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)		Eggs destruction				YES	
4. Cleaning and disinfection							
		Disinfectants	350	5	1500	YES	
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)							
6. Consumables and specific equipment							
7. Other costs							

TOTAL	1.268.163 €	YES
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Fixed costs should not be included. All amounts are VAT excluded.

Romania confirms that the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 regarding frequency of sampling and paragraphs 3, 4 regarding results and reporting (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) of the Annex of Regulation (EC) no. 584/2008 will be followed/implemented in the Control programme of Salmonella in turkey in 2010.



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

DIRECȚIA GENERALĂ SANITARA VETERINARA

Nr. 11711/14.09.2010

VICEPRESIDENT - UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE

Dr. Corneliu CEICA

DECLARATION

Romania confirms that the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 regarding frequency of sampling and paragraphs 3, 4 regarding results and reporting (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) of the Annex of Regulation (EC) no. 1168/2006, referred in the Control programme of *Salmonella* in laying hens.

In the Control programme of *Salmonella* in breeding hens the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 regarding frequency of sampling and paragraphs 3, 4 regarding results and reporting (particularly provisions on confirmatory sampling) of the Annex of Regulation (EC) no. 1003/2005 or Regulation (EC) no. 213/2009 will be followed/implemented in 2010.

Romania also confirms that the provisions contained in the Regulation (EC) no. 646/2007 mentioned in the Control programme of *Salmonella* in broilers and the provisions contained in the Regulation (CE) no 584/2008 for the Control programme of *Salmonella* in turkey will be followed/implemented in 2010.

Your sincerely,



București, Str. Negustori, nr. 1B, sect. 2, cod poștal 023951;

tel: 0374.150.200, fax: 3124967, e-mail: office@ansvsa.ro

**Technical programme for the control of Salmonella in broilers poultry
in Romania
(cofinancing programme)
2010**

PART A

1. General

PART B

Content:

1. Identification of the programme
2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease
3. Description of the submitted programme
4. Measures of the submitted programme
5. General description of the benefits
6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years
7. Targets
8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

PART A

I. General

Laboratory tests

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

National Sanitary veterinary and food Safety Authority is the competent authority for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

Authorities in charge: National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority, Institute of Diagnostic Animal Health (IDAH), County Sanitary and Food Safety Directorates and Laboratories for taking and testing of samples of Salmonella within this programme;

Diagnostics: The laboratory examinations for Salmonellosis are performed by the National Reference Laboratory for diagnostics of Salmonellosis at the Institute of Diagnosis of Animal Health (IDAH) –Bucharest and at the following County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory :

Alba SVFSL

Braila SVFSL

Botosani SVFSL

Buzau SVFSL

Calarasi SVFSL

Dambovită SVFSL

Giurgiu SVFSL

Iasi SVFSL,
Maramures SVFSL
Salaj SVFSL
Satu Mare SVFSL
Vrancea SVFSL
Mures SVFSL
Galati SVFSL
Bacau SVFSL
Sibiu SVFSL
Bistrita Nasaud SVFSL
Gorj SVFSL
Timis SVFSL
Covasna SVFSL.

All this county sanitay Veterinary and Food safety laboratory are approved by the National Reference Laboratory and they have been participated at ring trials coordinated by the NRL.

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

Description of the used microbiological tests:

Buffered peptone water

Rappaport Vasiladis

Selenite broth

Modified brilliant green

Description of the other used tests: In some cases, various *Salmonella* isolates undergo further analysis by means of **biochemical** and biomolecular methods, but these methods are not routinely use.

PART B

I. Identification of the programme

Member State: **Romania**
Disease: **Salmonella Enteritidis and Typhimurium in broilers poultry**

Year of implementation: **2010**
Reference of this document: **National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority**

No. /

Contact : **Dr. Nicolae LAZĂR,**
Sanitary Veterinary General Director,
phone: +4 021 315 78 75;
fax: +4021 31249 67,
e-mail: lazar@ansv.ro

Date sent to the Commission: **30. 04. 2009**

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

In Romania, at the end of 2007, estimated poultry population was 67 967 812 . In 420 poultry commercial holdings or poultry farms were kept 20 390 344 poultry and 47 577 468 kept in 3,35 millions backyards.

The National Programme for surveillance, prevent and control of animal diseases and zoonoses sets out the monitoring arrangements for all flocks of domestic fowl.

In 2002 have been examined 52 088 (1 967 positive), bacteriological samples for zoonotic Salmonella, in 2003, 111 424 (436 positive), in 2004 75877 (15 216 positive) and in 2005 have been examined 75 816 bacteriological samples for zoonotic Salmonella (5 664 positive results).

In 2006 have been examined 81 052 (471 positive).

In 2009 the programme wasn't implemented and no samples were taken in the strategic programme.

The incidence of various serotypes in poultry, in 2008

NO.	SEROTYPE	NO. OF STRAINS in Gallus gallus	NO. OF STRAINS in other birds	TOTAL NO. OF STRAINS
1	Enteritidis	214	2	
2	Typhimurium	9	5	
3	Bredeney	1		
4	Virchow	222		

5	Inganda	10	
6	Saintpaul	2	
7	Djugu	15	
8	Falkensee	2	
9	Anatum	2	
10	Mapo	3	
11	Give	2	
12	Rerno	2	
13	Tennessee	7	
14	Tallahassee	3	
15	Norwich	2	
16	Kambote	4	
17	Colindale	9	
18	Heidelberg	6	1
19	Lomita	9	
20	Kortrijk	7	5
21	Livingstone	14	7

22	Nigeria	1		
23	Amsterdam	2		
24	Senftenberg	25		
25	Montevideo	7		
26	Infantis	16		
27	Fyris		1	
28	Gallinarum		5	
Total		596	26	622

3. Description of the submitted programme

Objectives

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

The area of implementation

The programme is implemented in Romania, covering all the national territory.

Target animal population

The National Salmonella Control Programme includes every type of broilers flock of the domestic fowl . The number of holdings and broiler flocks in the broiler sector in 2008 are shown in table 2.

Table 2. Number of holdings and flocks in the broiler sector

County	Number of broilers holdings	Number of flocks	Number of birds
AB	10	79	1151200
AG	2	24	338800
AR	6	12	48000
BC	11	91	1147240
BI	10	27	1768285
BN	3	5	1000
BT	7	54	1314936
BV	12	166	6036348
BZ	11	78	639693
CJ	14	48	552202
CL	15	138	2784090
CS	3	21	514661
CT	3	7	226626
CV	4	34	210000
DB	11	72	1040800
DJ	4	13	168486
GJ	4	40	478102
GL	2	17	30463
GR	8	96	783429

HID	3	7	206259
IL	14	65	571303
IS	16	136	874989
MM	6	14	90563
MS	2	20	200000
OT	5	5	100
PH	13	125	400288
SB	2	24	334730
SJ	3	18	92895
SM	8	46	808150
TM	4	19	23700
VL	3	22	408073
VN	6	36	350341
VS	10	65	860141
Total	241	1627	24.455.893

Sample-taking programmes

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

The sampling-taking programme will be in accordance to Regulation 2160/2003 EC and Regulation 646/2007 EC. We have also taken into account Regulation 1177/2006 EC and some amendments of Regulation 1168/2006 EC.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 3 years

First year : 2009

Last year : 2011

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Control | <input type="checkbox"/> Eradication |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Testing | <input type="checkbox"/> Testing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slaughter of positive animals | <input type="checkbox"/> Slaughter of positive animals |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Killing of positive animals | <input type="checkbox"/> Killing of positive animals |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vaccination | <input type="checkbox"/> Extended slaughter or killing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment | <input type="checkbox"/> Disposal of products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposal of product | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring | <input type="checkbox"/> Other measures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other measures | |

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

Central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme is **N.S.V.F.S.A.** – National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority.. Departments responsible for implementing the programme are the 42 county **S.V.F.S.D.**(Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directions).

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (M.A.R.D.):

-decides on the proposal of CVO on compensation of some costs and damages .

2. N.S.V.F.S.A.

-proposal of the plan of disease control.

-determination and evaluation of the control in Romania

-adoption of measures based on the disease situation in Romania

-submission of reports to the E.C.

-proposes to M.A.F.R.D. the budget for performance of the control plan. **3.S.V.F.S.D.**(Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directions).

- coordination of the programme at the county level

- official sampling is performed by the zonal official veterinarian

4. I.D.A.H. Institute of Diagnosis and Animal Health is the national reference laboratory concerning animal health and was also designated as NRL for Salmonella in live animals.

Responsibilities and tasks of the national reference laboratories for salmonella(**I.D.A.H.** Institute of Diagnosis and Animal Health), pursuant to Directive 2003/99/EC and Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, according to Order NSVFS A 160/2006:

1. General duties

- (a) To collaborate with the Community reference laboratory in their area of competence.
 - (b) To coordinate, as appropriate, the activities of laboratories responsible for the analysis of samples in accordance with, in particular, Articles 4, 5 and 7 of Directive 2003/99/EC.
 - (c) To coordinate the activities of laboratories responsible for the analysis of samples in accordance with Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003/EC.
 - (d) Where appropriate, to organise comparative tests between the laboratories referred to under (b) and (c) and to assure an appropriate follow-up of such comparative testing.
 - (e) To ensure the dissemination to the competent authority and to the laboratories referred to under (b) and (c), of the information that the Community reference laboratory supplies.
 - (f) To provide scientific and technical assistance to their national competent authority in their area of competence.
- ## 2. Specific functions and duties
- (a) To participate, as appropriate in the monitoring schemes for salmonella and related anti-microbial resistance pursuant to Directive 2003/99/EC and in the analysis and testing of salmonella pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

- (b) To conduct, as appropriate, training courses for the benefit of staff from relevant laboratories.
- (c) To inform, as appropriate, the Community reference laboratory on aspects related to salmonella vaccine strains and other specific control methods.
- (d) To gather data and information on the activities developed and methods used in relevant laboratories and to inform the Community reference laboratory thereof.
- (e) To keep abreast of developments in salmonella epidemiology.

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

There are 41 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories, only 21 of them apply quality assurance systems that conform to the requirements of the current EN/ISO standard and are designated by NSVFSA to perform bacteriological examinations in the framework of the programme under the supervision of IDAH-NRI, for Salmonella.

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

Hygiene Institute for Public Sanitary Veterinary Health is the national reference laboratory concerning the expertise for alimentary products of animal origin and also the national reference laboratory for Salmonella—public sanitary veterinary health .

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

The programme will be applied to the whole territory of Romania. The administrative boundaries are the boundaries of the country .

4.4. Measures implemented under the programme

Bio-Security Measures

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

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

Bio-security measures on holdings:

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

- Water hygiene
- Rodent, insect and bird control
- Cleaning and disinfecting of buildings
- Recording of all events and operations

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

Poultry holdings shall be registered and sanitary veterinary approved in order to be able to operate,. The legal framework for carrying out commercial activity with poultry and poultry products consists of:

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

- Order no 62/2007 of National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority President with regard to the approval of the Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Norm regarding sanitary veterinary and food safety approval procedure of the activities carried out by legal persons.

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

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

Each poultry holding receives a distinct approval number, number that can be the same with the one given in compliance with the Council Regulation no. 2872/75/EEC.

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

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

COMMISSION DECISION 176/2005 of 1 March 2005 laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC

COMMISSION DECISION 924/2006 of 13 December 2006 amending Decision 2005/176/EC laying down the codified form and the codes for the notification of animal diseases pursuant to Council Directive 82/894/EEC

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

A broiler flock shall be considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Community target, when presence of relevant salmonella (other than vaccine strains) was detected in one or more faecal samples (or if there is a secondary official confirmation in the Member State, in the relevant faecal samples or birds organ samples), taken at the holding. This shall not apply in exceptional cases of suspect broiler flocks where salmonella detection at the holding at the initiative of the operator was not confirmed by official sampling.

The cumulative results from sampling and testing in broiler flocks at holding level shall be accounted for, i.e. each broiler flock shall be counted only once irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations. Positive broiler flocks shall be counted only once, irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations.

According to Regulation 2160/2003/EC, holdings with broiler flocks infected with *S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*, will be placed under official veterinary supervision and no bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter and destruction under supervision or slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority. According to Order MAA no. 156/1999, the zonal official veterinarian establish appropriate measures, together with the local representative of the Ministry of Health and perform the epidemiological inquiry, perform the evaluation of status oh health of other flocks.

Other measures, in accordance to Regulation 2160/2003/EC include :

1. The measures laid down in points 3 to 5 must be taken whenever the analysis of samples carried out in accordance with part B indicates the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* in a broiler flock of *Crallus gallus* in the circumstances set out in point 2.
2. (a) If the competent authority has approved the method of analysis used for samples taken in accordance with part B, it may require that the measures laid down in points 3 to 5 be taken when such analysis detects the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium*,.
(b) Otherwise, the measures laid down in points 3 to 5 must be taken whenever the competent authority confirms a suspicion of the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* arising from the analysis of samples carried out in accordance with part B.
3. All birds, including day-old chicks, in the flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene and, once applicable, part E. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption(1).

Control of the use of feed antibiotics by official sampling

1. In cases where the competent authority has reasons to suspect false negative results at the sampling at the holding, an official confirmatory sampling may be performed, composed of faeces and birds (for the detection of salmonella in organs). The sampling may include a sample of birds taken at random from within each house of birds on the farm, normally up to five birds per house, unless the authority deems necessary to sample a higher number of birds. The examination shall consist in a test for research of anti-microbials or of bacterial growth inhibitory effect in samples (Hygiene Institute for Public Sanitary Veterinary Health or their zonal laboratories). A test is considered failed if a positive is found in any of the birds. In case the presence of relevant salmonella is not detected but anti-microbials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are, sampling of the flock for relevant salmonella and bacterial growth inhibitory effect shall be repeated until no bacterial growth inhibitory effect is detected, or the broiler flock is destroyed. In the latter case, the broiler flock shall be accounted for as an infected broiler flock for the purpose of the Community target.

2. According to National Programme for surveillance, prevent and control of animal diseases and zoonoses, 0,1% of poultry meat production is tested in Hygiene Institute for Public Sanitary Veterinary Health and their zonal laboratories for research of anti-microbials or of bacterial growth inhibitory effect. Positive results regarding birds belonging to commercial holdings of broiler poultry will be as soon as possible reported to S.V.F.S.D. and NSVFA and the same procedure as described in point 1. will be applied.

Lifting of restrictions will be approved when:

a) in the restricted territory are not anymore ill or suspect animals;

b) measures of control and prevention including final disinfection, under the supervision of the zonal official veterinarian has been completed.

Restocking, after the lifting of restrictions must be with the broiler poultry satisfying the requirements of Regulation 2160/2003 EC , Regulation 646/2007 EC and Order NSVFSA 147/2006. An "all-in, all-out" policy must be followed in each commercial holding

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

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

According to: Order NSVFSA 147/2006, Regulation 2160/2003/EC , the following measures are to be adopted in order to prevent the dissemination of Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella typhimurium, into commercial holdings. Animals from infected flocks belonging to commercial holdings are to be kept isolated and special conditions apply for removal of these animals. No bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter and destruction under supervision or slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority . All the birds in the house must be slaughtered in accordance with Annex I, Chapter VI, point 31 (c) of Directive 71/118/EEC, the official veterinarian of the slaughterhouse being informed of the decision to slaughter, in accordance with Annex I, Chapter VI, point 25 (a) of that Directive, or be slaughtered and destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella.

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

The legal basis is Regulation 2160/2003/EC and Regulation 1177/2006 FC.

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

According to the Reg. (EC) 1177/2006 CE in Romania the antimicrobials use is forbidden and they are not use for the zoonotic Salmonellosis control.

Use of antimicrobials

1. Antimicrobials shall not be used as a specific method to control salmonella in poultry.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, and subject to the conditions specified in points (a), (b) and (c), and in paragraph 3 of this Article, antimicrobials authorised in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2001/82/EC or Article 3 of Regulation 726/2004/EC may be used in the following exceptional circumstances:
 - (a) poultry presenting salmonella infection with clinical signs in a way likely to cause undue suffering to the animals; the infected flocks treated with antimicrobials shall still be considered infected with salmonella;
 - (b) authorisation given by the competent authority on a case-by-case basis for purposes other than salmonella control in a flock suspect of salmonella infection, in particular following the epidemiological investigation of a food-borne outbreak or the detection of salmonella at the hatchery or at the holding; however, Member States may decide to allow treatment without prior authorisation in emergency situations, subject to taking samples by an approved veterinarian as defined in point (g) of Article 2 of Regulation (EC)

No 854/2004 [7] and reporting the treatment immediately to the competent authority; the flocks shall be considered as infected with salmonella if sampling did not take place in accordance with the provisions in this paragraph.

3. The use of antimicrobials shall be subject to supervision of and reporting to the competent authority. This use shall be based wherever possible on the results of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.

4. The provisions referred to in this Article shall not apply to substances, micro-organisms or preparations authorised for use as feed additives in accordance with Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.

Use of vaccines

Vaccination programmes against Salmonella are reducing the shedding and contamination of eggs.

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

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

Testing schem

All broiler flocks are to be tested according Commission regulations 2160/2003 F.C. and 646/2007 F.C..

In broiler: all the sampling scheme will take place at the holding :

Official routine sampling

Sampling by the SVFSD shall include each year at least one flock of broilers on 10 % of the holdings with more than 5000 birds. It shall be done on a risk basis each time the competent authority considers it necessary.

The sampling frame shall cover all flocks of broilers in Romania. At least one sample will be taken from every broiler flock at the official routine sampling.

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

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

- (i) an all in/all out system is used;
- (ii) the same management applies to all flocks;
- (iii) feed and water supply is common to all flocks;
- (iv) during one year and at least six rounds, Salmonella spp were tested according to the monitoring scheme set out in point (b) in all flocks on the holding and samples of all flocks of at least one round were taken by the competent authority; and
- (v) all results from the testing for Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium were negative.

Control measures and notification of positive results

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

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

- prohibited the movement of broilers

- take additional samples for conformation of infection

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

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

Taking samples:

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

In flocks with less than 100 broilers, where it is not possible to use boot/sock swabs as access to the houses is not possible, they will be replaced by hand drag swabs, where the boot swabs or socks are worn over gloved hands and rubbed over surfaces contaminated with fresh faeces, or if not feasible, by other sampling techniques for faeces fit for the intended purpose.

Before putting on the boot/sock swabs, their surface will be moistened with maximum recovery diluents (MRD: 0,8 % sodium chloride, 0,1 % peptone in sterile deionised water), or sterile water or any other diluent approved by the national reference laboratory referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. The use of farm water containing antimicrobials or additional disinfectants will be prohibited. The recommended way to moisten boot swabs shall be to pour the liquid inside before putting them on. Alternatively, boot swabs or socks will be autoclaved with diluents within autoclave bags or jars before use. Diluents may also be applied after boots are put on using a spray or wash bottle.

It will be ensured that all sections in a house are represented in the sampling in a proportionate way. Each pair should cover about 50 % of the area of the house.

Official sampling on the feed stuffs from broilers:

In accordance with the Action Programme for Surveillance, Prevention and Control of diseases at animals in 2008 (The Romanian Strategic Plan) sampling of feed for Salmonella must be performed monthly from every batch.

The number of samples has been calculated on the basis of risk assessment in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 882/2004

There have not been any positive results identified concerning this indicator

Suspect cases

In exceptional cases where the competent authority has reasons to suspect false negative results at the first official sampling at the holding, a secondary official confirmatory sampling may be performed, composed of faeces or birds (for the detection of salmonella in organs).

In exceptional cases where the competent authority has reasons to suspect false positive sampling performed at the initiative of the operator at the holding, follow-up official sampling may be performed

Examination of the samples (faecal material samples)

- (a) at the laboratory place each sample (or pooled sample as appropriate) into an equal weight of Buffered Peptone Water and mix gently;
- (b) allow the sample to soften for 10-15 minutes then mix gently;
- (c) immediately after mixing remove 50 g of the mixture and add to 200 ml of Buffered Peptone Water which has been pre-warmed to room temperature;

(d) continue culture of the sample by using the detection method below.

Detection method

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in Bilthoven, Netherlands, shall be used: the method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002), where a semi solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. The semi-solid medium should be incubated at 41,5 +/- 1 °C for 2 x (24 +/- 3) hours.

As regards faecal material samples, 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.

Serotyping

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be typed, following the Kaufmann-White scheme. In accordance with Regulation 1168/2006 EC : salmonella strains detected in broiler flocks should be stored for future phagotyping and monitoring of antimicrobial resistance

Monitoring of antimicrobial resistance

For each Salmonella strain detected in broiler flocks, anti-microbial susceptibility testing must be performed, in accordance to NSVFSA President Order 34/2006 fully harmonise with Directive 2003/99/EC.

Storage of strains

At least one isolated strain per house and per year will be collected by the IDAH and stored for future phagotyping or anti-microbial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years

Results and reporting

❖ *Calculation of prevalence for the verification of the Community target*

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

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

❖ *Reporting*

Reporting shall include:

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

The results and any additional relevant information shall be reported as part of the report on trends and sources provided for in Article 9(1) of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (1).

❖ *Additional information*

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

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

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

-Governmental Decision 1415/2004 and Governmental Decision 1580/2005 regarding compensations given for animals slaughtered, killed or otherwise affected for the purpose to rapidly eradicate animal transmissible disease outbreaks

Rendering and processing of animal wastes

1774/02/CE REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL. of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

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

Bio-Security Measures

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

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

Bio-security measures on holdings

Health status of birds

- 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.

5. General description of the benefits:

Costs of the programme

This programme is in accordance with Council Decision 90/424/ EEC, Commission Decision 2004/450/EC and Council Decision 90/638/ EEC. The detailed financial costs for the programme of control of Salmonella in an narrower sense are laid down under point 8.

The analysis cost are:

- bacteriological tests
- serotyping of Salmonella spp relevant isolates
- laboratory tests to verify the efficiency of disinfection
- compensation to owners for the value of the birds culled and of the destroyed eggs

Benefits of the programme

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

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

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last three years:

The programme was not applied in the last three years.

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests : to investigate the presence of Salmonella in broiler poultry faeces

Disease(a): zoonotic Salmonella Animal species: broiler

Region (b)	Type of the test (c)	Target population (d)	Type of sample (e)	Objective (f)	Number of planned tests
All regions	Bacteriological	Broiler	Pooled faeces	Surveillance, confirmation	10000
Total	-	-	-	-	10000

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Description of the test

(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals (e.g. sewage, breeding, slaughter animal)

(e) Description of the sample (e.g. blood, serum, milk,...)

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

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks⁽⁹⁾

Year: 2010

Animal species: Broiler

Disease/infection(a): Zoonotic Salmonella

Region	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total n° of flocks under the programme	Total n° of animals under the programme	Expected n° of flocks to be checked ^(d)	Number of flocks ^(d) expected to be positive ^(a)			Number of flocks expected to be depopulated	Total n° of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ^(b)	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ^(d)		Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(d)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)			(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)
All	Rearing	2000	34.000.000	2000	34.000.000	2000	500	500	200	3.000.000	3.000.000	-	-	-	-
Total		2000	34.000.000	2000	34.000.000	2000	500	500	200	3.000.000	3.000.000	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

7.2. Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination or treatment ¹¹

Disease ^(a), Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal species: Broiler

Region ^(b)	Total number of		Targets on vaccination or treatment programme		No of herds ^(c) in		No of herds expected to be vaccinated or treated		No of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated		No of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered		No of adults expected to be vaccinated		No of young animals expected to be vaccinated	
	herds ^(d)	in vaccination or treatment programme	in animals in vaccination or treatment programme	No of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	expected to be vaccinated or treated	expected to be vaccinated or treated	expected to be vaccinated or treated	expected to be vaccinated or treated	expected to be vaccinated or treated	expected to be vaccinated	to be vaccinated	to be vaccinated	to be vaccinated	to be vaccinated	to be vaccinated	to be vaccinated
All	1000	10,000,000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10,000,000	20,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000,000
Total	1000	10,000,000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10,000,000	20,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000,000

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Herds equal flocks or holdings as appropriate

(d) Only for Bovine brucellosis and Ovine/caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*) and zoonotic salmonella and as defined in the programme.

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

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme¹⁴

Costs mentioned below are for a one-year period (1 of January 2010-31 of December 2010)

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis					
	Test: Bacteriological detection	10000	9.04	90400	YES
	Test : Serotyping	1000	14.35	14350	YES
1.2. Cost of sampling					
	Disposable sterile containers for sampling of faeces	5000	0,3	1500	YES
	One use gloves-pairs	10000	0,1	1000	YES
	Bootswabs	10000	2	20000	
1.3. Other costs	Overcoats	10000	1	10000	YES
2. Vaccination					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine					

2.2. Distribution costs						
2.3. Administering costs						
2.4. Control costs						
3. Slaughter and destruction						
3.1. Compensation of animals	Rearing broiler	3000000	1,5	4.500000	YES	
3.2. Transport costs		500	100	50.000	YES	
3.3. Destruction costs		500	400	200.000	YES	
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering						
3.5 Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)						
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
	Disinfectants	300	5	1500	YES	
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						

6. Consumables and specific equipment									
7. Other costs									
TOTAL								4.888.750 €	YES

Romania confirms that the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 regarding frequency of sampling and paragraphs 3, 4 regarding results and reporting (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) of the Annex of Regulation (EC) no. 646/2007 will be followed/implemented In the Control programme of **Salmonella** in broilers in 2010.



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

DIRECȚIA GENERALĂ SANITARA VETERINARA

Nr. 11711/14.09.2008

~~VICEPRESIDENT - UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE~~

~~Dr. Corneliu CEICA~~

DECLARATION

Romania confirms that the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 regarding frequency of sampling and paragraphs 3, 4 regarding results and reporting (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) of the Annex of Regulation (EC) no. 1168/2006, referred in the Control programme of *Salmonella* in laying hens.

In the Control programme of *Salmonella* in breeding hens the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 regarding frequency of sampling and paragraphs 3, 4 regarding results and reporting (particularly provisions on confirmatory sampling) of the Annex of Regulation (EC) no. 1003/2005 or Regulation (EC) no. 213/2009 will be followed/implemented in 2010.

Romania also confirms that the provisions contained in the Regulation (EC) no. 546/2007 mentioned in the Control programme of *Salmonella* in broilers and the provisions contained in the Regulation (CE) no 584/2008 for the Control programme of *Salmonella* in turkey will be followed/implemented in 2010.

Your sincerely,



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