



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10687/2013

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

**The programme for
the control of certain zoonotic salmonella in breeding,
laying and broiler flocks of Gallus gallus and in flocks of
turkeys (Meleagris gallopavo)**

Bulgaria

Approved* for 2013 by Commission Decision 2012/761/EU

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC



**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
BULGARIAN FOOD SAFETY AGENCY**

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**AN ANNUAL CONTROL PROGRAMME
CONTROL PROGRAMME
ON SALMONELLA IN LAYING HENS OF GALLUS GALLUS FOR
FINANCIAL YEAR 2013**

1. General

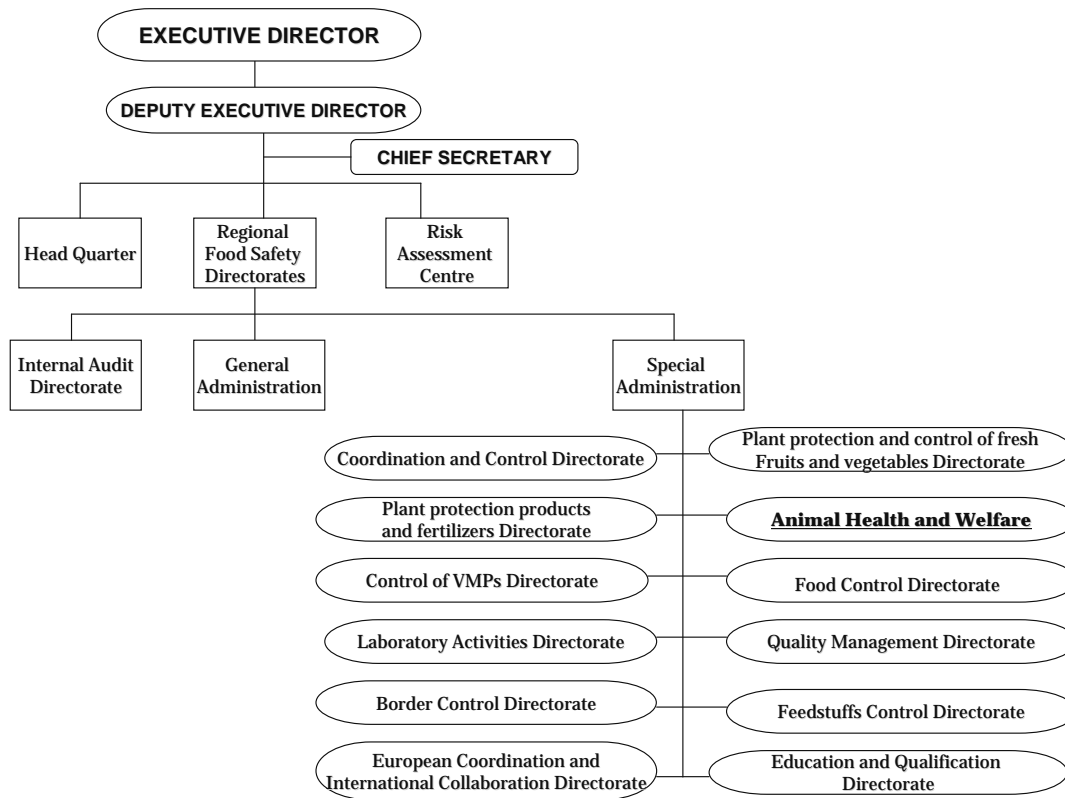
1.1. A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, particularly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

See point 6.

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

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) is the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

Structure of BFSA



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

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

Laboratories shall meet the following minimum requirements:

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

The samples collected within the National Control Programme are analysed by laboratories accredited for that purpose, designated and approved by BFSA.

As by 31.01.2012 accredited laboratories for Salmonellosis diagnostics are:

A. within the BFSA system:

1. National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics, Sofia (NRL);
2. the “Laboratory for bacterial diseases in poultry” at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute, Sofia;
3. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Shumen;
4. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Blagoevgrad;
5. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Varna;
6. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Vratsa;
7. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Haskovo

B. Private laboratories:

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

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

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

Any results shall be considered as **valid** only if compliance with the requirements for testing demonstrated with the **Commission Regulation (EC) No. 517/2011**.

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

All laboratories involved in the programme must participate in proficiency tests. The NRL has to participate regularly in proficiency tests (serotyping and *Salmonella* isolation) organised by the EU Reference Laboratory (EURL) for *Salmonella*. The NRL is responsible for training and organisation of proficiency tests for *Salmonella* isolation for other laboratories involved in the National Control Programme.

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

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

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

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

Official sampling at flock level:

Official sampling shall be carried out according to the sampling scheme of the Annex of the Regulation (EC) No. 517/2011.

Please see Part B, point 4.4.6

Official sampling on the feed stuffs from poultry:

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency performs sampling of feed stuffs as follow:

1. feed sampling done at producers of feed raw materials and wholesale traders in feed raw materials in bulk;
2. feed sampling done at farms.

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

There have not been any positive results identified concerning this indicator.

If a positive result is to be identified, the measures and actions to be undertaken are pursuant to the provision of Article 396, Paragraph 2, Item 5 of the LVA.

Official control at the other stages of the food chain:

According to the National legislation (Law of veterinary activity and Food law) the establishments for production, storage and trade of animal products have to be approved

registered by BFSA and entered into the national electronic database. The public registers of approved establishments are kept in the RFSDs and the BFSA.

The official inspections in establishments for production, storage, and trade of animal products are carried out by the official veterinarians at the BFSA/RFSD.

The official inspections in the establishments for production, storage and trade with food are carried out in accordance with the Regulation 882/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council Regulation 854/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council, laying down the specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption. The number of samples has been calculated by the official veterinarians on the basis of risk assessment and the type and quality of the materials included in the food processing and the results of the previous inspections.

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

Annually the Regional Food Safety Directorates (RFSDs) draft a schedule for the number of inspections in the controlled establishments for production, storage, and trade of animal products.

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

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

- producing establishments
- establishments for hall -saled
- establishments for retailed with food of animal origin
- restaurants

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

The measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella spp.* have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination are described into the relevant veterinary legislation. Please see point 1.7

Control measures and notification of positive results

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

When a layer flock of *Gallus gallus* is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium* the flock will be investigated. The flock is suspected of being infected when *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,/5/,1 2:i) is isolated from a sample of faeces, boot swabs, tissue or organs from the birds in the flock, or from dust in the environment. This applies to layer flocks from day old through to end of production.

In the cases of positive results for *S. enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,/5/,1 2:i) on dust and/or faecal sampling

from own check control the flock shall be considered any time as a “suspect flock” and this flock should be placed under official control, movement restrictive measures should be imposed on this flock by the Competent Authority in order to protect public health . The owner of the flock shall ensure that no eggs, poultry or poultry meat are moved from the premises where the flock is located.

In case of suspicion for infection the BFSA takes the following measures:

- prohibition of birds and eggs movement
- epidemiological investigations
- immediately take additional samples for conformation of infection (in case of suspected flocks by own-check sampling or in exceptional cases)
- check the records keeping at the farms and bio-security measures,
- take feed and water samples,
- traceability of production to 10-15 days back. All production on the market must to be placed under restrictive measures as far as possibly.

The Competent Authority will confirm the result of the sample by taking repeat samples in the flock consisting of two pairs of boot swabs per house (or equivalent faeces samples) plus one dust sample of at least 100 g (or equivalent faeces or boot swabs if dust is not available) as defined in Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011 in Annex 2.2.2. For the purposes of establishing the progress towards the target if *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,/5,1 2:i) is isolated from any such sample the flock is classed as positive.

To declare a flock as a positive for Salmonella if samples were taken in the framework of own-check-sampling by owners, it is necessary that a positive result from official check to be obtained.

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

1. Eggs shall not be used for direct human consumption as table eggs unless they originate from a commercial flock of laying hens subject to a national control programme and not under official restriction.
2. Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status, that are suspected of being infected or that are infected with Salmonella serotypes for which a target for reduction has been set or which were identified as the source of infection in a specific human foodborne outbreak, may be used for human consumption only if treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all Salmonella serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status, that are suspected of being infected or that are infected with Salmonella serotypes for which a target for reduction has been set or which were identified as the source of infection in a specific human foodborne outbreak, shall be:

- (a) considered as Class B eggs as defined in Article 2(4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 557/2007 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1028/2006 on marketing standards for eggs;

(b) marked with the indication referred to in Article 10 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 557/2007 which clearly distinguishes them from Class A eggs prior to being placed on the market;

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

3. When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering shall be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene and, once applicable, part E. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

4. The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the infected birds were kept, and provide evidence to the Competent Authority that the cleaning and disinfection has been satisfactory by taking appropriate samples and having them analysed for the presence of Salmonella. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out and representative samples taken from the house after cleaning and disinfection have been shown to be negative for *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,5/1 2:i).

5. Confirmatory sampling shall be implemented by official veterinarian in exceptional cases in accordance with Annex II part D point 4 of Regulation 2160/2003 after positive result in FBO sample.

6. If the operator/owner of the laying flock disputes the results of the official test he/she may arrange to have samples according to the Annex of Regulation 1237/2007:

- a) 7 samples (faeces and dust sample, which have to be tested separately) , or
- b) caecae and oviducts from 300 birds in the flock selected under supervision of the Competent Authority, or
- c) 4000 eggs

The samples shall be examined at his/her own expense at the one of the state accredited laboratories listed in the programme for the presence of *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,5/1 2:i). Examination of eggs shall include both shell and contents. If *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,5/1 2:i) are not confirmed in these samples official controls on the flock will be removed and eggs may be placed on the market for direct human consumption. The Operator of the flock will be required to continue to comply with the sampling of the flock as detailed in Regulation (EC) No 517/2011. If one or more of the samples taken from the birds is positive for *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,5/1 2:i) the flock will remain under official control and eggs may only be placed on the market for human consumption after treatment to eliminate Salmonella.

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

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

- ✓ **COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 517/2011**, of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain *Salmonella* serotypes in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010
- ✓ **REGULATION (EC) No 1177/ 2006**, implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry
- ✓ **REGULATION (EC) No 2160/2003** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;
- ✓ **COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1237/2007**, amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from Salmonella infected flocks of laying hens
- ✓ **ORDINANCE 9/28.01.2006** on the monitoring of zoonoses in their prevention, limitation and eradication(Published in SG 15/ 17.02.2006), transposing **DIRECTIVE 2003/99/EC** of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC

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

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

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

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

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

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

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

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

All farmers are obligated to have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

In the past several informative brochures titled: “How to protect our poultry? ; “Six requirements for protection of your poultry” and were distributed to all the 28 Regional Food Safety Directorates of the country and have been provided to the owners of all poultry holdings. This brochure lays down all the measures needed to protect poultry against infection. The major point for good farmer practices that should be followed by the farmers are concern to:

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

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

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

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

2.5. Registration of farms.

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

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

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

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

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

- ✚ Total number of birds in the holding
- ✚ The new entered birds

- ✚ The birds for slaughtering.
- ✚ The birds for sale
- ✚ The number of death birds

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

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART B

1. Identification of the programme:

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease: infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella spp*

Animal population covered by the programme: Laying hens

Request of Community co-financing for : 2013

Contact:

D-r Yordan Voynov

Executive Director

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency

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Date sent to the Commission: 30.04.2012

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

During 2011, totally 228 laying hen flocks were tested for Salmonella infection. There are 4 positive flocks for Salm Enteritidis and 11 flocks positive for other Salmonella spp., as follow: 2 flocks positive for S. Agona, 1 flock positive for S. Hadar, 3 flocks – positive for S. Kottbus, 4- flocks positive for S. Bareilly, 1 flock positive – S. infantis.

In 2011 it was observed an increasing the % of positive animals' prevalence for the serotypes included in the program. In 2011 % of positive animals' prevalence for target Salmonella spp. is 1.31%. - (4 flock with 37800 breeding hens positive for S. Enteritidis), comparing with the data in 2010, where the % of positive animals' prevalence is 0.88%.

3. Description of the Programme:

The target of the Program is:

- to determine the health status of laying hens of Gallus gallus in Republic of Bulgaria with regard to Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,/5/,1 2:i);

-to achieve the Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* (including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,/5/,1 2:i)in adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* according to the Art. 1 of Regulation 517/2011.

4. Measures of the submitted program

4.1. *Summary of measures under the program*

Duration of the programme: 01.01.2013 -31.12.2013

First year: 2013

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

Last year: 2013

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

4.2. Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme:

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) is the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

4.2.1 Department “Infectious diseases” within Directorate “Animal health and Welfare” at the Headquarters of BFSA has the following responsibilities:

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

4.2.2 At regional level the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) and the heads of departments “Animal health” have the following responsibilities:

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

5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with laying hens.
6. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-6 to Directorate “Animal health and welfare” at BFSA.

The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

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

The samples collected within the National Control Programme are analysed by laboratories accredited for that purpose, designated and approved by BFSA.

As by 31.01.2012 accredited laboratories for Salmonellosis diagnostics are:

A. within the BFSA system:

1. National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics, Sofia (NRL);
2. the “Laboratory for bacterial diseases in poultry” at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute, Sofia;
3. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Shumen;
4. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Blagoevgrad;
5. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Varna;
6. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Vratsa;
7. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Haskovo

B. Private laboratories:

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

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

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

Any results shall be considered as **valid** only if compliance with the requirements for testing demonstrated with the **Commission Regulation (EC) No. 517/2011**.

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

All laboratories involved in the programme must participate in proficiency tests. The NRL has to participate regularly in proficiency tests (serotyping and *Salmonella* isolation) organised by the EU Reference Laboratory (EURL) for *Salmonella*. The NRL is responsible for training and organisation of proficiency tests for *Salmonella* isolation for other laboratories involved in the National Control Programme.

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

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

4.4. Measures implemented under the programme:

4.4.1. Notification of the disease:

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

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population:

The National Control Programme will be implemented throughout the Republic of Bulgaria and will apply to all operators who produce eggs on a commercial basis –with just two exceptions where:

- all production is for private domestic use (i.e. the eggs are not entering the market) or
- The holding has fewer than 350 hens and supplies direct to the consumer (i.e. farm gate sales) or via local retailers which only supply the final consumer.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and the registration of holdings:

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

The Bulgarian Food Safety Agency is the official competent authority for the registration of animal holdings.

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

Within a time period of up to 7 days from the submission of the application, the director of RFSD by an order shall appoint a commission for carrying out of a check for

compliance of the holdings with the veterinary medical requirements on animal breeding and welfare.

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

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

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

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

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

Record- keeping at farms.

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

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

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

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds: NA

4.4.5 Rules on the movement of animals:

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

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

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

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

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes:

Sampling of Galus galus layer flocks				
Sampling location	Sampling unit	Sampled by	Sampling time	Type of samples
REARING FLOCKS				
Holdings	One delivery	Food business operator	Day old	Fecal samples crates from 5 delivery. Analyses as one pooled sample for one flock
Holdings	Flock	Food business operator	4 weeks	2 pairs/ Analyses as pooled sample for one flock Cage birds: 5x 60 samples of fresh dropping or 2x150g;/ Analyses as pooled sample for one flock
Holdings	Flock	Food business operator / official control	2 weeks before moving	2 pairs/ Analyses as pooled sample for one flock Cage birds: 5x 60 samples of fresh dropping or 2x150g;/ Analyses as pooled sample for one flock
ADULT LAYER FLOCKS				
Holdings	Flock	Food business operator	From weeks 22-26 every 15 th weeks	2 pairs/ Analyses as pooled sample for one flock Cage birds: 5x 60 samples of fresh dropping or 2x150g;/ Analyses as pooled sample for one flock
Holdings	Flock	Food business operator	Once a year	2 pairs/ Analyses as pooled sample for one flock Cage birds: 5x 60 samples of fresh dropping or 2x150g;/ Analyses as pooled sample for one flock Additionally: 1 dust sample(100g) or 1 faeces sample
Holdings	Flock	Food business operator / official control	2 weeks before slaughter	2 pairs/ Analyses as pooled sample for one flock Cage birds: 5x 60 samples of fresh dropping or 2x150g;/ Analyses as pooled sample for one flock
Other reasons for sampling at flock level				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -in case of suspicion for presence of <i>Salmonella Enteritidis</i> or <i>Salmonella Typhimurium</i> in the flocks -at the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where the relevant <i>Salmonella</i> was detected in the preceding flock; -in all other laying flocks on the holding in case <i>Salmonella Enteritidis</i> or <i>Salmonella Typhimurium</i> is detected in one laying flock on the holding; -in any case of suspicion of <i>Salmonella</i> infection when investigating food-borne outbreaks -in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate - in case of clinical signs - in case of suspicion that <i>Salmonella</i> positive feedingsuffs have been delivered to the holding. - when the birds are delivered from holding with positive results for <i>Salmonella</i> 				

The own-check samples shall be taken by the owner of the holding or a person authorized by the owner (in most of cases a private vet who has a contract signed with the owner) in accordance with this Programme for control of *Salmonella*. The official veterinarian responsible for the farm shall provide the training on sampling for the person responsible for the own-check samples.

Official samples will include a sample of dust (or when not available an additional sample of faecal material) in compliance with 2.2.2 of Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

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

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

When the samples have been taken from vaccinated poultry, the letter accompanying any such samples to the laboratory must specify the type and time of vaccination. The objective is to ensure proper basis for differentiation between vaccination and field strain in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1177/2006.

The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against *Salmonella* with a product which has a marketing authorisation in your country and complies with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006 for specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella*.

Vaccination may only be used as a preventative measure; and it is not an alternative to the requirements in Annex II.C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Antimicrobial treatment **may not be used** for the control of *Salmonella* within the framework of your National Control Programme, except within the limits set by Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006.







If the flock is under antimicrobial medication for animal health or animal welfare reasons the flock will be sampled again after the period of withdrawal for the product given in its Marketing Authorisation. Flock owners are required to keep records of antimicrobial use and to make these records available.

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

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

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

Bio-security measures on holdings:

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

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

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

http://babh.government.bg/bg/actualno-department-health&article_id=108.html

4.4.9. Measures in case of a positive result:

Control measures and notification of positive results

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

When a layer flock of Gallus gallus is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium the flock will be investigated. The flock is suspected of being infected when S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium (including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,/5/,1 2:i) is isolated from a sample of faeces, boot swabs, tissue or organs from the birds in the flock, or from dust in the environment. This applies to layer flocks from day old through to end of production.

In the cases of positive results for *S. enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,/5/,1 2:i) on dust and/or faecal sampling from own check control the flock shall be considered any time as a “suspect flock” and this flock should be placed under official control, movement restrictive measures should be imposed on this flock by the Competent Authority in order to protect public health . The owner of the flock shall ensure that no eggs, poultry or poultry meat are moved from the premises where the flock is located.

In case of suspicion for infection the BFSa takes the following measures:

- prohibition of birds and eggs movement
- epidemiological investigations
- immediately take additional samples for conformation of infection (in case of suspected flocks by own-check sampling or in exceptional cases)
- check the records keeping at the farms and bio-security measures,
- take feed and water samples,
- traceability of production to 10-15 days back. All production on the market must to be placed under restrictive measures as far as possibly.

The Competent Authority will confirm the result of the sample by taking repeat samples in the flock consisting of two pairs of boot swabs per house (or equivalent faeces samples) plus one dust sample of at least 100 g (or equivalent faeces or boot swabs if dust is not available) as defined in Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011 in Annex 2.2.2. For the purposes of establishing the progress towards the target if *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,/5/,1 2:i) is isolated from any such sample the flock is classed as positive.

To declare a flock as a positive for Salmonella if samples were taken in the framework of own-check-sampling by owners, it is necessary that a positive result from official check to be obtained.

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

1. Eggs shall not be used for direct human consumption as table eggs unless they originate from a commercial flock of laying hens subject to a national control programme and not under official restriction.
2. Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status, that are suspected of being infected or that are infected with *Salmonella* serotypes for which a target for reduction has been set or which were identified as the source of infection in a specific human foodborne outbreak, may be used for human consumption only if treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all *Salmonella* serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status, that are suspected of being infected or that are infected with *Salmonella* serotypes for which a target for reduction has been set or which were identified as the source of infection in a specific human foodborne outbreak, shall be:

- (a) considered as Class B eggs as defined in Article 2(4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 557/2007 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1028/2006 on marketing standards for eggs;
- (b) marked with the indication referred to in Article 10 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 557/2007 which clearly distinguishes them from Class A eggs prior to being placed on the market;
- (c) prohibited access to packaging centres unless the competent authority is satisfied with the measures to prevent possible cross-contamination of eggs from other flocks.

3. When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering shall be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene and, once applicable, part E. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

4. The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the infected birds were kept, and provide evidence to the Competent Authority that the cleaning and disinfection has been satisfactory by taking appropriate samples and having them analysed for the presence of *Salmonella*. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out and representative samples taken from the house after cleaning and disinfection have been shown to be negative for *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,5/1 2:i).

5. Confirmatory sampling shall be implemented by official veterinarian in exceptional cases in accordance with Annex II part D point 4 of Regulation 2160/2003 after positive result in FBO sample.

6.If the operator/owner of the laying flock disputes the results of the official test he/she may arrange to have samples according to the Annex of Regulation 1237/2007:

- a) 7 samples (faeces and dust sample, which have to be tested separately) , or
- b) caecae and oviducts from 300 birds in the flock selected under supervision of the Competent Authority, or
- c) 4000 eggs

The samples shall be examined at his/her own expense at the one of the state accredited laboratories listed in the programme for the presence of S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium (including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,/5/,1 2:i). Examination of eggs shall include both shell and contents. If S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium (including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,/5/,1 2:i) are not confirmed in these samples official controls on the flock will be removed and eggs may be placed on the market for direct human consumption. The Operator of the flock will be required to continue to comply with the sampling of the flock as detailed in Regulation (EC) No 517/2011. If one or more of the samples taken from the birds is positive for S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium (including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,/5/,1 2:i) the flock will remain under official control and eggs may only be placed on the market for human consumption after treatment to eliminate Salmonella.

4.4.10. Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

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

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

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

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

4.4.11. Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting:

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency and the 28 Regional Food Safety Directorates are the competent authorities for control of Salmonella.

The current programme is reported in accordance with Commission Decision 2008/940/EC. Two reports are performed: intermediate in July and final for the whole year.

5. Benefits of the programme:

The financing of the 2013 Salmonella control programme shall be financed through the budget of the BFSA.

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

The benefits of the programme:

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

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

6.1 Data on herds for Salmonella:

6.1.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

DATA ON HERDS

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease (b): Salmonellosis

Animal species: laying hens

Reporting period: 01.01.2008- 31.12.2008

Region (c)	Total number of herds (d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked (e)	Number of positive herds (f)	Number of new positive herds (g)	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7/5)*100	9 = (4/3)*100	10 = (5/4)*100	11 = (6/4)*100
Republic of Bulgaria	228	228	224	2	2	2	100	98.2	0.89	0.89
Total	228	228	224	2	2	2	100	98.2	0.89	0.89

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

(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease (b): Salmonellosis

Animal species: laying hens

Reporting period: 01.01.2009- 31.12.2009

Region (c)	Total number of herds (d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked (e)	Number of positive herds (f)	Number of new positive herds (g)	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7/5)*100	9 = (4/3)*100	10 = (5/4)*100	11 = (6/4)*100
Republic of Bulgaria	253	246	244	2	2	0	0	99,19	0,819672131	0,819672131
Total	253	246	244	2	2	0	0	99,19	0,819672131	0,819672131

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease (b): Salmonellosis

Animal species: laying hens

Reporting period: 01.01.2010- 31.12.2010

Region (c)	Total number of herds (d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked (e)	Number of positive herds (f)	Number of new positive herds (g)	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7/5)*100	9 = (4/3)*100	10 = (5/4)*100	11 = (6/4)*100
Republic of Bulgaria	275	265	250	2	0	0	0,00	94,34	0,80	0,00
Total	275	265	250	2	0	0	0,00	94,34	0,80	0,00

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease (b): Salmonellosis

Animal species: laying hens

Reporting period: 01.01.2011- 31.12.2011

Region (c)	Total number of herds (d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked (e)	Number of positive herds (f)	Number of new positive herds (g)	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7/5)*100	9 = (4/3)*100	10 = (5/4)*100	11 = (6/4)*100
Republic of Bulgaria	252	252	228	4	0	0	0	90,48	1,75	0,00
Total	252	252	228	4	0	0	0	90,48	1,75	0,00

DATA ON ANIMALS

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease (b): Salmonellosis

Animal species: laying hens

Reporting period: 01.01.2008- 31.12.2008

Region (b)	Total number of animals (c)	Number of animals (d) to be tested under the programme	Number of animals (d) tested	Number of animals tested individually (e)	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered (f)	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 = (4/3)*100	10 = (6/4)*100
Republic of Bulgaria	3400784	3400784	3400784	0	6100	6100	0	100	0.17
Total	3400784	3400784	3400784	0	6100	6100	0	100	0.17

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease (b): Salmonellosis

Animal species: laying hens

Reporting period: 01.01.2009- 31.12.2009

Region (b)	Total number of animals (c)	Number of animals (d) to be tested under the programme	Number of animals (d) tested	Number of animals tested individually (e)	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered (f)	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 = (4/3)*100	10 = (6/4)*100
Republic of Bulgaria	3173533	3167523	3143543	0	4303	4303	0	99,24	0,136883765
Total	3173533	3167523	3143543	0	4303	4303	0	99,24	0,136883765

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease (b): Salmonellosis

Animal species: laying hens

Reporting period: 01.01.2010- 31.12.2010

Region (b)	Total number of animals (c)	Number of animals (d) to be tested under the programme	Number of animals (d) tested	Number of animals tested individually (e)	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered (f)	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 = (4/3)*100	10 = (6/4)*100
Republic of Bulgaria	3264375	3221262	3173906	0	27800	0	27800	98,53	0,88
Total	3264375	3221262	3173906	0	27800	0	27800	98,53	0,88

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease (b): Salmonellosis

Animal species: laying hens

Reporting period: 01.01.2011- 31.12.2011

Region (b)	Total number of animals (c)	Number of animals (d) to be tested under the programme	Number of animals (d) tested	Number of animals tested individually (e)	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered (f)	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 = (4/3)*100	10 = (6/4)*100
Republic of Bulgaria	3241088	3241088	2893951	0	37800	3300	0	89,29	1,31
Total	3241088	3241088	2893951	0	37800	3300	0	89,29	1,31

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

DATA ON VACCINATION PROGRAMMES

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease (b): Salmonellosis

Animal species: laying hens

Reporting period: 01.01.2008- 31.12.2008

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

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease (b): Salmonellosis

Animal species: laying hens

Reporting period: 01.01.2009- 31.12.2009

Region (b)	Total number of herds (c)	Total number of animals	Information on young animals vaccination programme				Information on mass vaccination programme				
			Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of adults (d) vaccinated	Number of young (d) animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Republic of Bulgaria	253	3173533	45	45	806915	923000	41	41	274270	0	556500
Total	253	3173533	45	45	806915	923000	41	41	274270	0	556500

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease (b): Salmonellosis

Animal species: laying hens

Reporting period: 01.01.2010- 31.12.2010

Region (b)	Total number of herds (c)	Total number of animals	Information on young animals vaccination programme				Information on mass vaccination programme				
			Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of adults (d) vaccinated	Number of young (d) animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Republic of Bulgaria	275	3264375	94	94	1004829	1694147	28	28	338592	31956	669000
Total	275	3264375	94	94	1004829	1694147	28	28	338592	31956	669000

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease (b): Salmonellosis

Animal species: laying hens

Reporting period: 01.01.2011- 31.12.2011

Region (b)	Total number of herds (c)	Total number of animals	Information on young animals vaccination programme				Information on mass vaccination programme				
			Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of adults (d) vaccinated	Number of young (d) animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Republic of Bulgaria	252	3241088	94	99	1181644	1595500	4	4	14050	10000	10000
Total	252	3241088	94	99	1181644	1595500	4	4	14050	10000	10000

(a) Disease and species if necessary.

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

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

(d) As defined in the programme.

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks (1)

Year: 2013

Animal species: Laying hens

Situation on date: 31.12.2011

Disease/infection (a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked (d)	Number of flocks (e) expected to be positive (a)	Number of flocks expected to be depopulated (a)	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) (a)	Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)
Republic of Bulgaria	Laying hens	252	3241088	252	3241088	228	2	2	30 000	25 000	-

7.2.1 Information about the use of vaccines in layers in the frame of the technical multi-annual control programme

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

In the official register of veterinary medicine products there are registered and approved vaccines for *Salmonella* spp. for birds. The owners of the holdings could use only the approved by BFSA vaccines in the way indicate by the official veterinarian responsible for the poultry holdings. The type of used vaccine, the doses and the relevant scheme shall be approved by the CA.

When the samples have been taken from vaccinated poultry, the letter accompanying any such samples to the laboratory must specify the type and time of vaccination. The objective is to ensure proper basis for differentiation between vaccination and field strain in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1177/2006.

The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against *Salmonella* with a product which has a marketing authorisation in your country and complies with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006 for specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella*.

Vaccination may only be used as a preventative measure; and it is not an alternative to the requirements in Annex II.C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Vaccination against *Salmonella* in poultry is not included in the frame of the programme for control of *Salmonella*. The RFSDs maintains a records with the farm in which the poultry have been vaccinated against *Salmonella* during the implementation of the control programmes.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

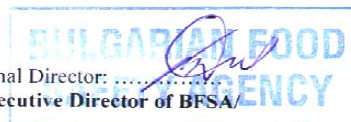
The measures asked for co-financing are fundable according to current national rules.

Costs related to official analysis:	Specification	Number of units for 2013	Unitary cost in euro for 2013	Total amount in euro for 2013	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Bacteriological tests	600	4	2 400	yes
	Serotyping	50	5	250	yes
1.2. Cost of sampling		600	1	600	yes
1.3. Other costs- collection and transport of samples to the laboratory		600	1	600	yes
2. Vaccination or treatment	-				
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment					
2.2. Distribution costs					
2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation of animals				30 000	Yes
3.2. Transport costs					
3.3. Destruction costs					
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
3.5. Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)					
4. Cleaning and disinfection				1 000	yes
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					
7. Other costs					
Total:				34 850	Yes

Total amount requested for the programme for 2013: -34 850 Euro.

Name and signature of operational Director:

Dr. Yordan Voynov, Executive Director of BFS



Date: 30.04.2012

Annex 1

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

Letter No.of200...

TO:
(Laboratory Name)

Town of:

Hereby, we send you: pieces of samples(..... № units)

Samples identification:
.....
(building №, or any other identification)

The request is that these samples will be tested for Salmonella within implementation of surveillance programmes.

Type of Samples:
(boot tampons, gauze socks, dust sample, fresh faeces, hatcher basket, death birds, or others)

Samples are takes under the self control.

Owned by:
(name of the farm owner/ name of the Sole Trader or the legal person concerned)

Address:

Town (village):

Adm. District:

Animal Holding of Registry No. BG

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Birds species:

Breeding flocks for eggs: day-old rearing
 production parent elite

Breeding flocks for meat: day-old rearing
 production parent elite

Laying hens: day-old rearing
 production

Broilers: day-old for slaughter

Turkeys: breeding fattening

Other birds:

Maximal Capacity:(number of poultry)

Number of poultry present in the farm /holding/ at time of sampling:
(number of poultry)

Number of Flocks:

Fallen poultry:(number of poultry)

Additional Information

Vaccination against Salmonella performed on:

.....(date of vaccination)

Vaccine used:

Live Inactivated
(name of vaccine used, batch number, best before date)

Holding status with regard to Salmonella:

.....
(positive/ negative)

NOTES:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Time and Date of Sampling:

.....

Owner of the poultry / person authorised by her/him:

.....
.....

(three names)

Signature:

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

Letter No. of 200...

TO:
(Laboratory Name)

Town of:

Hereby, we send you: pieces of samples(..... № units

Samples identification:
.....
(building №, or any other identification)

The request is that these samples will be tested for Salmonella within implementation of surveillance programmes.

Type of Samples:
(boot tampons, gauze socks, dust sample, fresh faeces, hatcher basket, death birds, or others)

Samples are takes under the official control.

Owned by:
(name of the farm owner/ name of the Sole Trader or the legal person concerned)

Address:

Town (village):

Adm. District:

Animal Holding of Registry No. BG

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Birds species:

Breeding flocks for eggs: day-old rearing
 production parent elite

Breeding flocks for meat: day-old rearing
 production parent elite

Laying hens: day-old rearing
 production

Broilers: day-old for slaughter

Turkeys: breeding fattening

Other birds:

Maximal Capacity:(number of poultry)

Number of poultry present in the farm /holding/ at time of sampling:
(number of poultry)

Number of Flocks:

Fallen poultry:(number of poultry)

Additional Information

Vaccination against Salmonella performed on:

.....(date of vaccination)

Vaccine used:

Live Inactivated
(name of vaccine used, batch number, best before date)

Holding status with regard to Salmonella:

.....
(positive/ negative)

NOTES:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Time and Date of Sampling:

.....

Sampling veterinarian:

.....
.....

(three names)

Signature:



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

BULGARIAN FOOD SAFETY AGENCY

✉ Sofia, 1606, “Pencho Slaveikov” blvd. 15A

☎ +359 (0) 2 915 98 20, 📠 +359 (0) 2 954 95 93, www.babh.government.bg

**AN ANNUAL CONTROL PROGRAMME ON SALMONELLA
IN BREEDING FLOCKS OF POULTRY
FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2013**

1. General

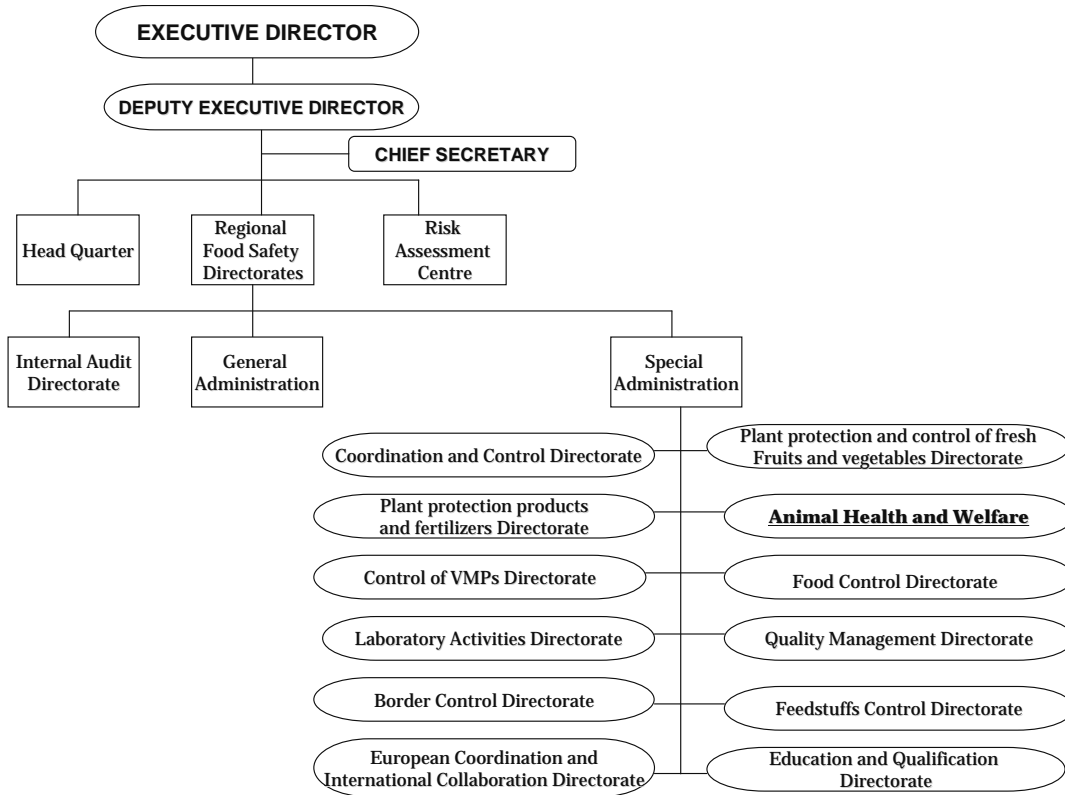
1.1. A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, particularly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

See point 6.

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

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) is the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

Structure of BFSA



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

The samples collected within the National Control Programme are analysed by laboratories accredited for that purpose, designated and approved by BFSA.

As by 31.01.2012 accredited laboratories for Salmonellosis diagnostics are:

A. within the BFSA system:

1. National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics, Sofia;
2. the “Laboratory for bacterial diseases in poultry” at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute, Sofia;
3. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Shumen;
4. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Blagoevgrad;
5. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Varna;
6. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Vratsa;
7. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Haskovo;

B. Private laboratories:

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

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

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

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

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

All laboratories involved in the programme must participate in proficiency tests. The NRL has to participate regularly in proficiency tests (serotyping and *Salmonella* isolation) organised by the EU Reference Laboratory (EURL) for *Salmonella*. The NRL is responsible for training and organisation of proficiency tests for *Salmonella* isolation for other laboratories involved in the National Control Programme.

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

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

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

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

Official sampling on the feed stuffs from poultry:

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency performs sampling of feed stuffs as follow:

1. feed sampling done at producers of feed raw materials and wholesale traders in feed raw materials in bulk;
2. feed sampling done at farms.

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

There have not been any positive results identified concerning this indicator.

If a positive result is to be identified, the measures and actions to be undertaken are pursuant to the provision of Article 396, Paragraph 2, Item 5 of the LVA.

Official control at the other stages of the food chain:

According to the National legislation (Law of veterinary activity and Food law) the establishments for production, storage and trade of animal products have to be approved registered by BFSA and entered into the national electronic database. The public registers of approved establishments are kept in the RFSDs and the BFSA.

The official inspections in establishments for production, storage, and trade of animal products are carried out by the official veterinarians at the BFSA/RFSD.

The official inspections in the establishments for production, storage and trade with food are carried out in accordance with the Regulation 882/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council Regulation 854/2004 of the European Parliament and the Council, laying down the specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption. The number of samples has been calculated by the official veterinarians on the basis of risk assessment and the type and quality of the materials included in the food processing and the results of the previous inspections.

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

Annually the Regional Food Safety Directorates (RFSDs) draft a schedule for the number of inspections in the controlled establishments for production, storage, and trade of animal products.

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

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

- producing establishments
- establishments for hall -sailed
- establishments for retailed with food of animal origin

- restaurants

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

The measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella spp.* have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination are described into the relevant veterinary legislation. Please see point 1.7

In case of suspicion or conformation of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *S.Typhimurium*(including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/1 2:i) the NRL shall notify immediately the BFSA. The positive result for target serovars confirmed by NRL is a condition to declare a flock as a positive for target serovars of the control programme.

1.6.1 When a breeding flock of *Gallus gallus* is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *S.Typhimurium*(including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/1 2:i) the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority following testing carried out according to Regulation 200/2010/EC. If the flock is in the laying phase no further eggs may be sent for hatching and no birds or hatching eggs may leave the holding.

The flocks is placed under official restrictions if infection with *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* is detected by operator sampling (Annex, paragraph 2.1.1)

Confirmatory sampling is not carried out following detection of *Salmonella* Enteritidis or Typhimurium through official testing carried out according to the Annex, paragraph 2.1.2.2 of Regulation 200/2010/EC.

In the cases of positive results for *Salmonella* obtained by own check sample the flock shall be considered as a “suspect flock” and this flock should be placed under official restrictions by the Competent Authority (CA).

In the cases of suspicion of infection the following measures shall be taken by the CA:
- prohibition of the bird and egg movement (movement restriction –if the flock is in the laying phase no further eggs may be sent for hatching and no birds or hatching eggs may leave the holding, except under licence issued by the Regional Food Safety Department.)

- epidemiological investigations
- immediately takes additional samples for conformation of infection (in case of suspected flocks by own-check sampling or in case as detailed in with Annex 2.2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) 200/2010)

- checks the records keeping at the farms and bio-security measures,
- takes feed and water samples,
- traceability of production 10-15 days back. All production on the market shall be placed under restrictive measures as far as possibly.

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

Whenever infection with *S. Typhimurium* and *S. Enteritidis* shall be confirmed by samples taken by the official veterinarian as detailed in with Annex 2.2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) 200/2010 or Annex 2.2.2.2. of Regulation (EC) 213/2009.

1.6.2 When infection with *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* has been confirmed, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene according to the requirements of Annex II.C of Regulation 2160/2003/EC.

1.6.3 The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the infected birds were kept, and provide evidence to the Competent Authority that the cleaning and disinfection has been satisfactory. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out.

1.6.4 Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

1.6.5. When a breeding flock is infected with *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis*, or *S. Virchow*, the operator/owner of the flock will be required to draw up a plan in consultation with his/her veterinarian and the Competent Authority for the monitoring and control of the infection. The plan should include an epidemiological investigation, a review of biosecurity measures, any additional monitoring procedures, and measures to be taken to reduce or eliminate the infection. As appropriate the flock may be placed under official control.

1.6.6 The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against *Salmonella* with a product which has a marketing authorisation in line with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No.1091/2005 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella*. Vaccination may only be used as a preventative measure; it is not an alternative to the requirements in Annex II C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella*.

1.6.7 Antimicrobial treatment **may not be used for** the control of *Salmonella* in the national control programme except within the limits set by Commission Regulation (EC) No. No.1177/2006.

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

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

- ✚ **COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 200/2010** of 10 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*
- ✚ **COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 213/2009** of 18 March 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 as regards the control and testing of *Salmonella* in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and turkeys.
- ✚ **REGULATION (EC) No 2160/2003** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;
- ✚ **REGULATION (EC) No 1177/ 2006**, implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of

specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme
 - 2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

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

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

All farmers are obligated to have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

In the past several informative brochures titled: “How to protect our poultry? ; “Six requirements for protection of your poultry” and were distributed to all the 28 Regional Food Safety Directorates of the country and have been provided to the owners of all poultry holdings. This brochure lays down all the measures needed to protect poultry against infection.

The major point for good farmer practices that should be followed by the farmers are concerned to:

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

- 2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

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

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

- 2.5. Registration of farms.

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

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

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

- 2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

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

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

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART B

1. Identification of the programme:

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease: infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella* spp
Animal population covered by the programme: Breeding flocks
Request of Community co-financing for: 2013

Contact:

D-r Yordan Voynov
 Executive Director
 Bulgarian Food Safety Agency
 15A “Pencho Slaveikov” blvd.
 1606 Sofia, Bulgaria
 tel. ++359 2 915 98 20
 fax: ++359 2 952 38 35
 E-mail: y_voinov@nvms.government.bg

Date sent to the Commission: 30.04.2012

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

In 2011 totally 127 flocks were covered under the Control Salmonella programme. 122 flocks were tested for the relevant Salmonella serotypes (*Salmonella enteritidis*, *Salmonella Hadar*, *Salmonella infantis*, *S.Typhimurium*, *Salmonella virchow*) During the reporting period (2011) there were 2 positive flocks for *Salmonella* spp.: 1 flock positive for *Salm. Typhimurium* and 1 flock positive for *Salm. Agona*.

In 2011 the % of positive animals’ prevalence for the serotypes included in the program is 0.55%. - (1 flock with 7230 breeding hens positive for *S. Typhimurium*).

Comparing the data on % of positive animals’ prevalence for the serotypes included in the program and flock population in 2010 and 2011 it has been observed decreasing of the % of positive animals’ prevalence in 2011:

Republic of Bulgaria	Total number of herds (d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked (e)	Number of positive herds (f)	% herd coverage
2011	127	127	122	1	96,06
2010	156	156	154	5	98,72

3. Description of the Programme:

The target of the Program is to

- determine the health status of poultry of the hen’s species in Republic of Bulgaria with regard to *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Salmonella Hadar*, *Salmonella infantis*, *S.Typhimurium*(including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i), *Salmonella virchow* and all other types of *Salmonella*.
- reduction to 1 % or less of the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* remaining positive for *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Salmonella infantis*, *Salmonella hadar*, *S.Typhimurium*(including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) and *Salmonella virchow* (the relevant salmonella serotypes).

4. Measures of the submitted program

4.1. *Summary of measures under the program*

Duration of the programme: *01.01.2013-31.12.2013*

First year: 2013

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

Last year: 2013

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

4.2. Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme:

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency is the competent authorities responsible for implementation of the Programme for control of Salmonellosis and other infectious agents causing zoonoses.

Accredited laboratories for Salmonellosis diagnostics are:

A. within the BFSa system:

1. National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics, Sofia;
2. the “Laboratory for bacterial diseases in poultry” at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute, Sofia;
3. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Shumen;
4. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Blagoevgrad;
5. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Varna;
6. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Vratsa;
7. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Haskovo;

B. Private laboratories:

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

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

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

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

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

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

All laboratories involved in the programme must participate in proficiency tests. The NRL has to participate regularly in proficiency tests (serotyping and *Salmonella* isolation) organised by the EU Reference Laboratory (EURL) for *Salmonella*. The NRL is responsible for training and organisation of proficiency tests for *Salmonella* isolation for other laboratories involved in the National Control Programme.

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

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

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme:

4.4.1. Notification of the disease:

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

4.4.2. Target animals and animal population:

The National Control Programme will be implemented throughout the Republic of Bulgaria and will cover all breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* comprising at least 250 birds or more. It shall be without prejudice to the provisions in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Directive 2003/99/EC as regards the monitoring requirements in other animal populations or other serotypes.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and the registration of holdings:

The Bulgarian Food Safety Agency is the official competent authority for the registration of animal holdings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The register contains the following information:

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

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

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

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

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds: NA

4.4.5 Rules on the movement of animals:

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

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

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

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

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes:

SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame shall cover all adult breeding flocks of domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*) comprising at least 250 birds (breeding flocks). It shall be without prejudice to the provisions in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Directive 2003/99/EC as regards the monitoring requirements in other animal populations or other serotypes.

There is a specific Order (ref. No. RD 11-389 of 30.03.2012) officially approving and enter into effect a scheme for sampling of various categories of poultry in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 and Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010. The scheme specifies the number of samples for the purposes of self-control and official control at hatchery and farm levels.

A. Surveillance of poultry flocks for Salmonellas:

Samples from poultry flocks shall be taken by the owner of the holding or a person authorized by the owner (in most of cases a private vet who has a contract signed with the owner) and by the official veterinarians which is a part of the official surveillance program. The official veterinarian responsible for the farm shall provide the training on sampling for the person responsible for the own-check samples.

Each year the RFSDs draft a sampling schedule for all poultry farms and hatcheries included in the scope of the programme and located on the territory within its administrative districts. The schedule is drafted for official checks and ownchecks.

Sampling at the initiative of the operator:

Sampling shall take place every two weeks at the hatchery;

Note: the sampling in the holdings is just in case of exporting or trading hatching eggs to other Member States, shall in any case take place on the holding.

The owner of the hatchery or poultry holdings and the laboratory performed the testing shall notify immediately written the Executive Director of BFSA if there are any positive results for Salmonella.

Official control sampling:

1. If sampling at the initiative of the operator takes place at the hatchery:

- ✚ routine sampling every 16 weeks at the hatchery,
- and;
- ✚ routine sampling at the holding on two occasions during the production cycle, the first one being within four weeks following moving to laying phase or laying unit and the second one being towards the end of the laying phase, not earlier than eight weeks before the end of the production cycle;
 - ✚ confirmatory sampling at the holding, following the detection of relevant Salmonella from sampling at the hatchery.

2. 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).

Note: the sampling in the holdings is just in case of exporting or trading hatching eggs to other Member States, shall in any case take place on the holding.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

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

In the official register of veterinary medicine products there are registered and approved vaccines for *Salmonella* spp. for birds. The owners of the holdings could use only the approved by BFSA vaccines in the way indicate by the official veterinarian responsible for the poultry holdings. The vaccination scheme shall be approved by the Regional Food Safety Directorate.

When the samples have been taken from vaccinated poultry, the letter accompanying any such samples to the laboratory must specify the type and time of vaccination. The objective is to ensure proper basis for differentiation between vaccination and field strain in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1177/2006.

The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against *Salmonella* with a product which has a marketing authorisation in your country and complies with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006 for specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella*.

Vaccination may only be used as a preventative measure; and it is not an alternative to the requirements in Annex II.C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Antimicrobial treatment **may not be used for** the control of *Salmonella* in the national control programme except within the limits set by Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006

4.4.8: Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure) in place in the holdings involved:

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

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

Bio-security measures on holdings:

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

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

http://bah.government.bg/bg/actualno-department-health&article_id=108.html

4.4.9. Measures in case of a positive result

4.4.9.1 When a breeding flock of *Gallus gallus* is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *S.Typhimurium*(including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5,1 2:i) the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority following testing carried out according to Regulation 200/2010/EC. If the flock is in the laying phase no further eggs may be sent for hatching and no birds or hatching eggs may leave the holding.

The flocks is placed under official restrictions if infection with *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* is detected by operator sampling (Annex, paragraph 2.1.1)

Confirmatory sampling is not carried out following detection of *Salmonella* Enteritidis or Typhimurium through official testing carried out according to the Annex, paragraph 2.1.2.2 of Regulation 200/2010/EC.

In the cases of positive results for *Salmonella* obtained by own check sample the flock shall be considered as a “suspect flock” and this flock should be placed under official restrictions by the Competent Authority (CA).

In the cases of suspicion of infection the following measures shall be taken by the CA:

- prohibition of the bird and egg movement (movement restriction –if the flock is in the laying phase no further eggs may be sent for hatching and no birds or hatching eggs may leave the holding, except under licence issued by the Regional Food Safety Department.)

- epidemiological investigations
- immediately takes additional samples for conformation of infection (in case of suspected flocks by own-check sampling or in case as detailed in with Annex 2.2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) 200/2010)

- checks the records keeping at the farms and bio-security measures,
- takes feed and water samples,
- traceability of production 10-15 days back. All production on the market shall be placed under restrictive measures as far as possibly.

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

Whenever infection with *S. Typhimurium* and *S. Enteritidis* shall be confirmed by samples taken by the official veterinarian as detailed in with Annex 2.2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) 200/2010 or Annex 2.2.2.2. of Regulation (EC) 213/2009.

4.4.9.2 When infection with *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* has been confirmed, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene according to the requirements of Annex II.C of Regulation 2160/2003/EC.

4.4.9.3 The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the infected birds were kept, and provide evidence to the Competent Authority that the cleaning and disinfection has been satisfactory. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out.

1.6.4 Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

4.4.9.4. When a breeding flock is infected with *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis*, or *S. Virchow*, the operator/owner of the flock will be required to draw up a plan in consultation with his/her veterinarian and the Competent Authority for the monitoring and control of the infection. The plan should include an epidemiological investigation, a review of biosecurity measures, any additional monitoring procedures, and measures to be taken to reduce or eliminate the infection. As appropriate the flock may be placed under official control.

4.4.9.5 The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against *Salmonella* with a product which has a marketing authorisation in line with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No.1091/2005 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella*. Vaccination may only be used as a preventative measure; it is not an alternative to the requirements in Annex II C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella*.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

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

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

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

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

4.4.11. Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting:

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency and the 28 Regional Food Safety Directorates are the competent authorities for control of *Salmonella*.

The current programme is reported in accordance with Commission Decision 2008/940/EC. Two reports are performed: intermediate in July and final for the whole year.

5. Benefits of the programme:

The financing of the 2013 Salmonella control programme shall be financed through the budget of the BFSA.

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

The benefits of the programme:

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

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

6.1 Data on herds for Salmonella:

Year: 2007

Disease: Salmonellosis

Animal species: birds

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

Year: 2008

Disease: Salmonellosis

Animal species: birds

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

Year: 2009

Disease: Salmonellosis

Animal species: birds

Region (c)	Total number of herds (d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked (e)	Number of positive herds (f)	Number of new positive herds (g)	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7/5)*100	9 = (4/3)*100	10 = (5/4)*100	11 = (6/4)*100
Republic of Bulgaria	143	143	143	5	0	0	0	100,00	3,496503497	0
Total	143	143	143	5	0	0	0	100,00	3,496503497	0

Year: 2010

Disease: Salmonellosis

Animal species: birds

Region (c)	Total number of herds (d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked (e)	Number of positive herds (f)	Number of new positive herds (g)	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7/5)*100	9 = (4/3)*100	10 = (5/4)*100	11 = (6/4)*100
Republic of Bulgaria	156	156	154	8	0	0	0	98,72	5,19	0
Total	156	156	154	8	0	0	0	98,72	5,19	0

Year: 2011

Disease: Salmonellosis

Animal species: birds

Region (c)	Total number of herds (d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked (e)	Number of positive herds (f)	Number of new positive herds (g)	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8 = (7/5)*100$	$9 = (4/3)*100$	$10 = (5/4)*100$	$11 = (6/4)*100$
Republic of Bulgaria	127	127	122	1*	0	0	0	96,06	0,82	0
Total	127	127	122	1*	0	0	0	96,06	0,82	0

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

(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA ON ANIMALS

(one table per disease/species)

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria Date: 30.04. Year: .2009

Disease (b): Salmonellosis Animal species: breeding flocks

Reporting period: 01.01.2008- 31.12.2008

Intermediate report

X Final report

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

Reporting period: 01.01.2009- 31.12.2009

Region (b)	Total number of animals (c)	Number of animals (d) to be tested under the programme	Number of animals (d) tested	Number of animals tested individually (e)	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered (f)	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 = (4/3)*100	10 = (6/4)*100
Republic of Bulgaria	1205575	1205575	1205575	0	0	0	45430	100,00	0
Total	1205575	1205575	1205575	0	0	0	45430	100,00	0

Reporting period: 01.01.2010- 31.12.2010

Region (b)	Total number of animals (c)	Number of animals (d) to be tested under the programme	Number of animals (d) tested	Number of animals tested individually (e)	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered (f)	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 = (4/3)*100	10 = (6/4)*100
Republic of Bulgaria	1569702	1569702	1554502	0	102576	0	0	99,03	0
Total	1569702	1569702	1554502	0	102576	0	0	99,03	0

Reporting period: 01.01.2011- 31.12.2011

Region (b)	Total number of animals (c)	Number of animals (d) to be tested under the programme	Number of animals (d) tested	Number of animals tested individually (e)	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered (f)	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 = (4/3)*100	10 = (6/4)*100
Republic of Bulgaria	1319794	1319794	1307498	0	7230	0	0	99,07	0,55
Total	1319794	1319794	1307498	0	7230	0	0	99,07	0,55

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA ON VACCINATION PROGRAMMES

(one table per disease/species)

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

Intermediate report

Final report

Region (b)	Total number of herds (c)	Total number of animals	Information on young animals vaccination programme				Information on mass vaccination programme				
			Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of adults (d) vaccinated	Number of young (d) animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Republic of Bulgaria	85	997 101	0	0	0	0	54	54	707626	87500	795126
Total	85	997 101	0	0	0	0	54	54	707626	87500	795126

Reporting period: 01.01.2009- 31.12.2009

Region (b)	Total number of herds (c)	Total number of animals	Information on young animals vaccination programme				Information on mass vaccination programme				
			Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of adults (d) vaccinated	Number of young (d) animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Republic of Bulgaria	143	1205575	104	104	747750	760100	101	101	565500	204000	819500
Total	143	1205575	104	104	747750	760100	101	101	565500	204000	819500

Reporting period: 01.01.2010- 31.12.2010

Region (b)	Total number of herds (c)	Total number of animals	Information on young animals vaccination programme				Information on mass vaccination programme				
			Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of adults (d) vaccinated	Number of young (d) animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Republic of Bulgaria	156	1569702	36010	116	936884	1106000	87	87	373560	612560	701560
Total	156	1569702	36010	116	936884	1106000	87	87	373560	612560	701560

Reporting period: 01.01.2011- 31.12.2011

Region (b)	Total number of herds (c)	Total number of animals	Information on young animals vaccination programme				Information on mass vaccination programme				
			Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of adults (d) vaccinated	Number of young (d) animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Republic of Bulgaria	127	1319794	45605	111	1310136	1780890	77	480545	146930	651490	805920
Total	127	1319794	45605	111	1310136	1780890	77	480545	146930	651490	805920

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

SAMPLES FOR SALMONELLOSIS

Number of samples for 2013.

	Breeding holdings			Hatcheries	
	Number of farms	Number of flocks	Minimum number of official samples per flock	Number of hatcheries	Minimum number of official samples per flock
1. Blagoevgrad	0	0	0	0	0
2. Burgas	1	1	3	2	8
3. Varna	1	6	18	1	4
4. V. Tarnovo	1	3	10	3	12
5. Vidin	0	0	0	0	0
6. Vratsa	1	8	24	1	4
7. Gabrovo	1	3	9	0	0
8. Dobrich	2	4	12	2	8
9. Kardzhali	0	0	0	0	0
10. Kustendil	0	0	0	0	0
11. Lovech	0	0	0	0	0
12. Montana	5	13	39	1	4
13. Pazardjik	0	0	0	1	4
14. Pernik	0	0	0	0	0
15. Pleven	4	15	45	4	16
16. Plovdiv	0	1	3	0	0
17. Razgrad	1	4	12	0	0
18. Russe	2	8	24	1	4
19. Silistra	0	0	0	2	8
20. Sliven	0	1	3	2	8

21. Smolian	0	0	0	0	0
22. Sofia town	0	0	0	0	0
23. Sofia district	1	5	15	2	8
24. Stara zagora	4	11	33	5	0
25. Targovishte	2	3	9	1	0
26. Haskovo	0	0	0	0	0
27. Shumen	1	39	117	2	8
28. Yambol	2	31	93	2	8
Totally	28	156	469	26	104
Confirmatory sampling			20		10
Totally			489		114

6.1.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2008

Animal species: Breeding flocks

Situation on date: 31.12.2008

Disease/infection (a): Salmonellosis

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

Year: 2009

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive (e) flocks (a)	Number of flocks depopulated (a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)
Republic of Bulgaria	Breeding flocks	143	1205575	143	1205575	143	5	0	0	0	0

Year: 2010

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive (e) flocks (a)	Number of flocks depopulated (a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)
Republic of Bulgaria	Breeding flocks	156	1569702	156	1569702	154	8	0	0	0	0

Year: 2011

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive (e) flocks (a)	Number of flocks depopulated (a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)
Republic of Bulgaria	Breeding flocks	127	1319794	127	1319794	122	1	1	0	0	7230

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks (1)

Year: 2013

Animal species: Breeding flocks

Situation on date: 31.12.2011

Disease/infection (a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked (d)	Number of flocks (e) expected to be positive (a)	Number of flocks expected to be depopulated (a)	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) (a)	Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)
Republic of Bulgaria	Breeding flocks	127	1319794	127	1319794	122	1	1	7500	7000	0

7.2.1 Information about the use of vaccines in the frame of the technical multi-annual control programme

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

In the official register of veterinary medicine products there are registered and approved vaccines for *Salmonella* spp. for birds. The owners of the holdings could use only the approved by BFSAs vaccines in the way indicate by the official veterinarian responsible for the poultry holdings. The type of used vaccine, the doses, and the relevant scheme shall be approved by the CA.

When the samples have been taken from vaccinated poultry, the letter accompanying any such samples to the laboratory must specify the type and time of vaccination. The objective is to ensure proper basis for differentiation between vaccination and field strain in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1177/2006.

The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against *Salmonella* with a product which has a marketing authorisation in your country and complies with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006 for specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella*.

Vaccination may only be used as a preventative measure; and it is not an alternative to the requirements in Annex II.C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Vaccination against *Salmonella* in poultry is not included in the frame of the programme for control of *Salmonella*. The RFSDs maintains a records with the farm in which the poultry have been vaccinated against *Salmonella* during the implementation of the control programmes.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

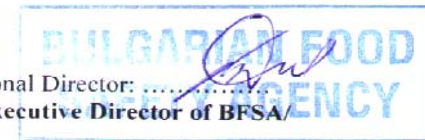
The measures asked for co-financing are fundable according to current national rules.

Costs related to official analysis	Specification	Number of units for 2013	Unitary cost in euro for 2013	Total amount in euro for 2013	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Bacteriological tests	650	4	2 600	yes
	Serotyping	30	5	90	yes
1.2. Cost of sampling		650	1	650	yes
1.3. Other costs- collection and transport of samples to the laboratory		650	1	650	yes
2. Vaccination or treatment					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment	-	-	-	-	-
2.2. Distribution costs	-	-	-	-	-
2.3. Administering costs	-	-	-	-	-
2.4. Control costs	-	-	-	-	-
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation of animals	-	7500	4	30 000	Yes
3.2. Transport costs	-	-	-	-	-
3.3. Destruction costs	-	-	-	-	-
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering	-	-	-	-	-
3.5. Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs,	-	-		-	-

hatching eggs, etc)					
4. Cleaning and disinfection	-	-	-	1 000	yes
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)	-	-	-	-	-
6. Consumables and specific equipment	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total:				34990	Yes

Total amount requested for the programme for 2013: -34 990 Euro.

Name and signature of operational Director:
 Dr. Yordan Voynov, Executive Director of BFSA/



Date: 30.04.2012

Annex 1

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

Letter No.of200...

TO:
(Laboratory Name)

Town of:

Hereby, we send you: pieces of samples(..... № units)

Samples identification:
.....
(building №, or any other identification)

The request is that these samples will be tested for Salmonella within implementation of surveillance programmes.

Type of Samples:
(boot tampons, gauze socks, dust sample, fresh faeces, hatcher basket, death birds, or others)

Samples are taken under the self control.

Owned by:
(name of the farm owner/ name of the Sole Trader or the legal person concerned)

Address:

Town (village):

Adm. District:

Animal Holding of Registry No. BG

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Birds species:

Breeding flocks for eggs: day-old rearing
 production parent elite

Breeding flocks for meat: day-old rearing
 production parent elite

Laying hens: day-old rearing
 production

Broilers: day-old for slaughter

Turkeys: breeding fattening

Other birds:

Maximal Capacity:(number of poultry)

Number of poultry present in the farm /holding/ at time of sampling:
(number of poultry)

Number of Flocks:

Fallen poultry:(number of poultry)

Additional Information

Vaccination against Salmonella performed on:
.....(date of vaccination)

Vaccine used:

Live Inactivated
(name of vaccine used, batch number, best before date)

Holding status with regard to Salmonella:

.....
(positive/ negative)

NOTES:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Time and Date of Sampling:
.....

Owner of the poultry / person authorised by her/him:

.....
.....
(three names)

Signature:

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

Letter No.of200...

TO:
(Laboratory Name)

Town of:

Hereby, we send you: pieces of samples(..... № units

Samples identification:
.....
(building №, or any other identification)

The request is that these samples will be tested for Salmonella within implementation of surveillance programmes.

Type of Samples:
(boot tampons, gauze socks, dust sample, fresh faeces, hatcher basket, death birds, or others)

Samples are taken under the official control.

Owned by:
(name of the farm owner/ name of the Sole Trader or the legal person concerned)

Address:

Town (village):

Adm. District:

Animal Holding of Registry No. BG

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Birds species:

Breeding flocks for eggs: day-old rearing
 production parent elite

Breeding flocks for meat: day-old rearing
 production parent elite

Laying hens: day-old rearing
 production

Broilers: day-old for slaughter

Turkeys: breeding fattening

Other birds:

Maximal Capacity:(number of poultry)

Number of poultry present in the farm /holding/ at time of sampling:
(number of poultry)

Number of Flocks:.....

Fallen poultry:(number of poultry)

Additional Information

Vaccination against Salmonella performed on:
.....(date of vaccination)

Vaccine used:

Live Inactivated
(name of vaccine used, batch number, best before date)

Holding status with regard to Salmonella:
(positive/ negative)

NOTES:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Time and Date of Sampling:
.....

Sampling veterinarian:
.....
.....
(three names)

Signature:



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

BULGARIAN FOOD SAFETY AGENCY

✉ Sofia, 1606, "Pencho Slaveikov" blvd. 15A

☎ +359 (0) 2 915 98 20, 📠 +359 (0) 2 954 95 93, www.babh.government.bg

**AN ANNUAL CONTROL PROGRAMME ON SALMONELLA
IN BROILERS
FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2013**

General

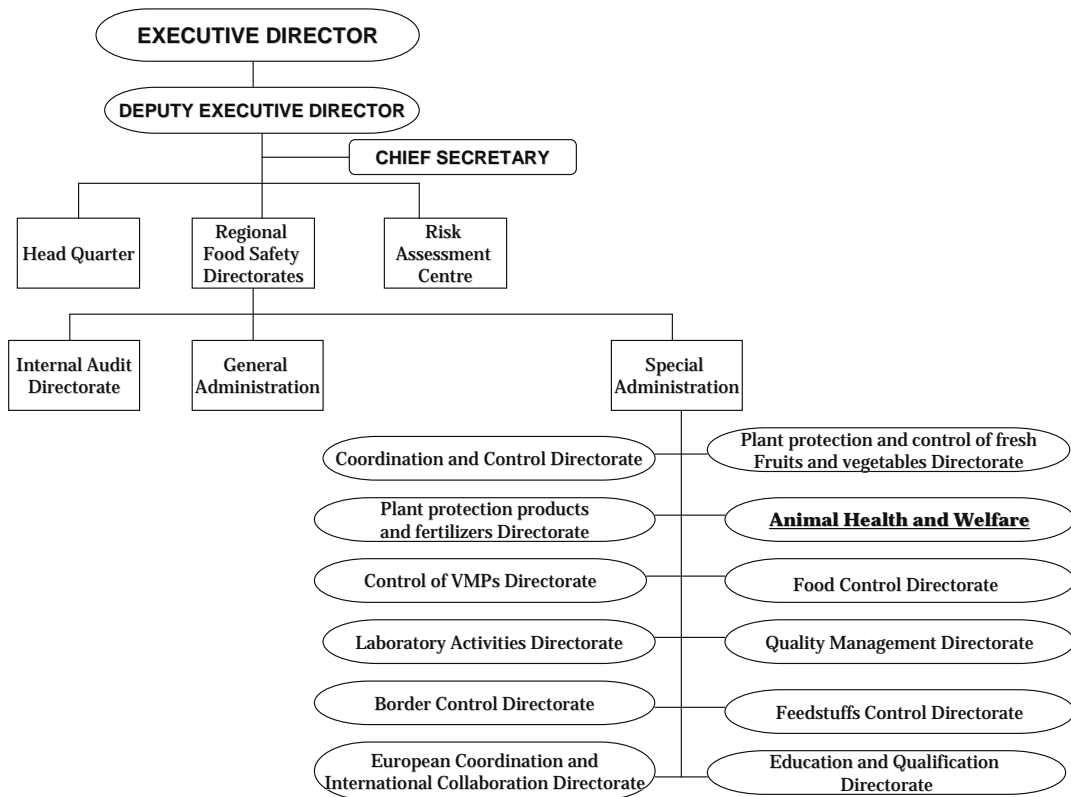
1.1. A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, particularly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

See Part B, point 2.

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

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) is the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

Structure of BFSA



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

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

Laboratories shall meet the following minimum requirements:

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

The samples collected within the National Control Programme are analysed by laboratories accredited for that purpose, designated and approved by BFSA.

As by 31.01.2012 accredited laboratories for Salmonellosis diagnostics are:

A. within the BFSA system:

1. National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics, Sofia;
2. the “Laboratory for bacterial diseases in poultry” at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute, Sofia;
3. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Shumen;
4. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Blagoevgrad;
5. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Varna;
6. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Vratsa;
7. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Haskovo

B. Private laboratories:

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

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

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

Any results shall be considered as **valid** only if compliance with the requirements for testing demonstrated with the **Commission Regulation (EC) No. 200/2012**.

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

All laboratories involved in the programme must participate in proficiency tests. The NRL has to participate regularly in proficiency tests (serotyping and *Salmonella* isolation) organised by the EU Reference Laboratory (EURL) for *Salmonella*. The NRL is responsible for training and organisation of proficiency tests for *Salmonella* isolation for other laboratories involved in the National Control Programme.

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

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

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

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

1.5.1 In accordance with EC Regulation No 200/2012 the Competent Authority will select each year at random at least 10% of holdings with more than 5000 birds. The random selection will take into account the size of holding and geographical distribution. The Competent Authority or its agent will select one flock at random on the holding that is within 3 weeks of going for slaughter. The selected flock will be sampled (two pairs of boot swabs normally) in accordance with the Annex in EC Regulation No 200/2012.

1.5.2 The use of antimicrobials (as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006) will be checked when the official sample is taken. If the flock is under antimicrobial medication for animal health or animal welfare reasons the flock will be sampled again after the period of withdrawal for the product given in its Marketing Authorisation. Flock owners are required to keep records of antimicrobial use and to make these records available.

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

Official Samples Taken from the Feed Used in Poultry Farms

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency performs sampling of feed stuffs as follow:

1. feed sampling done at producers of feed raw materials and wholesale traders in feed raw materials in bulk;
2. feed sampling done at farms.

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

There have not been any positive results identified concerning this indicator.

If a positive result is to be identified, the measures and actions to be undertaken are pursuant to the provision of Article 396, Paragraph 2, Item 5 of the LVA

Official Controls at Other Stages of Food Chain

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

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

Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) are developing their programmes for the checks to be carried out in the sites under their control, these including samples to be taken from food.

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

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

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

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

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

The measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella spp.* have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination are described into the relevant veterinary legislation. Please see point 1.7.

Control measures and notification of positive results

In case of suspicion or conformation of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *S.Typhimurium*(including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) the NRL shall notify immediately the BFSA.

When a meat chicken flock of *Gallus gallus* is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *S.Typhimurium*(including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) the flock will be investigated. The flock is suspected of being infected when *S. Enteritidis* or *S.Typhimurium*(including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) is isolated from a sample of

faeces, or boot swabs, carried out privately or as required by either the operator or the Competent Authority as detailed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2012

Neck skins are sampled at abattoirs under Regulation (EC) No 1441/2007. The potential for cross contamination make the results from abattoir sampling difficult to interpret in relation to a particular flock.

In most cases it will not be possible to carry out an investigation of the birds in the flock from which the Salmonella was isolated as the birds will have been slaughtered shortly after the results become available. A notice may be served by the Competent Authority as necessary requiring the operator to clean and disinfect the building from which the infected flock originated. After cleaning and disinfecting the building the official veterinarian takes swabs from a number of sites in the building and submit them to an approved laboratory to be tested for Salmonella in order to check on the efficiency of the hygiene measures taken.

When a broiler flock is confirmed for the presence of Salmonella enteritidis or S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i):

- ✚ The birds must be destroyed or may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of Salmonella enteritidis and S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

- ✚ The broilers must be slaughtered and used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of Salmonella enteritidis and S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

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

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

Official sampling will be carried out under the control of the Competent Authority in all replacement flocks where the previous flock in a building was positive for S. Enteritidis or S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i). This sampling will take place according to the procedure in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2012.

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

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

- ✓ **COMMISSION REGULATION No 200/2012** of 8 March 2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *S.Typhimurium*(including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) in flocks of broilers as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

2.1. The structure of the production of feed.

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

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

All farmers are obligated to have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

In the past several informative brochures titled: “How to protect our poultry? ; “Six requirements for protection of your poultry” and were distributed to all the 28 Regional Food Safety Directorates of the country and have been provided to the owners of all poultry holdings. This brochure lays down all the measures needed to protect poultry against infection.

The major point for good farmer practices that should be following by the farmers is concern to:

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

2.3. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

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

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

2.4. Registration of farms.





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

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

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

2.5 Record-keeping at farms.

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

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

The number of death birds

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

2.6. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part B

1. Identification of the programme:

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease: infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella spp*

Animal population covered by the programme: Broilers

Request of Community co-financing for: 2013

Contact:

D-r Yordan Voynov

Executive Director

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency

15A "Pencho Slaveikov" blvd.

1606 Sofia, Bulgaria

tel. ++359 2 915 98 20

fax: ++359 2 952 38 35

E-mail: y_voinov@nvms.government.bg

Date sent to the Commission: 30.04.2012

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

During 2011, totally 513 broiler flocks were tested for Salmonella infection with negative results for Salmonella Enteritidis and S.Typhimurium.

The number of positive broiler flocks for other Salmonella serotype is as follow: 3 flocks positive for S. Infantis, 4 flocks positive for S. Livingstone and 5 flocks positive for S. Hadar.

3. Description of the Programme:

The target of the Program is to determine the health status of broilers in Republic of Bulgaria with regard to Salmonella enteritidis and S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5,1 2:i).

The reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5,1 2:i)* in broilers shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of flocks of broilers remaining positive of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5,1 2:i)* to 1 % or less.

4. Measures of the submitted program

4.1. Summary of measures under the program

Duration of the programme: 01.01.2013 -31.12.2013

First year: 2013

X Control

X Testing

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

Last year: 2013

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

4.2 Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme:

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) is the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

4.2.1 Department “Infectious diseases” within Directorate “Animal health and Welfare” at the Headquarters of BFSA has the following responsibilities:

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

4.2.2 At regional level the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) and the heads of departments “Animal health” have the following responsibilities:

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

The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

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

As by 31.01.2012 accredited laboratories for Salmonellosis diagnostics are:

A. within the BFSA system:

1. National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics, Sofia;
2. the "Laboratory for bacterial diseases in poultry" at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute.
3. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Shumen;
4. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Blagoevgrad;
5. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Varna;
6. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Vratsa;
7. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Haskovo

B. Private laboratories:

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

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

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

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

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

All laboratories involved in the programme must participate in proficiency tests. The NRL has to participate regularly in proficiency tests (serotyping and *Salmonella* isolation) organised by the EU Reference Laboratory (EURL) for *Salmonella*. The NRL is responsible for training and organisation of proficiency tests for *Salmonella* isolation for other laboratories involved in the National Control Programme.

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

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

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme:

4.4.1. Notification of the disease:

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

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population:

The National Control Programme will be implemented throughout the Republic of Bulgaria and will apply to all operators with just two exceptions:

- Holdings with capacity of less than 2000 chickens present at any one time, where the operator supplies small quantities direct to the consumer (i.e. farm gate sales) or via local retailers which only supply the final consumer (essentially householders).
- Where all production is for private domestic use only (i.e. the meat is not being sold on the market).

4.4.3 Identification of animals and the registration of holdings:

The Bulgarian Food Safety Agency is the official competent authority for the registration of animal holdings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Record- keeping at farms.

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

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

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

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds: NA

4.4.5 Rules on the movement of animals:

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

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

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

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

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes:

When the sampling of the broiler flock is carried out by the official veterinarian or operator, the “flock” must be considered taking into account its definition according to the Article 2, point 3 (b) of Regulation 2160/2003.

Sampling of Galus galus broiler flocks				
Sampling location	Sampling unit	Sampled by	Sampling time	Type of samples
Holding	Flocks	Food business operator	2-3 weeks before slaughter	2 pairs/ or faecal samples (2 h 75g). Analyses as one pooled sample for one flock Or 1 pair boot swabs and 1 dust samples for one flock.
Holding	Flocks	official control	Once	2 pairs/ or faecal samples (2 h 75g). Analyses as one pooled sample for one flock Or 1 pair boot swabs and 1 dust samples for one flock.
Other reasons for sampling at flock level				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -in case of suspicion for presence of <i>Salmonella Enteritidis</i> or <i>S.Typhimurium</i>(including monophasic <i>S. Typhimurium</i> serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) in the flocks -in all other laying flocks on the holding in case <i>Salmonella Enteritidis</i> or <i>S.Typhimurium</i>(including monophasic <i>S. Typhimurium</i> serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) is detected in one laying flock on the holding; -in any case of suspicion of <i>Salmonella</i> infection when investigating food-borne outbreaks -in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate - in case of clinical signs - in case of suspicion that <i>Salmonella</i> positive feedingsuffs have been delivered to the holding. 				

The own-check samples shall be taken by the owner of the holding or a person authorized by the owner (in most of cases a private vet who has a contract signed with the owner) in accordance with this Programme for control of Salmonella. The official veterinarian responsible for the farm shall provide the training on sampling for the person responsible for the own-check samples.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

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

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

When the samples have been taken from vaccinated poultry, the letter accompanying any such samples to the laboratory must specify the type and time of vaccination. The objective is to ensure proper basis for differentiation between vaccination and field strain in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1177/2006.

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

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

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

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

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

Bio-security measures on holdings:

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

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

http://babh.government.bg/bg/actualno-department-health&article_id=108.html

4.4.9. Measures in case of a positive result:

In case of suspicion or conformation of Salmonella enteritidis or S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5,1 2:i) the NRL shall notify immediately the BFSA.

4.4.9.1 When a meat chicken flock of *Gallus gallus* is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *S.Typhimurium*(including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) the flock will be investigated. The flock is suspected of being infected when *S. Enteritidis* or *S.Typhimurium*(including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) is isolated from a sample of faeces, or boot swabs, carried out privately or as required by either the operator or the Competent Authority as detailed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 646/2007. Neck skins are sampled at abattoirs under Regulation (EC) No 1441/2007. The potential for cross contamination make the results from abattoir sampling difficult to interpret in relation to a particular flock.

In most cases it will not be possible to carry out an investigation of the birds in the flock from which the *Salmonella* was isolated as the birds will have been slaughtered shortly after the results become available. A notice may be served by the Competent Authority as necessary requiring the operator to clean and disinfect the building from which the infected flock originated. After cleaning and disinfecting the building the official veterinarian takes swabs from a number of sites in the building and submit them to an approved laboratory to be tested for *Salmonella* in order to check on the efficiency of the hygiene measures taken.

4.4.9.2 When a broiler flock is confirmed for the presence of *Salmonella* enteritidis or *S.Typhimurium*(including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i):

- ✚ The birds must be destroyed or may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of *Salmonella* enteritidis and *S.Typhimurium*(including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

- ✚ The broilers must be slaughtered and used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of *Salmonella* enteritidis and *S.Typhimurium*(including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

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

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

4.4.9.3 Official sampling will be carried out under the control of the Competent Authority in all replacement flocks where the previous flock in a building was positive for *S. Enteritidis* or *S.Typhimurium*(including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i). This sampling will take place according to the procedure in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2012.

4.4.10. Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

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

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

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

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

4.4.11. Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting:

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency and the 28 Regional Food Safety Directorates are the competent authorities for control of Salmonella.

The current programme is reported in accordance with Commission Decision 2008/940/EC. Two reports are performed: intermediate in July and final for the whole year.

5 Benefits of the programme:

The financing of the 2013 Salmonella control programme shall be financed through the budget of the BFSA.

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

The benefits of the programme:

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

DATA ON HERDS (a)
(one table per disease/species)

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria
Disease (b): Salmonellosis
Animal species: broilers
Reporting period: 01.01.2009- 31.12.2009

Region (c)	Total number of herds (d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked (e)	Number of positive herds (f)	Number of new positive herds (g)	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8 = (7/5)*100$	$9 = (4/3)*100$	$10 = (5/4)*100$	$11 = (6/4)*100$
Republic of Bulgaria	1284	1077	1076	4	0	3	75	99,91	0,371747212	0
Total	1284	1077	1076	4	0	3	75	99,91	0,371747212	0

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria
Disease (b): Salmonellosis
Animal species: broilers
Reporting period: 01.01.2010- 31.12.2010

Region (c)	Total number of herds (d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked (e)	Number of positive herds (f)	Number of new positive herds (g)	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8 = (7/5)*100$	$9 = (4/3)*100$	$10 = (5/4)*100$	$11 = (6/4)*100$
Republic of Bulgaria	1030	1024	997	1	0	0	0,00	97,36	0,10	0,00
Total	1030	1024	997	1	0	0	0,00	97,36	0,10	0,00

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria
Disease (b): Salmonellosis
Animal species: broilers
Reporting period: 01.01.2011- 31.12.2011

Region (c)	Total number of herds (d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked (e)	Number of positive herds (f)	Number of new positive herds (g)	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7/5)*100	9 = (4/3)*100	10 = (5/4)*100	11 = (6/4)*100
Republic of Bulgaria	1867	1867	513	0	0	0	0	27,48	0,00	0,00
Total	1867	1867	513	0	0	0	0	27,48	0,00	0,00

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

(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA ON ANIMALS
(one table per disease/species)

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria
Disease (b): Salmonellosis
Animal species: Broilers
Reporting period: 01.01.2009- 31.012.2009

Region (b)	Total number of animals (c)	Number of animals (d) to be tested under the programme	Number of animals (d) tested	Number of animals tested individually (e)	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered (f)	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 = (4/3)*100	10 = (6/4)*100
Republic of Bulgaria	29556569	22085874	22075874	0	78700	78700	22075874	99,95	0,36
Total	29556569	22085874	22075874	0	78700	78700	22075874	99,95	0,36

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria
Disease (b): Salmonellosis
Animal species: Broilers
Reporting period: 01.01.2010- 31.12.2010

Region (b)	Total number of animals (c)	Number of animals (d) to be tested under the programme	Number of animals (d) tested	Number of animals tested individually (e)	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered (f)	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 = (4/3)*100	10 = (6/4)*100
Republic of Bulgaria	19016348	18916348	17791908	0	1850	1850	0	94,06	0,01
Total	19016348	18916348	17791908	0	1850	1850	0	94,06	0,01

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria
Disease (b): Salmonellosis
Animal species: Broilers
Reporting period: 01.01.2011- 31.12.2011

Region (b)	Total number of animals (c)	Number of animals (d) to be tested under the programme	Number of animals (d) tested	Number of animals tested individually (e)	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered (f)	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 = (4/3)*100	10 = (6/4)*100
Republic of Bulgaria	29277987	29277987	9540145	0	0	0	0	32,58	0,00
Total	29277987	29277987	9540145	0	0	0	0	32,58	0,00

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

DATA ON VACCINATION PROGRAMMES

(one table per disease/species)

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria
 Disease (b): Salmonellosis
 Animal species: Broilers
 Reporting period: 01.01.2009- 31.12.2009

Region (b)	Total number of herds (c)	Total number of animals	Information on young animals vaccination programme				Information on mass vaccination programme				
			Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of adults (d) vaccinated	Number of young (d) animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Republic of Bulgaria	1284	29556569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1284	29556569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria
 Disease (b): Salmonellosis
 Animal species: Broilers
 Reporting period: 01.01.2010- 31.12.2010

Region (b)	Total number of herds (c)	Total number of animals	Information on young animals vaccination programme				Information on mass vaccination programme				
			Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of adults (d) vaccinated	Number of young (d) animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Republic of Bulgaria	1030	19016348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1030	19016348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria
Disease (b): Salmonellosis
Animal species: Broilers
Reporting period: 01.01.2010- 31.12.2010

Region (b)	Total number of herds (c)	Total number of animals	Information on young animals vaccination programme				Information on mass vaccination programme				
			Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds vaccinated	Number of adults (d) vaccinated	Number of young (d) animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Republic of Bulgaria	1866	29277987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1866	29277987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

**DATA ON ZOO NOTIC SALMONELLA
FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT**

Member state: Republic of Bulgaria

Salmonella serotypes: S. Enteritidis; S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/1 2:i);

Animal species: Broilers

Year: 2009

Region	Total number of flocks	total number of animals	total number of flocks under the programme	total number of animals under the programme	number of flocks checked	number of positive flocks		number of flocks depopulated		number or kg		quantity of eggs destroyed ()		quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg.)	
						serotypes targeted in the control programme	other serotypes	serotypes targeted in the control programme	other serotypes	serotypes targeted in the control programme	other serotypes	serotypes targeted in the control programme	other serotypes	serotypes targeted in the control programme	other serotypes
Republic of Bulgaria	1284	29556569	1077	22085874	1076	4	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1284	29556569	1077	22085874	1076	4	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2010

Region	Total number of flocks	total number of animals	total number of flocks under the programme	total number of animals under the programme	number of flocks checked	number of positive flocks		number of flocks depopulated		number or kg		quantity of eggs destroyed ()		quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg.)	
						serotypes targeted in the control programme	other serotypes	serotypes targeted in the control programme	other serotypes	serotypes targeted in the control programme	other serotypes	serotypes targeted in the control programme	other serotypes	serotypes targeted in the control programme	other serotypes
Republic of Bulgaria	1030	19016348	1024	18916348	997	1	14	0	0	1850	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1030	19016348	1024	18916348	997	1	14	1	0	1850	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2011

Region	Total number of flocks	total number of animals	total number of flocks under the programme	total number of animals under the programme	number of flocks checked	number of positive flocks		number of flocks depopulated		number or kg		quantity of eggs destroyed ()		quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg.)	
						serotypes targeted in the control programme	other serotypes	serotypes targeted in the control programme	other serotypes	serotypes targeted in the control programme	other serotypes	serotypes targeted in the control programme	other serotypes	serotypes targeted in the control programme	other serotypes
Republic of Bulgaria	1867	29277987	1867	29277987	513	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1867	29277987	1867	29277987	513	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks (1)

Year: 2013

Animal species: Broilers

Situation on date: 31.12.2011

Disease/infection (a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked (d)	Number of flocks (e) expected to be positive (a)	Number of flocks expected to be depopulated (a)	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) (a)	Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)
Republic of Bulgaria	Broilers	1867	29277987	1867	29277987	600	2	2	12 000	12 000	-

7.2.1 Information about the use of vaccines in the frame of the technical multi-annual control programme

Please see point 4.4.7.

No broiler flocks have been vaccinated against Salmonella up to now in Republic of Bulgaria

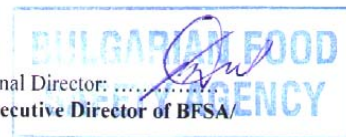
8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

The measures asked for co-financing are fundable according to current national rules

Costs related to official analysis:	Specification	Number of units for 2013	Unitary cost in euro for 2013	Total amount in euro for 2013	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Bacteriological tests	600	4	2400	yes
	Serotyping	50	5	250	yes
1.2. Cost of sampling		600	1	600	yes
1.3. Other costs- collection and transport of samples to the laboratory		600	1	600	yes
2. Vaccination or treatment					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment					
2.2. Distribution costs					
2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation of animals				30 000	Yes
3.2. Transport costs					
3.3. Destruction costs					
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
3.5. Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)					
4. Cleaning and disinfection				1 000	yes
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					
7. Other costs					
Total:				34 850	Yes

Total amount requested for the programme for 2013: -34 850 Euro.

Name and signature of operational Director:
 Dr.Yordan Voynov, Executive Director of BFSA/



Date: 30.04.2012

Annex 1

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

Letter No.of200...

TO:
(Laboratory Name)

Town of:

Hereby, we send you: pieces of samples(..... № units)

Samples identification:
.....
(building №, or any other identification)

The request is that these samples will be tested for Salmonella within implementation of surveillance programmes.

Type of Samples:
(boot tampons, gauze socks, dust sample, fresh faeces, hatcher basket, death birds, or others)

Samples are taken under the self control.

Owned by:
(name of the farm owner/ name of the Sole Trader or the legal person concerned)

Address:

Town (village):

Adm. District:

Animal Holding of Registry No. BG

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Birds species:

Breeding flocks for eggs: day-old rearing
 production parent elite

Breeding flocks for meat: day-old rearing
 production parent elite

Laying hens: day-old rearing
 production

Broilers: day-old for slaughter

Turkeys: breeding fattening

Other birds:

Maximal Capacity:(number of poultry)

Number of poultry present in the farm /holding/ at time of sampling:
(number of poultry)

Number of Flocks:

Fallen poultry:(number of poultry)

Additional Information

Vaccination against Salmonella performed on:

.....(date of vaccination)

Vaccine used:

Live Inactivated
(name of vaccine used, batch number, best before date)

Holding status with regard to Salmonella:

.....
(positive/ negative)

NOTES:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Time and Date of Sampling:

.....

Owner of the poultry / person authorised by her/him:

.....

.....

(three names)

Signature:

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

Letter No.of200...

TO:
(Laboratory Name)

Town of:

Hereby, we send you: pieces of samples(..... № units

Samples identification:
.....
(building №, or any other identification)

The request is that these samples will be tested for Salmonella within implementation of surveillance programmes.

Type of Samples:
(boot tampons, gauze socks, dust sample, fresh faeces, hatcher basket, death birds, or others)

Samples are taken under the official control.

Owned by:
(name of the farm owner/ name of the Sole Trader or the legal person concerned)

Address:

Town (village):

Adm. District:

Animal Holding of Registry No. BG

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Birds species:

Breeding flocks for eggs: day-old rearing
 production parent elite

Breeding flocks for meat: day-old rearing
 production parent elite

Laying hens: day-old rearing
 production

Broilers: day-old for slaughter

Turkeys: breeding fattening

Other birds:

Maximal Capacity:(number of poultry)

Number of poultry present in the farm /holding/ at time of sampling:
(number of poultry)

Number of Flocks:

Fallen poultry:(number of poultry)

Additional Information

Vaccination against Salmonella performed on:

.....(date of vaccination)

Vaccine used:

Live Inactivated
(name of vaccine used, batch number, best before date)

Holding status with regard to Salmonella:

.....
(positive/ negative)

NOTES:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Time and Date of Sampling:

.....

Sampling veterinarian:

.....
.....
(three names)

Signature:



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

BULGARIAN FOOD SAFETY AGENCY

✉ Sofia, 1606, "Pencho Slaveikov" blvd. 15A

☎ +359 (0) 2 915 98 20, 📠 +359 (0) 2 954 95 93, www.babh.government.bg

**AN ANNUAL CONTROL PROGRAMME ON SALMONELLA
IN TURKEY FLOCKS
FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2013**

Part A: 1. General

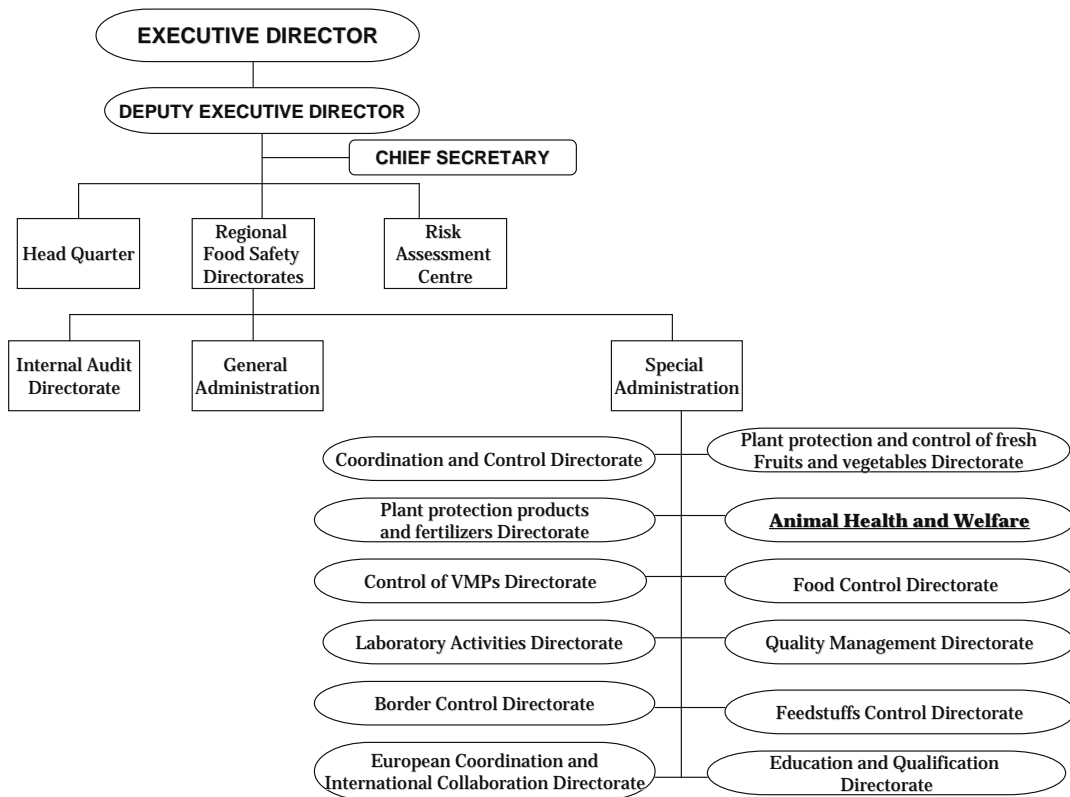
A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, particularly highlighting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

See Part B, point 2.

🚩 The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities.

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) is the competent authorities for control of Salmonella and their zoonotic agents.

Structure of BFSA



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

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

As by 31.01.2012 accredited laboratories for Salmonellosis diagnostics are:

A. within the BFSA system:

1. National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics, Sofia;
2. the "Laboratory for bacterial diseases in poultry" at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute, Sofia;
3. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Shumen;
4. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Blagoevgrad;
5. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Varna;
6. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Vratsa;
7. the testing "Laboratory Diagnostic Control" (LDC) Laboratory at the "Animal Health" (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Haskovo

B. Private laboratories:

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

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

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

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

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

All laboratories involved in the programme must participate in proficiency tests. The NRL has to participate regularly in proficiency tests (serotyping and *Salmonella* isolation) organised by the EU Reference Laboratory (EURL) for *Salmonella*. The NRL is responsible for training and organisation of proficiency tests for *Salmonella* isolation for other laboratories involved in the National Control Programme.

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

1.4.1 A national Salmonella control programme will be implemented to comply with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Regulation (EC) No 584/2008.

1.4.2 All flocks of 250 or more breeding turkeys and all fattening turkeys will be included in the National Control Programme unless exempted in Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 under Article 1.3, i.e. birds produced for private domestic consumption, or where there is direct supply of small quantities of products to the final consumer or to local retail establishments directly supplying the primary products to the final consumer.

1.4.3 Operators will be required to implement the sampling programme in the Annex to Regulation (EC) 584/2008 and Regulation (EC) 200/2010. For convenience the ‘Sampling protocol’ is repeated in Annex 2.

For fattening turkeys at least two pairs of boot sock/swabs, or one pair of boot sock/swabs and a dust sample will be taken by the operator within the period of three weeks before the birds are due for slaughter. Where possible, the samples will be taken in sufficient time for the laboratory results to be known before the birds are transported to the slaughter- house. Turkeys are generally slaughtered at 24 weeks, however all year round production (AYR) systems may slaughter female turkeys at 20 weeks of age or earlier.

For breeding turkeys, samples for the detection of Salmonella will be taken from rearing turkey breeding flocks at day-old, at four weeks of age and two weeks before moving to the laying phase or laying unit. In adult breeding flocks, samples shall be taken at least every third week during the laying period at the holding or at the hatchery. The samples in adult breeding flocks shall be taken in accordance with the provisions laid down in point 2.2. of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

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

1.4.5 Sampling to verify the achievement of the target will be as detailed in ‘Sampling protocol’ in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 584/2008.

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

The measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella spp.* have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination are described into the relevant veterinary legislation :

✚ **COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 584/2008** of 20 June 2008 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and S.Typhimurium in turkeys.

✚ **COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 213/2009** of 18 March 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 as regards the control and testing of *Salmonella* in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and turkeys.

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

✚ **REGULATION (EC) No 2160/2003** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

2.1. The structure of the production of feed.

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

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

All farmers are obligated to have their individual Guidelines for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

In the past several informative brochures titled: “How to protect our poultry? ; “Six requirements for protection of your poultry” and were distributed to all the 28 Regional Food Safety Directorates of the country and have been provided to the owners of all poultry holdings. This brochure lays down all the measures needed to protect poultry against infection.

The major point for good farmer practices that should be following by the farmers is concern to:

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

2.3. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

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

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

2.4. Registration of farms.



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

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

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

2.5 Record-keeping at farms.

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

-  Total number of birds in the holding
-  The new entered birds

- ✚ The birds for slaughtering.
- ✚ The birds for sale
- ✚ The number of death birds

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

2.6. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part B:

1. Programme Identification:

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Infectious Disease: Salmonellosis

Animal population covered by the programme: turkeys

Request of Community co-financing for: 2013

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

Contact:

D-r Yordan Voynov

Executive Director

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency

15A "Pencho Slaveikov" blvd.

1606 Sofia, Bulgaria

tel. ++359 2 915 98 20

fax: ++359 2 952 38 35

E-mail: y_voinov@nvms.government.bg

Date sent to the Commission: 30.04.2012

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

The programme has been implemented on the territory of the whole country.

In 2007 a baseline survey on the prevalence of *Salmonella* in turkeys was carried out in the country. The study showed negative results for presence of Salmonella in turkey.

In 2008 a sampling for Salmonella in turkey flocks in the country was required according to the State prophylactic programme.

The data on the evolution of the disease is presented on the table:

Year	Flocks covered under the programme	Number of samples	Number of positive flocks
2008	12	36	0
2009	4	4	0
2010	2	2	0
2011	3	3	0

3. Description of the Programme:

The objective of this Programme is to identify the health status of turkeys in Bulgaria with regards to Salmonella Enteritidis and S.Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5,1 2:i). The target to be reached is defined as achieving the percentage of positive flocks with respect to these two causative agents as:

- a) 1% or less in fattening turkey till 31.12.2013;
- b) 1% or less in breeding turkey till 31.12.2013.

4. Measures for the Implementation of the Programme

4.1. Summary of the measures applied

Duration of the Programme: 01.01.2013 - 31.12.2013

First Year: 2013

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

Deadline: 2013

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

4.2 Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme:

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency is the competent authorities responsible for implementation of the Programme for control of Salmonellosis and other infectious agents causing zoonoses.

4.2.1 Department “Infectious diseases” within Directorate “Animal health and Welfare” at the Headquarters of BFSA has the following responsibilities:

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

4.2.2 At regional level the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) and the heads of departments “Animal health” have the following responsibilities:

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

3. To summarize the data on positive animals.
4. To summarize the data on the salmonella surveillance costs incurred at regional level.
5. To keep a register in the database of all holdings with laying hens.
6. To send annual reports containing the data referred to in points 1-6 to Directorate “Animal health and welfare” at BFSA.

The municipal veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

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

The samples collected within the National Control Programme are analysed by laboratories accredited for that purpose, designated and approved by BFSA.

As by 31.01.2012 accredited laboratories for Salmonellosis diagnostics are:

A. within the BFSA system:

1. National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis diagnostics, Sofia (NRL);
2. the “Laboratory for bacterial diseases in poultry” at the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Institute, Sofia;
3. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Shumen;
4. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Blagoevgrad;
5. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Varna;
6. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Vratsa;
7. the testing “Laboratory Diagnostic Control” (LDC) Laboratory at the “Animal Health” (AH) Department with the Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) of Haskovo

B. Private laboratories:

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

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

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

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

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

All laboratories involved in the programme must participate in proficiency tests. The NRL has to participate regularly in proficiency tests (serotyping and *Salmonella* isolation) organised by the EU Reference Laboratory (EURL) for *Salmonella*. The NRL is responsible for training and organisation of proficiency tests for *Salmonella* isolation for other laboratories involved in the National Control Programme.

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

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

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme:

4.4.1. Notification of the disease:

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

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population:

All flocks of 250 or more breeding turkeys and all fattening turkeys are included in the National Control Programme unless exempted in Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 under Article 1.3, i.e. birds produced for private domestic consumption, or where there is direct supply of small quantities of products to the final consumer or to local retail establishments directly supplying the primary products to the final consumer.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and the registration of holdings:

The Bulgarian Food Safety Agency is the official competent authority for the registration of animal holdings.

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

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

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

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

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

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






The register contains the following information:

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

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

Record- keeping at farms.

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

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

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

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds: NA

4.4.5 Rules on the movement of animals:

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

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

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

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

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes:

Frequency of sampling

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

Official Samples Taken from the Feed Used in Poultry Farms

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency performs sampling of feed stuffs as follow:

1. feed sampling done at producers of feed raw materials and wholesale traders in feed raw materials in bulk;
2. feed sampling done at farms.

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

There have not been any positive results identified concerning this indicator.

If a positive result is to be identified, the measures and actions to be undertaken are pursuant to the provision of Article 396, Paragraph 2, Item 5 of the LVA

Official Controls at Other Stages of Food Chain

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

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

Regional Food Safety Department (RFSD) are developing their programmes for the checks to be carried out in the sites under their control, these including samples to be taken from food.

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

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

The vaccination of the flock against *Salmonella* has to be carried out according to the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella*.

The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against *Salmonella* with a product which has a marketing

authorisation in line with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006 .Vaccination may only be used as a preventative measure; it is not an alternative to the requirements in Annex II C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella*.

Antimicrobial treatment **may not be used for the control of *Salmonella*** in the national control programme except within the limits set by Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006.

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

Bio-security measures applied in poultry farms

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

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

http://babh.government.bg/bg/actualno-department-health&article_id=108.html

4.4.9. Measures in case of a positive result:

In case of suspicion or conformation of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *S.Typhimurium*(including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5/,1 2:i) the NRL shall notify immediately the BFSA. The positive result for target serovars confirmed by NRL is a condition to declare a flock as a positive for target serovars of the control programme

When a turkey flock is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *S.Typhimurium* the flock will be investigated. The flock shall be placed under official control by the Competent Authority in order to protect public health.

The flock is suspected of being infected when *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated from samples, carried out privately or as required by either the operator or the Competent Authority as detailed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 584/2008.

In case of suspicion for infection the Competent Authority takes the following measures:

- prohibition of birds and eggs movement
- epidemiological investigations
- immediately take additional samples for conformation of infection (in case of suspected flocks by own-check sampling or in exceptional cases)
- check the records keeping at the farms and bio-security measures,
- take feed and water samples,
- traceability of production to 10-15 days back. All production on the market must to be placed under restrictive measures as far as possibly.

Fattening turkeys:

When *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is detected in a flock of fattening turkeys, sampling by the Competent Authority will take place in all flocks on the holding in circumstances as laid out in Regulation (EC) No 584/2008.

When a fattening flock is positive for *Salmonella* in the samples taken during the period 3 weeks before slaughter the food business operator for the abattoir where the birds are to be slaughtered should be informed so that arrangements can be made to take measures to reduce the possibility of cross-contamination of other batches, for example arranging slaughter to take place at the end of the day, or before a break, etc.

Breeding Turkeys

When a breeding turkey flock is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5,1 2:i), they will be subject to controls as laid out in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Community legislation on food hygiene. This applies to breeding flocks from day old through to end of production.

Sampling by the Competent Authority will be carried out on all flocks on holdings in case of detection of *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic *S. Typhimurium* serotype with antigenic formula 1,4/5,1 2:i) from samples taken at the hatchery by food business operators or within the frame of official controls, to investigate the origin of infection. Official sampling will be carried out on all holdings/hatcheries where *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* was detected during the previous 12 months as part of the framework of annual official sampling to be carried out under the control of the Competent Authority. This sampling will take place according to the procedure in point 2.2. of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

4.4.10. Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

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

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

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

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

4.4.11. Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting:

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency and the 28 Regional Food Safety Departments are the competent authorities for control of *Salmonella*.

The current programme is reported in accordance with Commission Decision 2008/940/EC. Two reports are performed: intermediate in July and final for the whole year.\

5 Benefits of the programme:

The financing of the 2013 Salmonella control programme shall be financed through the budget of the BFSA.

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

The benefits of the programme:

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

6.1.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2009

Animal species: Fattening turkeys:

Situation on date: 31.12.2009

Disease/infection (a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive (e) flocks (a)	Number of flocks depopulated (a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)
Varna	fattening flocks	1		1		1	0	0	0	0	0
Vratsa	fattening flocks	8	12500	8	12500	8	0	0	0	0	0
Stara Zagora	fattening flocks	2	12 000	2	12 000	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totally		11		11		11	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2010

Animal species: Fattening turkeys:

Situation on date: 31.12.2010

Disease/infection (a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive (e) flocks (a)	Number of flocks depopulated (a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)
Varna	fattening flocks	1	1500	1	1500	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totally		1	1500	1	1500	1	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2009

Animal species: Breeding turkeys:

Situation on date: 31.12.2009

Disease/infection (a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive (e) flocks (a)	Number of flocks depopulated (a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)
Stara Zagora	breeding flocks	1	5 000	1	5 000	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totally		1		1		1	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2010

Animal species: Breeding turkeys:

Situation on date: 31.12.2010

Disease/infection (a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive (e) flocks (a)	Number of flocks depopulated (a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)
Stara Zagora	breeding flocks	1	2 000	1	2 000	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totally		1	2 000	1	2 000	1	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2011

Animal species: turkeys:
 Reporting period :01.01.2011- 31.12.2011
 Disease/infection (a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (d)	Number of positive (e) flocks (a)	Number of flocks depopulated (a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)
Stara Zagora	breeding flocks	2	2000	2	2000	2	0	0	0	0,00	0,00
Stara Zagora	Fattening flocks	1	7000	1	7000	0	0	0	0	0,00	0,00
Totally		3	9 000	3	9 000	2	0	0	0	0	0

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks (1)
 Year: 2013
 Animal species: turkey flocks
 Situation on date: 31.12.2011
 Disease/infection (a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock (b)	Total number of flocks (c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked (d)	Number of flocks (e) expected to be positive (a)	Number of flocks expected to be depopulated (a)	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) (a)	Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (a)
Stara Zagora	breeding flocks	2	2000	2	2000	2	1	1	2000	1000	0,00
Stara Zagora	Fattening flocks	2	14000	2	14000	2	0	0	0	0	0,00
Totally		4	16 000	4	16 000	4	1	1	2000	1000	0

7.2.1 Information about the use of vaccines in the frame of the technical multi-annual control programme

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

In the official register of veterinary medicine products there are registered and approved vaccines for *Salmonella* spp. for birds. The owners of the holdings could use only the approved by BFSA vaccines in the way indicate by the official veterinarian responsible for the poultry holdings. The type of used vaccine, the doses, and the relevant scheme shall be approved by the CA.

When the samples have been taken from vaccinated poultry, the letter accompanying any such samples to the laboratory must specify the type and time of vaccination. The objective is to ensure proper basis for differentiation between vaccination and field strain in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1177/2006.

The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against *Salmonella* with a product which has a marketing authorisation in your country and complies with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006 for specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella*.

Vaccination may only be used as a preventative measure; and it is not an alternative to the requirements in Annex II.C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Vaccination against *Salmonella* in poultry is not included in the frame of the programme for control of *Salmonella*. The RFSDs maintains a records with the farm in which the poultry have been vaccinated against *Salmonella* during the implementation of the control programmes.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES TO BE TAKEN FOR TESTING FOR SALMONELLOSES IN 2013

Administrative District	Number of fattening turkey flocks	Number of samples for official control	Number of turkey-breeder farms	Number of samples for official control	Number of hatcheries	Number of samples for official control
Stara Zagora	2	2	2	10	1	5
Sub-total:	2	2	2	10	1	5
Confirmation samples:		0		2		1
TOTAL:		2		12		6

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for the period 01.01.2013 - 30.12.2013

The measures asked for co-financing are fundable according to current national rules.

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units for 2012	Unitary cost in euro for 2012	Total amount in euro for 2012	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Bacteriological I tests	20	4	80	yes
	Serotyping	5	5	25	yes
1.2. Cost of sampling		20	1	20	yes
1.3. Other costs-collection and transport of samples to the laboratory		20	1	20	yes
2. Vaccination or treatment					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment					
2.2. Distribution costs					
2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation of animals				10 000	Yes
3.2. Transport costs					
3.3. Destruction costs					
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
3.5. Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching					

eggs, etc)					
4. Cleaning and disinfection				1 000	yes
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					
7. Other costs					
Total:				11 145	Yes

Total amount requested for the programme for 2013: -11 145 Euro.

Name and signature of operational Director:

, Dr.Yordan Voynov, Executive Director of BFSA/



Date: 30.04.2012

Annex 1

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

Letter No.of200...

TO:
(Laboratory Name)

Town of:

Hereby, we send you: pieces of samples(..... № units)

Samples identification:

.....
(building №, or any other identification)

The request is that these samples will be tested for Salmonella within implementation of surveillance programmes.

Type of Samples:

(boot tampons, gauze socks, dust sample, fresh faeces, hatcher basket, death birds, or others)

Samples are taken under the self control.

Owned by:

(name of the farm owner/ name of the Sole Trader or the legal person concerned)

Address:

Town (village):

Adm. District:

Animal Holding of Registry No. BG

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Birds species:

Breeding flocks for eggs: day-old rearing
 production parent elite

Breeding flocks for meat: day-old rearing
 production parent elite

Laying hens: day-old rearing
 production

Broilers: day-old for slaughter

Turkeys: breeding fattening

Other birds:

Maximal Capacity:(number of poultry)

Number of poultry present in the farm /holding/ at time of sampling:
(number of poultry)

Number of Flocks:

Fallen poultry:(number of poultry)

Additional Information

Vaccination against Salmonella performed on:

.....(date of vaccination)

Vaccine used:

Live Inactivated
(name of vaccine used, batch number, best before date)

Holding status with regard to Salmonella:

.....
(positive/ negative)

NOTES:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Time and Date of Sampling:

.....

Owner of the poultry / person authorised by her/him:

.....
.....

(three names)

Signature:

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

Letter No.of200...

TO:
(Laboratory Name)

Town of:

Hereby, we send you: pieces of samples(..... № units

Samples identification:

.....
(building №, or any other identification)

Type of Samples:

(boot tampons, gauze socks, dust sample, fresh faeces, hatcher basket, death birds, or others)

Owned by:

(name of the farm owner/ name of the Sole Trader or the legal person concerned)

Address:

Town (village):

Adm. District:

Animal Holding of Registry No. BG

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Birds species:

Breeding flocks for eggs: day-old rearing
 production parent elite

Breeding flocks for meat: day-old rearing
 production parent elite

Laying hens: day-old rearing
 production

Broilers: day-old for slaughter

Turkeys: breeding fattening

Other birds:

Maximal Capacity:(number of poultry)

**Number of poultry present in the farm /holding/ at time of
sampling:**

(number of poultry)

Number of Flocks:

Fallen poultry:(number of poultry)

The request is that these samples will be tested for Salmonella within implementation of surveillance programmes.

Samples are taken under the official control.

Additional Information

Vaccination against Salmonella performed on:
.....(date of vaccination)

Vaccine used:

Live Inactivated
(name of vaccine used, batch number, best before date)

Holding status with regard to Salmonella:

.....
(positive/ negative)

NOTES:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Time and Date of Sampling:
.....

Sampling veterinarian:

.....
.....

(three names)

Signature: