



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex II: Control programme – Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in certain poultry populations

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Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : LATVIJA

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

1. Contact data

Name Phone

Email Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date

12/05/2022 11:34:12

Submission Number

1652344453083-18161



Breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*

A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

1. The **aim of the programme** is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce to 1% or less the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* remaining positive for the target *Salmonella* serovars: *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE), Typhimurium (ST)(including the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-), Hadar (SH), Infantis (SI) and Virchow (SV).

For a MS with less than 100 adult breeding flocks of *Galus gallus* the target is to have no more than one such flock remaining positive for the relevant *Salmonella* serovars per year.

yes

no

If no please explain.

2. The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the Member State.

yes

no

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

If no please explain.

3. Flocks subject to the programme

	Total number of flocks of breeders in the MS	Number of flocks with at least 250 adult breeders	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	32		32	0
Adult flocks	40	40	40	40
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the hatchery		40	40	40
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the holding		40	40	40

NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

At the moment we have one broiler breeder holding. According to zoonotic salmonella self-control plan of our breeder establishment – sampling for all adult breeding flocks take place at the holding and additionally at the hatchery also.

4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the food business operator and the laboratory performing the analyses.

yes

no

If no please explain.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

yes

no

If no please explain. if yes, describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy

According to requirements of Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 291 (9 June 2015) "Regulation on biosecurity measures in the holdings", animal owner/keeper is responsible for elaboration of biosecurity measures plan and its enforcement in the holding.

The following bio-security measures are recommended:

- 1) All in-all out;
- 2) Appropriate poultry keeping system to poultry species and category;
- 3) Control of staff, visitors and vehicles;
- 4) Vermin, feral animal and insect control;
- 5) Control of feed and water supply; litter supply and disposal as well as;
- 6) Appropriate cleaning and disinfection measures of equipment, buildings, vehicles adequate of poultry keeping technology;
- 7) Control of domestic animals on site (pets and other animals, including livestock, must be kept away from poultry houses and service buildings);
- 8) Control of hygiene of animal transporting.

In accordance with Cabinet Regulation No. 199 of 1 April 2021 "Regulations for Compensation for Losses Caused by an Infectious Disease or Epizootic Outbreak of an Animal Under State Supervision", the Food and Veterinary Service shall indicate if requirements of the normative acts have been violated. We have separate normative act on biosafety, so if the requirements of this act are violated, then this must be indicated in the request for compensation. And accordingly, it can affect the cost of compensation or the amount of the compensation payment.

6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators :

Samples at the initiative of the FBOs will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

- a. Rearing flocks: day-old chicks, four-week-old birds, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- b. Adults breeding flocks: depending if the MS achieved the EU target for more than 2 years

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Every second week during the laying period (at the holding and at the hatchery)

Every three weeks during the laying period at the holding.
Sampling frequency remains at every 2nd week at the hatchery.
(derogation of point 2.1.1 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010)

Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples

All poultry flocks included in the programme are subjected to monitoring by veterinarians. Monitoring of flocks also includes schemes for taking own samples by veterinarians.

As soon as it is necessary revert to a two-week testing interval will be adjusted by the National Salmonella Program. As the National Salmonella Program is developed and approved by the FVS, the necessary changes can be made as needed.

7. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010

yes

no

If no please explain.

8. Specific requirements laid down in Annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant (i.e. due to the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-), all birds of infected rearing or adult flocks are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and all eggs are destroyed or heat treated):

yes

no

If no please explain. Indicate also if birds are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and if eggs are destroyed or heat treated.

In case of positive laboratory testing result State veterinary inspector shall specify the measures that are to be taken on the affected holding and/or hatchery according to the 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 Annex II part C.

1. Measures to be taken in affected breeding poultry house:

- place additional disinfectant mats at the entrance and exit of the house and other farm buildings;

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

- prohibit the taking in and removal of birds from an affected house and/or holding;
- control the movement of people who tend poultry;
- take samples (bedding, feeding stuffs, water, dust, faecal samples, surface rinses) for laboratory testing to determine the possible paths and sources of infection;
- bacteriological testing of dead birds;
- destroy dead birds using methods that reduce the risk of agents being spread where possible;
- non - incubated eggs must be destroyed. However, such eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene;
- transfer and slaughter adult breeding poultry separately from other poultry;
- adult birds must be slaughtered so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.
- day - old chicks or pullets must be destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella;
- the house and surrounding area, as well as vehicles, equipment and other materials that may be contaminated with disease agents are cleaned, washed and disinfected under the supervision of an authorised veterinarian or state veterinary officer;
- feeding stuffs, bedding and other materials that may be contaminated with disease agents are disinfected under the supervision of veterinarian or state veterinary inspector; manure are disinfected or subjected to biothermic treatment;
- the destruction or processing of eggs, as well as the slaughter and destruction of birds is documented;
- antimicrobials shall not be used, except circumstances referred in Article 2 of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 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;
- measures are taken to control pests and rodents.

2. Measures to be taken in the hatchery:

- take samples (dust or feathers, water, meconia, dead embryos, day-old chick corpses, rinses from crates used to transport chicks, surface rinses from eggs, equipment and hatcheries) for laboratory testing, in order to determine the possible paths and sources of infection;
- control the movement of people;
- hatching eggs from infected breeding poultry flocks are destroyed using methods that reduce the risk of agents being spread where possible;
- immediate investigation of the chicks taken out on the presence of the salmonellosis agents;
- the hatchery and surrounding area, as well as vehicles, equipment and other materials that may be contaminated with disease agents are cleaned, washed and disinfected under the supervision of veterinarian or state veterinary inspector;
- measures are taken to control pests and rodents.

III Lifting of restrictions:

Restrictions are lifted by a State veterinary inspector after the above measures have been taken and following receipt of a negative laboratory test results, by inspecting samples of surface swabs (*Enterococcus* spp., *E. coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonella* spp.) from the holding and/or hatchery following final disinfection.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

9. Please describe the measures that shall be implemented in a flock (rearing and adult) where **Salmonella Hadar, Infantis or Virchow is detected**:

(max. 32000 chars) :

See measures under point 8.

10.If birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant **EU microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g:

Measures implemented by the FBO (farm level)

Birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered. Poultry are transferred and slaughtered away from other poultry and products from these birds may be used following heat treatment that ensures the inactivation of salmonellosis agents. Please look at measures under point 8. Salmonella test is a part of the food chain information for broiler breeding flocks dispatched to the slaughterhouse. Information on Salmonella test is included in the food chain information document according to section III of Annex II of Regulation 853/2004.

Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)

Birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered. Poultry are transferred and slaughtered away from other poultry and products from these birds may be used following heat treatment that ensures the inactivation of salmonellosis agents. Following - additional cleaning and disinfection will be implemented.

Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

Regarding measures by the CA at farm, please see measures under point 8. Regarding measures by the CA at slaughterhouse, it will be in according with requirements of Regulation 2073/2003.

11. Laboratories in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 standard and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

yes

no

If no please explain.

12. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. '*Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. -- Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage*'.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme.

yes

no

If yes, please describe the alternative method(s) used.

Official detection method – EN ISO 6579-1.

For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140 may be used.

yes

no

If no please explain. If timelimits are exceeded, please indicate what is done.

According to requirements of the Cabinet of Ministers No 90 "Procedures for supervising and exchange of information on infectious diseases that affect both animals and people" (31 January 2012) requirements, FVS approve FBO laboratories for zoonotic salmonella control programme if they meet the following criteria:

- 1) they are accredited by a national accreditation system LATAK in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 standard,
- 2) they use official control method – EN/ISO 6579-1 and it is accredited,

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

3) they participate in collaborative testing organised or coordinated by the national reference laboratory
Official samples for testing are sent to national reference laboratory "BIOR" only.

13. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 3.1.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 48 hours following receipt and within 96 hours after sampling.

yes

no

If no please explain.

In case when time limit for the arrival of the sample at the laboratory is exceeded the sample is rejected.

14. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

1. Concern to official feed control: feed control system for microbiological criteria is part of annual „Animal Feed Surveillance Program. Sampling Plan for specific year“

2. Feed sampling for Salmonella spp. tests is divided in 2 parts:

- 1) Surveillance in farms (primary production),
- 2) Surveillance of feed operators (feed chain – HACCP principles - including biological hazards- implemented).

3. Annual Animal Feed Surveillance program included (prepared by FVS):

- Legislation
- Guidelines for sampling (risk based)
- Frequency of taking feed samples and sending samples to laboratory („BIOR“) in each Territorial unit;
- Guidelines for inspectors for reacting on Salmonella spp. positive samples concerning feed operators;
- Guidelines for inspectors for evaluating test results, writing test reports and sending test reports to Feed operators.

4. There is national legislation in force for evaluation Salmonella spp. in animal feed:

- Regulation of Cabinet of Minister (Nr.1111 (29.09.2009.) about undesirable substances in feed, and Salmonella spp. is prohibited in all types of feed (point 1, Annex);
- Regulation of Cabinet of Minister (Nr.1591 (22.12.2009.) about sampling animal feed for microbiological testing (n=5; n=100g).

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In accordance with Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1111 from September 29, 2009 "Provisions on prohibited substances in feed and feed materials and feed safety requirements" a person involved in the feed business shall inform the Food and Veterinary Service of any case where it is suspected that feed contamination:

1. exceeds the maximum permissible levels of pollution specified in Annex I to Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and in the Annex to this Regulation (according to point 1 of Annex of above mentioned Regulation Salmonella spp. is not allowed in 25 grams of feed).
2. may pose a serious risk to human or animal health or the environment.

If the results of the tests confirm the contamination of feed and it poses a danger to human or animal health or the environment:

1. the Food and Veterinary Service shall determine the type of processing or destruction of contaminated feed.
2. a person involved in the circulation of feed, without causing damage to animal or human health or the environment, shall clean, process or destroy the contaminated feed.

15. Official controls at holding, flock and hatchery level

- a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official checks on the hygiene provisions (Annex I to Regulation 852) in breeding hens' establishments are carried out annually. There is a unified procedure (KR.10.P.186 "Methodological guidelines on the inspections of animals and holdings") covering all checks on all species of productive animals (including poultry) at farm level. The hygiene provisions are included in several check lists: "Requirements on animal health and primary production of products of animal origin", "Requirements on primary production of feed and animal feeding", "Requirements on circulation of veterinary medicinal products ". The hygiene checks are usually combined with the health and welfare checks of the animals.

According to requirements of Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 291 (9 June 2015) "Regulation on biosecurity measures in the holdings", animal owner/keeper is responsible for elaboration of biosecurity measures plan and its enforcement in the holding. According to Article 7 of this Regulation: "If the owner or holder of the porcine species or poultry does not ensure any of the biosecurity measures laid down in Annex 1 or 2 to this Regulation, the inspector of the Food and Veterinary Service is entitled to take a decision to ban the transfer of animals and their products".

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

- b. Routine official **sampling scheme when FBO sampling takes place at the hatchery**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. :

If the EU target is achieved for more than 2 years, the CA has decided to implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 and therefore the EU minimum requirement for official sampling are once a year at the hatchery and once a year on the holding during the laying phase.

yes

no

If no, the EU minimum requirements for official sampling are implemented as follows:

- every 16 weeks at the hatchery
- twice during the laying phase at the holding (within four weeks at the beginning, within eight weeks before the end), and
- at the holding each time samples taken at the hatchery are positive for target serovars

yes

no

If no please explain. Indicate also : 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, 2) who is taking the official samples.

As we have sampling scheme when FBO sampling takes place at the holding and EU target is achieved for more than 2 years, then we implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 and therefore the EU minimum requirement for official sampling are twice during the laying phase at the holding. Additionally - official samples are taken at hatchery every 16 weeks. Official samples are taken by FVS veterinary inspectors only.

- c. Routine official **sampling scheme when FBO sampling takes place at the holding**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. :

If the EU target is achieved for more than 2 years, the CA has decided to implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 and therefore the EU minimum requirement for official sampling are twice during the laying phase at the holding.

yes

no

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If no, the EU minimum requirements for official sampling are implemented as follows:

- Three times during the laying phase at the holding (within four weeks at the beginning, within eight weeks before the end and a third one in between)

yes

no

If no, please explain. Indicate also : 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, please describe, 2) who is taking the official samples

As a target is achieved more than 2 consecutive calendar years in the whole state, we implement derogation of point 2.1.2.3. of Annex to Regulation No 200/2010. Additionally - official samples are taken at hatchery every 16 weeks. Official samples are taken by FVS veterinary inspectors only.

d. If confirmatory samples taken at the holding (after positive results at the hatchery, or suspicion of false positivity on FBO samples taken on the holding) are negative, please describe the measures taken:

Testing for antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors (at least 5 birds per house) and if those substances are detected the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented (annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003)

Other official samples are taken on the breeding flock; if positive, the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented, if negative, all restrictive measures are lifted

Other official samples are taken on the progeny; if positive, the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented, if negative, all restrictive measures are lifted

None of these measures

Comments - Describe also if any other measures are implemented(max. 32000 chars) :

Confirmatory sampling allowed only if self control sample (-es) is (are) positive in hatchery. If the self control sample (-es) taken at the holding is (are) positive then confirmatory sampling is not allowed. Three options mentioned above will be implemented at the same time.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

e. Official confirmatory sampling (in addition to the confirmatory samples at the holding which are systematically performed if FBO or official samples are positive at the hatchery):

After positive official samples at the holding

Always
 Sometimes (criteria apply)
 Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

Always
 Sometimes (criteria apply)
 Never

When official confirmatory sampling is performed, additional samples are taken for checking the presence of antimicrobials:

Always
 Sometimes
 Never

Please insert any comments. Describe the criteria used to determine if confirmatory sampling is performed. Indicate also which samples (if any) are taken to check the presence of antimicrobials.

1	2	3	4
For routine samples taken at the holding	No of flocks positive to SE / ST	Out of the flocks in column 2, No of cases where official confirmatory samples ³ were taken	Out of the cases in column 3, No of cases where confirmatory samples were negative
FBO samples ¹	0	0	0
Official samples ²	0	0	0

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¹ Reg 200/2010, point 2.2.2.1 of the Annex

² Reg 200/2010, point 2.2.2.2 of the Annex

³ Reg 200/2010, point 2.2.2.2.c of the Annex

What happened to the flocks counted under 4 (re checked for the presence of Salmonella (on the progeny? on the same flock)? Checked for the presence of antimicrobials?) (max. 32000 chars):

f. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, sampletaking) to check the correct implementation of this provision (at the holding and at the hatchery). For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(max. 32000 chars):

Use of antimicrobials is verified in following way:

1) documentary checks on use of antimicrobials, checking of "animal medical treatment log" register, 2) in any case if here will be any suspicion on abuse use of antimicrobials then according to requirements of legislation and according to FVS procedure KR.10.P.083 "Methodological guidelines for taking of samples for zoonotic salmonella and/or typhus avium and pullorum disease bacteriological detection in poultry holdings" 5 live birds will be chosen from particular flock and will be sent to laboratory for antimicrobials detection tests.

If antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors are detected, the Salmonella infection shall be considered as confirmed and restriction measures shall be taken according to Annex II part C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of Salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents.

High performance liquid chromatography with tandem quadrupole mass spectrometry (HPLC-QqQ-MS/MS, Thermo TSQ Quantiva) is applied for both screening and confirmation of antibiotics residues. Different groups of antimicrobial substances such as tetracyclines, sulfanilamides, penicillines, macrolides, quinolones and cephalosporines are covered by the current procedure. The analytical method involves sample homogenization, compound extraction with acetonitrile, the clean – up with phospholipid removal columns, extract evaporation under nitrogen stream and analyte quantification by HPLC-QqQ-MS/MS.

Once a year, the holding is inspected for evaluating of salmonella self-control program, which includes a requirement to check if it complies with the requirement of Article 2 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006. Also, the use of veterinary medicinal products in the holding is checked separately, whether it complies with the requirements of regulatory enactments regarding the circulation of veterinary medicinal products, as well as eggs are taken for residue control within the framework of the Residue Surveillance program.

16. Salmonella vaccination

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

Use of *Salmonella* vaccines is in compliance with provisions of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Comments - If performed please describe the vaccination scheme (vaccines used, vaccines providers, target flocks, number of doses administered per bird, etc) (max. 32000 chars) :

Vaccination of rearing parent breeding flocks carried out against Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium with inactivated vaccine – “Nobilis Salenvac T”, producer - MSD Animal Health, number of registration V/NRP/05/1634

According to vaccination scheme 2 vaccine doses are administered per bird - at 35 day of live and at week 16 of the live.

17. System for **compensation to owners** for the value of their birds slaughtered or culled and the eggs destroyed or heat treated.

Describe the system for compensation to owners. Indicate how improper implementation of biosecurity measures can affect the payment of compensation (max. 32000 chars) :

Compensation in case of disease eradication measures is funded from state budget.

In Latvia administration of compensation system for losses of the outbreaks of infectious disease is competence of state administration institution - Rural Support Service. Decision on payment of compensations to animal owner is usually taken within 10 days after introduction of request by animal owner. Since the positive decision is taken by the Rural Support Service, process of payment is initiated and animal owner receives money after application dossier has been agreed by the Ministry of Finances and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. Compensations are paid according to requirements of Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 199 (1 April 2021) "Rules for compensation of losses occurred during an outbreak of an animal infectious disease under State surveillance or epizootics".

In accordance with Cabinet Regulation No. 199 of 1 April 2021 "Regulations for Compensation for Losses Caused by an Infectious Disease or Epizootic Outbreak of an Animal Under State Supervision", the Food and Veterinary Service shall indicate if requirements of the normative acts have been violated. We have separate normative act on biosafety, so if the requirements of this act are violated, then this must be indicated in the request for compensation. And accordingly, it can affect the cost of compensation or the amount of the compensation payment.

In the case of slaughter/culling of poultry, the affected holding must draw up a plan for the eradication of salmonella, indicating the date on which the poultry are to be slaughtered. In the event of non-compliance with the date, this may affect the amount of compensation or the amount of compensation paid.

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18. Please describe the official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house (number of samples, number of tests, samples taken, etc...)

(max. 32000 chars):

According to requirements of Zoonotic salmonella control programme restrictions are lifted by a FVS State veterinary inspector after the disease eradication measures have been taken and following receipt of a negative laboratory test results, by inspecting samples of surface swabs (Enterococcus spp., E. coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella spp.) from the holding and/or hatchery following final disinfection. Surface swabs are taken by FVS State veterinary inspector according to FVS procedure KR.10.P.083 "Methodological guidelines for taking of samples for zoonotic salmonella and/or typhus avium and pullorum disease bacteriological detection in poultry holdings".

In accordance with the procedure of the Food and Veterinary Service (FVS) KR.10.P.083, sampling of surface swabs carry out in following:

Surface swabs shall be used for the control of disinfection efficiency at the poultry house/holding.

Surface swabs shall be taken after final disinfection at the poultry house/holding.

Swabs containing 5 ml of saline-peptone solution, are used to sample surface of the poultry house/holding. At least 25 swabs per house shall be taken (the FVS veterinary inspector may decide to increase the number of swabs), grouped as follows:

- floor swabs - not less than 5 swabs
- swabs from walls, windowsills - not less than 5 swabs
- swabs from manure belts - not less than 5 swabs
- swabs from waterers, feeders, etc. - not less than 5 swabs
- swabs from cages, nests - not less than 5 swabs

When labelling swabs, there must be a clear indication of where the swabs was taken so that, in the case of positive laboratory results, problem areas can be identified for increased attention during re-disinfection.

The 5 swabs in the laboratory are pooled into one pooled sample.

B. General information

1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (max. 32000 chars):

1. The structure of the Food and Veterinary service (hereinafter referred to as the FVS) is one of the main components of the mechanism that ensures the operational objectives and functions of the service.

• The FVS central office directs and coordinates the implementation of State functions delegated to the service.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

- Territorial units (regional offices and one city office) are FVS administrative units that ensure monitoring within the territory of their region.
- The Sanitary Border Inspection (SBI) controls the import, transit and export of freight on the border in accordance with procedures laid down by the Cabinet of Ministers and requirements currently in force.

2. Institute of Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment „BIOR” (hereinafter referred to as the “BIOR”) performs laboratory testing relating to the circulation of food, the diagnosis of infectious human diseases, the diagnosis of infectious animal diseases and ensures testing relating to the environment and environmental sanitary hygiene, as well as the circulation of veterinary medicines, pharmaceutical products, feedingstuffs and feed ingredients; performs the tasks of the national reference laboratory on the basis of authorization and organizes inter-laboratory comparative testing.

3. Disease Prevention and Control center of Latvia is responsible for the surveillance of zoonoses in humans in Latvia. Infectious diseases are notifiable according to the Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 7 of 5 January 1999 “Procedure of Notification of Infectious Diseases”.

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

- 1) 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;
- 2) 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;
- 3) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 on requirements for the use of specific control methods;
- 4) Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/268 of 15 February 2019 amending Regulations (EU) No 200/2010, (EU) No 517/2011, (EU) No 200/2012 and (EU) No 1190/2012 as regards certain methods for Salmonella testing and sampling in poultry;
- 5) Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 199 (1 April 2021) “Rules for compensation of losses occurred during an outbreak of an animal infectious disease under State surveillance or epizootics”;
- 6) Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No. 90 of 31 January 2012 “Procedures for the supervision and exchange of information on infectious diseases that affect both animals and people”.

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella serovars*** (SE, ST) implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

(max. 32000 chars) :

Regarding breeders - as we have vaccination in place against SE and ST, then since year 2004, we have not positive SE/ST breeding flocks detected. Regarding laying hens - more or less every year we detected one or more laying hen flocks positive to SE/ST, especially those flocks/holdings which are suppliers of small quantities to final consumer as we have national requirements for such kind of flocks/holdings. The salmonellosis morbidity among humans continues to persist as a problem also in Latvia.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Annually, 20 – 40 cases per 100 000 inhabitants get registered on the average. A sharp increase of salmonellosis incidence was registered from 2008 to 2011. Several hundreds of cases still are registered each year. The most widespread serotypes in humans causing disease in Latvia are S.Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium. The number of cases caused by S.Enteritidis largely prevails.

4. System for the registration of holdings and identification of flocks

(max. 32000 chars):

According to the Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 134, 26 March 2019 "Order of registration of agriculture and aquaculture animals, herds and holdings, and identification of agriculture animals" Agricultural Data Centre (ADC) develops register of animals, herds and holdings. ADC gives number for the holding and this number is not changed during holding is active.

Each holding has its own internal flock numbering, in the Latvia flock number is the same as the house (barn) number, where the flock is kept.

FVS requires the submission of salmonella self-control plans, which must include the identification number of the holding and flock, the date of entry (dd/mm/yyyy) of flock and the age of the birds, the weeks of sampling and the expected date of movement and/or slaughter of the birds (dd/mm/yyyy).

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

There are 11 territorial structural units of Food and veterinary service (FVS) - regional offices cover all administrative areas. The regional offices carry out the official surveillance in accordance with the state surveillance and control programmes in the administrative areas concerned. All poultry holdings obligate to harmonize their self-control schemes with FVS regional offices. These self-control schemes contain information on own check sampling frequencies – dates or weeks (official sampling time is included in this scheme if the holding keep several flocks). FVS state veterinary inspector check these self-control schemes (frequencies etc.) in practice during routine official inspection on the spot at least once per year. Additional official inspection on the spot or documentary check can be done at any time if necessary. Reports on previous month by territorial structural units of FVS to the FVS CA must be submitted once a month by the 8th of the following month.

Supervision of FVS territorial structural units takes place in accordance with the procedure of the FVS KR.02.P.004 "Procedure for Supervision of the Professional Activities of State Veterinary Inspectors and State Senior Veterinary Inspectors of Territorial Structural Units".

Supervision must be carried out according to a scheduled plan.

According to procedure KR.02.P.004 if non-compliance is found during practical and/or documentary supervision, then following corrective actions need to be taken - explanation of non-clear things, explanation of requirements of legislation etc.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2023

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	400
Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	10
Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	0
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	10

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2023

Type of the test (description)	Rearing flocks	Adult flocks
Total No of flocks (a)	32	40
No of flocks in the programme	32	40
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	0	40
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	80
No of official samples taken	0	400
Target serovars (d)	SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV	SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	0	1
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	0	1
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	0	10 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	70 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	0

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

- (a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks
- (b) A checked flock is a flock where at least one official sampling visit will take place. A flock shall be counted only once even if it was visited several times.
- (c) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.
- (d) Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST
Salmonella Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Hadar, Infantis, Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :* **2023**

Type of the test (description)	Target on vaccination
Number of flocks in the Salmonella programme	32
Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	32
Number of birds expected to be vaccinated	235 000
Number of doses expected to be administered	470 000

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

E. Financial information

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays?
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

Official sampling perform FVS State veterinary inspectors only, veterinarians are not involved in the official sampling. Equipment for official sampling is provided by Food and veterinary service (from State budget). All activities related to official sampling are paid from state budget only.

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?
(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

Official samples are tested in the national reference laboratory "BIOR" only, other laboratories are not involved in the testing of official samples. Expenditure of testing of official samples is funded from state budget.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

Compensation in case of disease eradication measures is funded from state budget.

In Latvia administration of compensation system for losses of the outbreaks of infectious disease is competence of state administration institution - Rural Support Service. Decision on payment of compensations to animal owner is usually taken within 10 days after introduction of request by animal owner. Since the positive decision is taken by the Rural Support Service, process of payment is initiated and animal owner receives money after application dossier has been agreed by the Ministry of Finances and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. Compensations are paid according to requirements of Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 199 (1 April 2021) "Rules for compensation of losses occurred during an outbreak of an animal infectious disease under State surveillance or epizootics".

Regarding cleaning and disinfection - in accordance with Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 199 from 1st April, 2021 "Rules for Compensation for Losses Occurred During an Outbreak of an Infectious Animal Disease or Epizootic Under State Supervision" compensation in case of zoonotic may be received for final disinfection of the holding, calculated according to the floor area of the holding, if the flock has been completely eliminated (depopulation of animals) - in the amount of 80 % of:

1. the purchase prices of the disinfectant indicated in the accounting justification documents.
2. the amounts referred to in the contract, if the final disinfection is performed by the service provider, or from the amount referred to in the order, if the final disinfection is performed by the owner of the animals (but not more than 4.27 euros/m²).

In this case as we have never paid compensation for disinfection before and the houses for flocks are very different in size, in this case 500 m² was included in this section as a possible floor area to be disinfected and a fee (4.27 euros/m²) for one square meter of floor disinfection was indicated.

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?
(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Food and veterinary service (FVS) is responsible for organization of purchasing and distribution of vaccine against zoonotic salmonellosis. Tender is organized by FVS in accordance with requirements of legislation. Financial and technical documentation (reports etc.) are collected by FVS CA. Purchase of vaccine is funded from state budget.

Expenditure of vaccination (organization of vaccination, veterinarian service cost) is paid by farmers, these actions are not funded from state and are not sent for co-financing respectively.

e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures:** who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

Expenditure of official actions, purchase of vaccine, compensation of slaughtered birds and destroyed eggs, expenditure of cleaning and disinfection in case of disease eradication measures is funded from state budget.

The owner of the animals organize slaughtering of birds, destroying of eggs, cleaning and disinfection, after the completion of which an application for compensation for these units/actions shall be submitted.

2. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

3. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

In the "*Guidelines for the Union co-funded veterinary programmes*", it is indicated that in exceptional and duly justified cases, additional necessary measures can be proposed by the Member States in their application.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

If you introduced these type of measures in this programme, for each of them, please provide detailed technical justification and also justification of their cost:

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.**
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

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