



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 : ROMANIA

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

12/12/2022 11:23:45

Submission Number

1670840626897-19269



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

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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	350		350	5
Adult flocks	570	550	550	550
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the hatchery		0	0	0
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the holding		550	550	550

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The FBO sampling is carried out at the holding (not at the hatchery) therefore, the official controls are always done in the holding during the laying phase (2.1.1. of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010). Three official sampling visits are foreseen in the laying phase. Considering that the whole laying phase in flocks usually does not occur in inside one calendar year, some of them will be official sampled twice or once in a given year. The epidemiological unit for this this program is the flock in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

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

Biosecurity measures to be implemented in poultry farms are foreseen in our national legislation namely NSVFSA Order no. 21/2018.

To prevent the introduction of disease in the holding the minimum biosecurity measures are (summary) describes below :

- Farm perimeter of farm should be seal in order to prevent the entry of domestic and wild animals, people and non-essential vehicles.
- Feed should be stored in separate spaces, indoors and protected from wild birds and rodents.
- Access should be permitted only to the indispensable personnel and vehicles (transport of animals, feed). These vehicles must be previously disinfected.
- Contact with birds from other farms or other animals should be avoided by owners and handlers.
- Full protective clothing, for exclusive use in the holding, should be wear.
- The collection of dead birds should be done daily with correct methods of transport and disposal
- Disinfection between production cycles of all places, equipment, utensils and transport vehicles should be carried out.
- Drinking water should be treated and in the case of this being carried out at the holding, periodic analysis of water and a register should be maintained.

The verification of biosecurity measures by the CA is done:

- accordingly with the risk analyses : quarterly, twice per year or once per year;
- as part of the registration process;
- when they apply for approval for intra-EU trade;
- when there are positive results of the targeted Salmonella serovars;
- in case of positive Salmonella test results detected in the slaughterhouse (during sampling in accordance with Regulation (EC) 2073/2005).

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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

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

The FBO has the responsibility of own-check sampling under the SNCP. The FBO may delegate sampling to the veterinarian who have contract with the farm or farm staff. All the persons who perform the sampling within SNCP must be trained in this scope.

Even that we met the target for the last years, together with the poultry industry we took the decision to not use the derogation of point 2.1.1 of the annex of Regulation (EC) 200/2010 in order to have a better control of the Salmonella programme implemented in BRE flocks.

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.

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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 a positive flock 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 in accordance with specific requirements laid down in Annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

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) :

The same measures like in the case of SE or ST (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-) are taken in a flock (rearing or adults) which was infected with Salmonella Hadar, Infantis or Virchow. This means that in case of a positive flock all birds of infected rearing or adult flocks are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and all eggs are destroyed or heat treated in accordance with specific requirements laid down in Annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. Yet, if FBO required to maintain the bird in life, it is required to submit to CA a measures plan to ensure that all descendants are free from SH, SI or SV. To fulfill this request, it is considered satisfactory to increase the frequency of sampling in the hatchery that receives hatching eggs from the affected breeder flock and to the one-day chickens from the mentioned eggs, and to supplementary test the affected breeder flock by sampling corpse, hatching eggs and water/food etc.

We want to stress that on regular basis, the measures applied in case of identified the SI, SH or SV, are in accordance with the Annex II, letter C, point 1.

The derogations are given only to the FBO who requires to keep its birds alive in the conditions stipulated before. The intensity of the surveillance programmes guarantees that the descendants from the adult infected flocks with SI, SH or SW are free of this serovars.

Take into account that in Romania and also in Europe, the incidence of SI in the breeder flocks is very low, this derogation from the regular basis have been granted as an exception and after the proposed measures have been analysed. The results are monitored within the Counties Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates.

As we mention before, the principle underlying the granting of the derogation from the removal of the positive identified flocks, was that the descendants to be free and the fulfilment of this is the laboratory result mentioned before.

If the results shows the presence of relevant this serovars in descendants, the descendants flocks are subject to provisions of the Annex II, letter C, point 1.

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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)

When birds from infected flocks with SE or ST are slaughtered, measures are taken both by FBO and CA, as follows:

FBO is responsible for ensuring food safety, and the CA performs official controls in order to verify that FBO complies the requirements.

NSVFSA adopted and applies efficient national measures for zoonotic Salmonella for the whole food chain, starting with the farms.

In the Food Chain Information form for poultry, that must accompany the birds to the slaughterhouse, all the relevant information regarding sampling in the frame of Salmonella National Control Programme Salmonella enteritidis (SE)and tiphymurium (ST) must be filled in.

Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)

When SE or ST was detected in a certain flock, measures are taken together by FBO and CA: it will be decided the time and date when birds will be slaughtered in a separate party, and all the meat will be ceased and stored in a designated cold store by the CA. Also, FBO has to take all the necessary measures to control the hazard and minimize any risk of cross-contamination to slaughter and processing equipment and carcasses from negative flocks.

Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

Official control in the slaughterhouse is performed according to the hygiene package and Reg 2073/2005 as last amended. Official Samples must be taken for SE and ST tests from the ceased meat. When SE or ST is confirmed in meat (Food safety criteria)- unsatisfactory results according to Reg 2073/2005, measures will be applied on the product according to the Reg 2073/2005 and National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority Order No. 35/2016 establishing methodological rules for applying of National Surveillance Program which includes actions of surveillance, prevention, control and eradication of animal diseases, those transmitted from animals to humans, animals and environmental protection, identification and registration of cattle, pigs, sheep and goats, and the rules for the application of surveillance and control program on food safety.

In case the results of sampling for the food safety criteria are not favorable and the poultry meat does not fulfill the requirements of row 1.28 of Chapter I of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005: absence of SE and ST in 5 samples of 25g of fresh poultry meat, the meat will not be intended for human consumption and will be destroyed.

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.

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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.

Yes, but it is the updated form, Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-1: 2017 / A1: 2020.

All the laboratories in this programme are accredited (ISO 17025) by RENAR (National Accreditation Body) and *Salmonella* detection is performed following EN/ISO 6579-1: 2017 / A1: 2020., according their Annex to Accreditation Certificates.

The laboratory examinations for Salmonellosis in animals are performed by the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis in animals at the Institute for Diagnosis and Animals Health– Bucharest at national level and at the county level at the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory (CSVFSL). Till now there is no private laboratory performing test within *Salmonella* National Control Programme. A list of the CSVFSL who are approved by the CCA to perform *Salmonella* testing can be found at the following adress: <http://www.ansvsa.ro/industrie-si-afaceri/laboratoare-si-analize-de-laborator/>

All Laboratories have to use the methods of the diagnostic presented at the point 12.

At the National Reference Laboratory for *Salmonella* in animals from the Institute for Diagnosis and Animals Health– Bucharest is performing the serotype according to the Kaufmann-White scheme from each *Salmonella* isolate found in Romania. Also here, is test the sensitivity of antimicrobials from each isolate.

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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.

For samples taken of behalf of the FBO, there are not alternative methods in use for detection of Salmonella, other than analytical methods defined in Part 3.2. of Annex of Regulation no. 200/2010 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-1: 2017 / A1: 2020.

In case the time limit lay down under point 3.1.1 of annex to Reg (EC) No. 200/2010 is not respected, the samples are rejected from the reception desk of the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory following a specific procedure of rejection of non-compliant samples and the re-sampling is performed.

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.

Samples shall be sent to the laboratories referred to in Articles 11 and 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, within 24 hours after collection. If they are not sent within 24 hours, they must be stored refrigerated. At the laboratory samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall wherever possible be started within 48 hours of receipt and always within 96 hours of sampling.

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

A voluntary guide have been produced by the NSVFSA in respect of control of Salmonella in feed. This guide can be found at the following link:

- http://www.ansvsa.ro/download/ghiduri_-_toate/ghid_nutritie_animala/GHID-privind-prelevarea-oficiala-de-probe-in-vederea-monitorizarii-contaminarii-produselor-furajere-cu-microorganismepatogene-din-genul-Salmonella.pdf

The official controls at feed level for Salmonella is achieve at following units and raw materials:

1. Production units of mixed feed

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- The raw materials: whole seeds of oleaginous (soy bean thermic treated) and derivatives (groats: soy, sun flower, canola, flax, cotton seeds)
- The raw materials: Milk products and derivatives, substitutes for milk powder
- Mixed feed for birds, pigs
- 2. The stores and supply units
- The raw materials: Feed materials obtained by processing fish or marine fishery (fish meal, fish protein hydrolysates)
- 3. Mixed feed producing units, conveyor, cooling unit (granulation)
- Samples from the primary production stage (dust).

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) :

Biosecurity 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 biosecurity measures in commercial poultry farms are in accordance to the NSVFSA President Order 21/2018 regarding the biosecurity measures in commercial poultry farms and the movements of live poultry, products and poultry by-products.

Biosecurity 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

According to the provision of Romanian program of surveillance, prevention and animal disease control, of the diseases transmissible from animals to humans, animal protection and environment protection" and program approved every year by N.S.V.F.S.A. President Order, after each cleaning and disinfections the owner is obliged to take samples to verify the efficiency of the disinfection. The official veterinarian take sample to verify the efficiency of the disinfection only in case of a positive flock.

Hygiene measures on poultry farms are also assessed during visits for the collection of official samples and during general visits to premises for other purpose.

- At least one inspection visit per year by the official veterinarian;
- Additional checks to verify the compliance of the establishment with the operation of the establishments.

Each poultry holding receives a distinct approval number, number that can be the same with the one

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given in compliance with the Council Regulation no. 1308/2013 establishing a common organization of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007.

Some of the relevant guides for good animal husbandry practices on Salmonella are presented at the below link:

-http://www.ansvsa.ro/blog/wpfb-file/community_guide_broilers_ro-pdf

-<http://www.ansvsa.ro/blog/wpfb-file/ghid-sall-ferma-broiler-ro-pdf>

- http://www.ansvsa.ro/blog/wpfb-file/ghid-rozatoare-salmonella_ro-pdf

-http://www.ansvsa.ro/download/ghiduri_-_toate/

[community_guide_layers_hygiene_practice_pullet_egg_RO_2.pdf](#)

All farm registered must have their individual plan for good farmer practices, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned

In case of detection of non-compliances during the inspection of biosecurity, the measures are in accordance with the degree of non-compliance.

The measures can go from establishing a corrective measures plan (with specific dead-lines and follow-ups and/or penalties) to extreme measures by issuing official ordinance of interdiction of activity.

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.

In Romania in the scope of SNCP the sampling takes place at the holding.

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- 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

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

The official samples are taken by the official veterinarians. No derogation is applied.

- 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

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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) :

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.

After this initial positive result for Salmonella, the flock is placed under sanitary restrictive measures and cannot commercialize any eggs or birds. The restrictive measures are only lifted if a final negative result from the confirmatory sampling is obtained.

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Criteria used to determine if confirmatory sampling is performed are based on :

- The Epidemiological Investigation carried out by official vet;
- The implementation and enforcement of security measures check;
- The self-check sampling , packing and sending samples check;
- Compliance and enforcement procedures for good hygiene practices on the farm;
- EU legislations;

The criteria used to determine when official confirmatory sampling is performed as follow:

- Epidemiological inquiry made by the official vet revealed deficiency in sampling made by FBO, e.g. cross-contamination of the first samples taken by FBO, especially when there are more than one holdings sampled by the same person, lack of biosecurity procedures in sampling (using the same equipment and the same containers), lack of disinfection, samples taken by sick persons, non-compliant sampling materials etc;
- Non- compliance in the procedures of sampling and transport of the samples to the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory authorized to receive them;
- Non- compliance of the legislation in force regarding the number and the type of samples, specify to the category of production;

The exceptional cases has defined in the procedure for the breeding flocks (PS-14-DSA), can be found at the following link:

<http://www.ansvsa.ro/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/PS-14-DSA-Control-salmoneloz-e-gaini-reproductie.pdf>

Regarding the samples for detection of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors, this will be represented by birds taken at random from within each poultry house of birds on the holding, normally up to five birds per house, unless it necessary to sample a higher number of birds.

In case of negative bacteriological test but positive antimicrobial test, the flock is considered positive as regards the EU incidence calculation.

In case of SE/ST detection, depopulation measures and eggs destruction/channeling to heat treatment it is apply to the concerned flock.

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	1	1	1

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) :

For the negative flock we also test the presence of Salmonella the eggs from the hatchery. Also tests for antimicrobials were done with negative results.

The flock that had negative result at confirmatory sampling was considered a negative flock and the

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restriction were lifted. Anyhow the CA put this farm under veterinary supervision for the left life time.

- 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) :

The use of antimicrobials (as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006) it is 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 considered suitable by the Competent Authority and taking into account the product Marketing Authorisation.

Flock owners are required to keep records of antimicrobial use and these records are available for checking when it is made an official sampling .

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

When it is a suspicion of antimicrobial use, once with the bacteriological sampling for determine the *Salmonella* according with veterinary legislation in force under NCPS, it is sampled maximum 5 birds/ cheked flock for the testing of the presence of the antibiotics or bacterial growth inhibitors.

Tested for screening of antimicrobials (CHARM II test) from muscular tissue will be performed. If the screening test is positive confirmatory tests will be performed (HPLC) at the NRL for residues (Veterinary Hygiene and Public Health Institute)

If antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors are detected, the *Salmonella* infection is considered as confirmed and breeding flock is considered positive for the purpose of ascertaining the achievement of the Union target. All birds are killed, according to all the welfare rules on these issues. All the corpses and the eggs from these flocks are classified as by-products not intended for human consumption and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) no. 1069/2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

16. *Salmonella* vaccination

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

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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) :

Take into account that vaccination against *Salmonella* in breeding flocks is voluntary, this is achieved at the farm level by trained persons or authorized veterinarian private practitioner with farm the contract. The vaccination schedule as recommended by the manufacturer of the vaccine / vaccines are used and the mandatory compliance with the provisions with Regulation no. 117/2006 of 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.

The vaccines used to vaccinate against *Salmonella* must be approved by the competent authority. The vaccine and vaccination scheme used are determined by the veterinarian of the holding, however no more than 3 vaccine doses per birds are administrated.

Approved live or inactivated vaccine can be used.

Usually rearing flocks are vaccinated against *Salmonella*. Documents accompanying the samples sent to the veterinary laboratories must indicate if samples come from a vaccinated flock or not and the type of vaccine used.

The test for the differentiation of the wild-type strain from the vaccine one is performed only at the *Salmonella* NRL.

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) :

In breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* financial assistance is provided in the context of the *Salmonella* control programme for compensation of the owners for the value of thier birds and eggs. This is set up by the Guverment Decision no. 1214/2009 regarding the metodology for for determining and paying compensation to be paid to owners of slaughtered animals, killed or otherwise affected by the rapid liquidation of outbreaks of animal diseases.

In these national legislation is foreseen that any improper implementation of the animal health legislation (biosecurity for example) affect the payment of compensation.

Payment of compensation to the owners of animals killed or otherwise affected and the eggs destroyed or heat-treated is carried out according to veterinary legislation in force, respectively Gouverment Decision no. 1214/2009, within 90 days of slaughter, killing or otherwise disturbing the animals. All measures described in Annex II.C.3 to 4 of Reg 2160/2003 are implemented as soon as it can be possible after the detection by target *Salmonella* serovars and this measures are compulsory. The CA makes the measures plan, establishing with the FBO the fastest way for eliminate the affected flock and eggs provide from the affected flock and these measures are compulsory to be done as soon as possible.

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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) :

After depopulation of a confirmed positive flock for relevant Salmonella, it is mandatory to collect official samples in order to verify the effectiveness of disinfection. If these official tests to verify the efficiency of the disinfection are not adequate, the decontamination actions shall be repeated, after which official tests to verify the efficiency of the decontamination shall be taken once more. The cost of laboratory tests for samples to verify the efficiency of decontamination taken a second time, as well as for any subsequent samples, shall be borne by the economic operator. Repopulation of a house where a positive flock for relevant Salmonella serotypes has previously been detected will only be performed only after official disinfection tests have had adequate results.

Sampling of samples for the the verification of the efficacy of the disinfection is done by wiping the test surface with the swab, in zigzag, in 2 planes, transversely and longitudinally, in order to cover an area of 10 cm x 10 cm, using a template; if the template cannot be used for the collection of sanitation samples, this fact will be mentioned in the table of individualization of the samples. The sampling area must be at least 1 / 10,000 of the total area to be decontaminated. 30% of the areas chosen for sampling must be in the most inaccessible places for cleaning operations and 70% must be in areas with which poultry come into direct contact, bed, drinkers, feeders, walls and boxes.

The sampling for verification the efficacy of the disinfection is performed from a minimum of 5 points, for houses smaller than 1,000 sqm (minimum 5 samples) and from a minimum of 10 points, for targets larger than 1,000 sqm (minimum 10 samples) and shall be performed after the expiration time of the decontaminants on the target areas, and immediately after unsealing the decontaminated house. These samples are transported at 4 ° C and are examined as soon as possible, but not later than 24 hours after harvesting.

The house will be repopulated only when the results of the testes will be properly.

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) :

Veterinary services are organised and function as unique veterinary system:

- state veterinary network;
- private veterinary network;

State veterinary network are organised in a unitary conception with a pyramidal system of the command chain based on a territorial principle, as distinct and autonomous sector.

The official veterinarian is the veterinarian that activates within the structure of National Sanitary

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Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (NSVSFA) , of veterinary institutes and Counties Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates (CSVFSD) .

The free practice veterinarian can be approved by the Authority to carry out certain public veterinary activities on a contract basis.

The Competent Authorities from Romania (see attachment):

- National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority is National Coordinator is organized and functions in accordance with the provisions of the Government Ordinance no 42/2004
- is subordinated to the government and operates under the direct coordination of the minister of agriculture and rural developments.
- is responsible for technical and administrative coordination of all activities carried out by the sanitary-veterinary services, organize and control the achievement of sanitary-veterinary and food safety public activities.
- develops and implements strategies on the veterinary field, defines the competence and duties of the veterinary services, establishes, manages, performs public veterinary activities.
- technical directorates within NSVSFA manage and coordinate the activity of corresponding structures within subordinated units.

- 42 County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates are the regional Coordinators :
- are responsible for the organization of all veterinary activities, legislation implementation in animal health, public health, animal origin and non-animal food safety, animal welfare and environmental protection, to the county level.
- decentralized veterinary public services are technical and administrative subordinate to the central veterinary authority.
- the services within CSVFSD have the authority and responsibility for the implementation of government strategies on the veterinary field onto the whole county, and the responsibility for management, implementing and control of veterinary public activities on this level, and other competence delegated by the central authority, as well.

- Sanitary Veterinary Zonal Circumscriptions is the local coordinators:
- are technical and administrative subordinated to CSVFSD, without legal personality.
- are responsible for sanitary veterinary surveillance, the prevention and control of animal diseases in order to prevent the introduction and dissemination of animal diseases and diseases transmitted from animals to humans, as well and the welfare and protection of animals in designated territory.
- within Sanitary Veterinary Zonal Circumscriptions operates an official veterinarian which coordinates and monitors the fulfillment of the national programs of disease surveillance.
- official veterinarians from these circumscriptions submit relevant information to the county level (CSVFSD).

- National Veterinary Institute + 41 CSVFSLs for laboratory surveillance
National Veterinary Institutes
- are the national reference authorities, for its competence areas
- are subordinated to NSVSFA
- Institute of Diagnosis and Animal Health is the reference institute on the field of animal health
- The Institute of Hygiene and Veterinary Public Health is the reference institute on the field of laboratory control of animal food products, non-animal food and feed
- Institute for Biological Control of veterinary medicines is the reference national authority with competence in the field of authorization and laboratory control of veterinary medicinal products,

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biocides, reagents and diagnostic kits and other veterinary products.

The Central Competent Authority for the National Control Programme in respect of EC Regulation 2160/2003 for the control of Salmonella in poultry population is NSVFSA.

The departments at the central level responsible for implementing the Salmonella NCP are:

- for implementing at national level of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 provisions regarding animal health status is Animal health and Welfare General Directorate ;
- in respect of Regulation (EC) No 625/2014 provisions concerning official controls performed in view to ensure the verification of compliance with animal health, feed and food law the main body at central level is Official Control General Directorate
- Concerning the slaughter of turkeys flocks, the Food Safety General Directorate is responsible for public health protection, through proportionate enforcement of legislation in meat processing plants and sanitary veterinary authorization.
- In respect of EC Regulation No 1831/2003 on feed hygiene at the central level is Animal health and Welfare General Directorate.
- at county level for implementing the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, 882/2004 and 1831/2003 there are 42 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates (S.V.F.S.D) and 41 County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories
- I.D.A.H. (Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health) is the national reference laboratory concerning animal health and in its structure is the NRL for Salmonella in live animals:
- H.I.P.V.H. (Hygiene Institute and Veterinary Public Health) is the national reference laboratory concerning the expertise of food and feed and in its structure is the NRL for Salmonella in food and feed.

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

National legislation and EU legislation.

NSVFSA Order No. 35/2016 establishing methodological rules for applying of National Surveillance Program which includes actions of surveillance, prevention, control and eradication of animal diseases, those transmitted from animals to humans, animals and environmental protection, identification and registration of cattle, pigs, sheep and goats, and the rules for the application of surveillance and control program on food safety;

Government Decision no. 1214/2009 regarding the methodology for determining and paying compensation to be paid to owners of slaughtered animals, killed or otherwise affected by the rapid liquidation of outbreaks of animal diseases;

NSVFSA President Order 21/2018 regarding the bio-security measures in commercial poultry farms and the movements of live poultry, products and poultry by-products;

Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and Council Directive on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents has been implemented by NSVFSA President Order no. 34/2007 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents. Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and its amendments are directly applicable and do not require transposition into Romanian legislation.

The provisions of national control programs of zoonotic salmonella in breeding hens are in accordance with current European legislation

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

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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;

- Regulation (EU) 2019/268 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

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) :

Salmonella NCP in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus 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). In case of a positive flock 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 in accordance with specific requirements laid down in Annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. During 2015, a totally of 318 breeder flocks were tested for Salmonella and there were no positive flocks for the targeted sero. The prevalence for the target serotypes in breeder flocks in 2015 was 0%, which is low and below the Community target. In 2016 a totally of 377 breeder flocks were tested for Salmonella and there were only 3 flocks positive for Salmonella Infantis. The prevalence for the target serotypes in breeder flocks in 2016 was 0,8%, which is low and below the Community target. In 2017, totally no. of 656 breeder flocks were tested for Salmonella infection and was 1 positive flocks for Salmonella Typhimurium and 1 positive flocks for Salmonella Infantis. In 2018, totally no. of 704 breeder flocks were tested for Salmonella infection and was 1 positive flocks for Salmonella Infantis and 2 positive flocks for Salmonella Enteritidis.

In 2019, totally no. of 458 adult breeder flocks were tested for Salmonella infection and was 1 positive flocks for Salmonella Infantis and 2 positive flocks for Salmonella Typhimurium, was 0,66%, which is low and below the Community target.

In 2020, totally no. of 503 adult breeder flocks were tested for Salmonella infection. No flocks were found positive.

In 2021, 457 adult breeding flocks were control within SNCP. No flock was found positive.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The registration of commercial poultry holdings is carried out in accordance with the national legislation (NSVFS Order no. 16/2010 for the approval of the Veterinary Sanitary Norm regarding the sanitary-veterinary registration / authorization procedure of the units / collection centers / holdings of origin and of the means of transport in the field of animal health and welfare, as well as of the units involved in the storage and neutralization of by-products of animal origin not intended for human consumption and

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processed product) and the EU legislation (Council Directive 1999/74/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of laying hens and Commission Directive 2002/4/EC on the registration of establishments keeping laying hens, covered by Council Directive 1999/74/EC).

The Central Veterinary Sanitary Authority of Romania has implemented a system that assigns a unique number to each holding that registers / authorizes veterinary sanitary, composed of the Romanian code (RO) and an identification number generated by the National System for Identification and Registration of Animals.

The identification of flocks is carried out in accordance with the NSVFSA Order No. 35/2016 establishing methodological rules for applying of National Surveillance Program which includes actions of surveillance, prevention, control and eradication of animal diseases, those transmitted from animals to humans, animals and environmental protection, identification and registration of cattle, pigs, sheep and goats, and the rules for the application of surveillance and control program on food safety

Each breeding hen flock will be assigned an identification code of the herd consisting of the following elements: the identification code of the holding / identification number of the shelter where the birds are housed / the date of population of the poultry house.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate (CSVFSD) must have up-to-date information, in order to examine and evaluate the implementation of the programme, in accordance with the provisions of art. 5 of Regulation (EC) no. 2160/2003.

The implementation of the programme is transmitted monthly by the CSVFSD to the NSVFSA through excel reporting tables regarding the implementation of the National Control Programs of zoonotic salmonellosis in the populations of breeding flocks of Gallus gallus.

This monthly report including information regarding each flock under the SNCPs such holding registration number, flock identification number, house number, number of birds existing in the flock, date of population and depopulation of the house.

Other specific information on sampling activities should also be provided as part of the monthly report covering data such as the purpose of sampling (if official or owncheck), date of sampling, the age of birds on stocking and when sample was taken, type of sample, sample units, date of result of analysis, relevant laboratory.

A standardised template is used for this purpose. Also information related to sampling activities is available electronic through LIMS (Laboratory Information Management System) which is accessible to the CA.

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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	2 200
Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	50
Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	50
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	70

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)	350	570
No of flocks in the programme	350	550
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	5	550
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	5	1 100
No of official samples taken	10	2 200
Target serovars (d)	SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV	SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	2	3
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	2	3
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	10 000	20 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	150 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	100 000

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- (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	0
Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	0
Number of birds expected to be vaccinated	0
Number of doses expected to be administered	0

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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))

The official sampling is performed by the official veterinarians. The sampling equipments for the official sampling are provided by the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate and they are paid from the state budget.

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)

County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory and NRL for Salmonella perform the official samples testing and this testing are entirely paid by the state budget.

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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)

The compensations are paid by the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates from the state budget.

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)

Not applied. Vaccination for salmonella is voluntary and it is paid by the farmers

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

Not applied.

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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.

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:

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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.

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and - _):	File size
	PS 14 DSA Salmonella reproductie.pdf	PS14DSASalmonellareproductie.pdf	597 kb
	The National Veterinary Network.pdf	TheNationalVeterinaryNetwork.pdf	141 kb
	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb
	importFile.txt	importFile.txt	896 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1922 kb