



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 Fattening flocks of Turkeys

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 11:35:02

Submission Number

1670841305634-19273



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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 1190/2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium in flocks of turkeys,
- 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 the maximum annual percentage of flocks of *turkeys* remaining positive to *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST)(including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-)('Union target') to 1% or less. However, for the MS with less than 100 flocks of adult fattening turkeys, the Union target shall be that annually no more than one flock of adult fattening turkeys may remain positive.

yes

no

If no please explain.

2. Geographical coverage of the programme

The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the MS.

yes

no

If no please explain.

The program will be implemented on the whole territory of Romania: The Competent Authority (CA) is the official veterinary services - NSVFSA (National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority)

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3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of fattening turkeys. It does not apply to flocks for private domestic use.

yes

no

If no please explain.

Romania is divided into 42 administrative counties.
SNCP in fattening turkeys flocks will be implemented in all counties in which these flocks are located.
The programme covers all flocks of fattening turkeys. It does not apply only to flocks for private domestic use.

	Number of holdings
Total number of holdings with fattening turkeys in the MS	30
Total number of houses in these holdings	300
Number of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys	20
<i>NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.</i>	

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 (CA) 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 FBO and the laboratory performing the analyses.

yes

no

If no please explain.

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5. Biosecurity measures

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

yes

no

If no, please explain also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy (or indicate the URL address)

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)

6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators (FBO):

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

All flocks of fattening turkeys within three weeks before slaughter.

yes

no

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The competent authority may authorise sampling in the last six weeks prior to the date of slaughter in case the turkeys are either kept more than 100 days or fall under organic turkey production according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.

yes

no

If no please explain. Indicate also who takes the FBO samples. If the derogation is applied, how many holdings and flocks are concerned.

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.

7. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012

yes

no

If no please explain.

The competent authority supervises FBO training in order to ensure the proper implementation of the sampling protocol.

In the case of sampling by the competent authority because of suspicion of salmonella infection and in any other case considered appropriate, the competent authority shall satisfy itself by conducting further mandatory sampling tests in the slaughterhouses for salmonella and for the use of antimicrobials, as appropriate, that the results of examinations for salmonella in fattening flocks are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in those flocks. Where the presence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are, it should be accounted for as an infected fattening flock for the purpose of the Community target and the measures mentioned below should be implemented.

8.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/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

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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.

Special biosecurity measures are taken in order to prevent the spread taking into account the specific situation on the site. Basically, the measures comprise but are not limited to:

- functionally separation of the affected flock.
- movements of the birds is forbidden
- additional disinfectors are installed
- the persons deservng the affected flocks are specially designated and their circulation is limited to the restriction zone.
- rodent, insect control reinforced

Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)

The results of the analysis of the samples taken by the FBOs must be known before the birds are sent to the slaughterhouse. These results are part of the FCI, which accompanies the birds to the slaughterhouse Annex II, Section III of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 (FCI). 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.

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

yes

no

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If no please explain.

All the laboratories in the 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.

10. 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 200/2012 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amdl: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 Kauffman-White-Le Minor scheme. For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO 6579-1: 2017/A1: 2020.

yes

no

If no please explain.

Yes, but it is the last updated Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-1: 2017/A1: 2020.
No alternatives methods are used for the testing of FBO samples.

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11. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 2.2.4 and 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2012. In particular samples examination at the laboratory shall start within 48 hours following receipt and within 4 days after sampling.

yes

no

If no please explain.

Transportation and storage of samples is carried out in accordance with points 2.2.4 and 3.1 of the annex to Reg. (EU) No 200/2012.

In particular, samples shall preferably be sent by express mail or courier to the labs involved in the NSCP's within 24 hours after collection. If not sent within 24 hours, they shall be stored refrigerated. At the laboratory samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be started within 48 hours following receipt and within 96 hours after sampling.

In case the time limits described in the legislation are exceeded and the samples arrive at the laboratory with delay, the samples are rejected to enter into the laboratory and new samples are harvest.

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

NSVFSA is the Central Competent Authority for Romania Feed Official Control Plan (CAA) under Reg. (EU) 2017/625. According to this plan, planned, monitored and evaluated by NSVFSA, samples are annually collected and inspection actions are conducted at the level of all chain feed operators, including primary producers, feed materials producers, compound feed manufacturers, feed intermediaries, and feed imports from third countries. 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/nutritie/Ghid-recoltare-furaje-Salmonella-2010-RO.pdf

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

1. Production units of mixed feed

-The raw materials: whole seeds of oleaginous (soy bean thermic threated) and derivates (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).

All non-compliant results obtained for Salmonella spp. are subjected to serotyping for adoption of subsequent measures, which means rendering of the positive feed .

Besides sanctioning measures provided by the legislation in force, additional official controls in the feed establishments of origin will be performed in order to prevent and correct, including traceability of

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products for, whenever applicable, withdrawal from the market with a view to their destruction, as well as knowledge of livestock holdings of destination for adequate surveillance of those destined to poultry production.

13. Official controls at holding and flock 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 bio-security measures in commercial poultry farms are in accordance to the 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.

Bio-security measures on holdings:

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

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 given in compliance with the Council Regulation no. 1308/2013/EC establishing a common organisation 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

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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**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

■ in one flock of fattening turkeys per year on 10% of holding comprising at least 500 fattening turkeys;

yes

no

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

The official samples are taken by the official veterinarians from the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates.

RO is divided in 42 administrative county and the percent of 10 % of the holding with at least 500 birds is applied at the level of each county not to the whole country. Taking into account the good epidemiological situation that we have in FAT flocks and taking into consideration that these holdings may sell to "mass caterers" (such as restaurants, canteens, schools, hospitals and catering enterprises, and we consider that such official is sampling appropriate to ensure adequate official control and public health protection.

c. **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

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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.

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.

- d. 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, sample taking) to check the correct implementation of this provision. For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The use of antimicrobials in flocks is documentary checked by CA in each official control.

Samples are taken for antimicrobial tests :

- When a flock is suspected to be positive;
- In any case when the CA considers it appropriate.

The samples consist in maximum 5 birds per flock.

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 the 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 from these flocks are classified as by-products not intended for human consumption and destroyed in

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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.

14. Please describe the official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house. (no of samples, of tests, sample 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:

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- 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 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 NSVFSA 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 NSVFSA

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- 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, 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 2017/625 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 183/2005 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 183/2005 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) :

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.

Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in flocks of turkeys.

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 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.

Other measures on SNCP zoonotic salmonella in of breeding hens populations, laying hens, turkeys are broilers are laid down in the Programme of Monitoring measures, preventing and control animal diseases, those transmitted from animals to humans, animals and environmental protection and the

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surveillance and control program in food safety.

The provisions of national control programs of zoonotic salmonella in breeding hens, laying hens, broilers and turkeys are in accordance with current European legislation.

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):

The EU prevalence target for fattening Turkeys hens has been achieved in Romania, in previous years. The programme for the control of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in turkey fattening flocks has been in operation in Romania since 2010. As a result, the number of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium infected turkey flocks is currently very low. Since the beginning of the implementation of the programme no positive flock for SE/ST was found.

In 2020, totally no. of 432 fattening turkey were tested for Salmonella infection. No flocks positive was found.

In 2021, 274 fattening turkeys were raised and tested in Romania and no positive flock was found.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

All commercial poultry holdings are registered in the national database with a unique registration number. According to NSVFSA Order No 16/2010 for the approval of the sanitary veterinary procedure of sanitary veterinary registration/authorisation of establishments and means of transport for animal health and welfare purpose, a farmer has to submit to the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate a sanitary veterinary programme for health and animal welfare in order to register a farm. In case of SNCP, identification of flocks is identification number which consists of holding registration number, house and house compartment and date of population of house.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

A monthly report it make by County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate to the central CA 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 own check), 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 standardized template is used for this purpose. Also information related to sampling activities is

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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	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	40
Serotyping	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	10
Antimicrobial detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	20
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	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)		400
No of flocks in the programme		400
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)		40
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)		40
No of official samples taken		40
Target serovars (d)		SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars		1

(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

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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 County Sanitary Veterinary and Food safety Directorate (CSVFSD)
Sampling material and equipment for official control are paid by our national 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)

The testing of the official samples is performed in public laboratories (County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories and Institute for Diagnostic and Animal Health (IDAH) who is our NRL for Salmonella in animals).
All serotyping (for serotyping the strains obtained both from official and self control) is performed only in IDAH
The cost of serotyping is supported by National 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)

No compensation is foreseen for this target population within Salmonella National Control Programme

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

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:

Not applicable.

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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
	SNCP cerere de analiza.pdf	SNCPcereredeanaliza.pdf	375 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 :	1700 kb