



**Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses
submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution**

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

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (part 2.1 of Annex I to the Single Market Programme Regulation).

Due to the late adoption of the SMP regulation all programmes will be submitted to be approved technically for 2021 and 2022.

Therefore, this document shall also be filled out and submitted after selection of the options:

This programme is multiannual: "YES"

Request for Union cofinancing from beginning 2021 to end of 2022.

If encountering difficulties:

- concerning the information requested, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.

- on the technical point of view, please contact SANTE-BI@ec.europa.eu, include in your message a printscreen of the complete window where the problem appears and the version of this pdf:

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You can attach documents (.doc, .xls, .pdf, etc) to complete your report using the button "Add attachments" on the last page of the form.
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- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Doc version: 2021 2.1

Member state : BULGARIA

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

This program is multi annual : yes

Type of submission : New multiannual programme or Modification of already approved multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

2021

To end of

2022

First year of implementation of the programme described in this document:

2021

1. Contact data

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Your job type
within the CA :

[REDACTED]

Submission Date

13/10/2021 13:59:42

Submission Number

1634122782953-17621



Laying 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 517/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in laying hens 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. Aim of the programme

It is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the prevalence of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) in adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* ('Union target') as follows:

- An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 10% where the prevalence in the preceding year was less than 10%.
- An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 20% where the prevalence in the preceding year was more than or equal to 10% and less than 20%.
- A reduction of the maximum percentage equal to 2% or less of positive flocks of adult laying hens.
- The Member States has less than 50 flocks of adult laying hens: the target is to have not more than one adult flock remaining positive.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

The Union target shall be achieved every year based on the monitoring of the previous year.

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

Additionally to the target of the Program :

- to determine the health status of laying hens of Gallus gallus in Republic of Bulgaria with regard to Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium(including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,/5/,1 2:i);
- to achieve the Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic S. Typhimurium serotypes with antigenic formula 1,4,/5/,1 2:i)in adult laying hens of Gallus gallus according to the Art. 1 of Regulation 517/2011
- to monitor Salmonella effectively;
- take the action required under Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 where target serovars are detected;
- give advice to owners with infected flocks on how to reduce or eliminate Salmonella of public health significance on their premises.

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

yes

no

If No, please explain :

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* but does not apply to flocks for private domestic use or leading to the direct supply, by the producer, of small quantities of table eggs to the final consumer or to local retail establishments directly supplying the eggs to the final consumer. For the latter case (direct supply), national rules are adopted ensuring *Salmonella* control in these flocks. The programme covers also all rearing flocks of future laying hens.

yes

no

If No, please explain :

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

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

	Total number of flocks of layers in the MS	Number of flocks covered by the programme	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	114		114	79
Adult flocks	240	240	240	192
Number of holdings with more than 1,000 laying hens				109
Number of flocks in these holdings				240
<i>NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.</i>				

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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 :

The Law on Veterinary Activities, Art.124.

The owner of poultry holdings and the laboratory performed the testing shall notify immediately in writing the Executive Director of BFSA if there are any positive results for Salmonella. In accordance with instruction, approved with Ordinance №.РД 11-876/ 26.09.2009, for standard procedures in case of positive results is found for zoonotic diseases, the laboratory which confirmed positive result, must send the isolate to the NRL for serotyping and also to inform the following stakeholders – the person who send the sample to the laboratory – official veterinarian /private veterinarian/ FBO who is responsible for informing the CA (Director of the Regional Food Safety Directorate, Food Safety Directorate on central level, Animal Health Directorate on central level respectively). The informational channel in details is described in the aforementioned instruction. An infected flock is counted only once, regardless of how often Salmonella is detected in the flock during production.

5. Biosecurity measures

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

yes

no

if no, please explain. If yes, please describe the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) (max. 32000 chars) :

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

The implementation of effective biosecurity measures at primary production to prevent contamination of the flocks under their care is the responsibility of the producer and his/her private veterinarian . The Competent Authority carries out inspections on farms for zoonotic disease control, animal welfare reasons, to take samples for residues, to administer and enforce national legislation and to check medicine records

The national legislation (Ordinance 44) stipulates the minimum veterinary requirement that must be implemented in the animal holdings.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Bio-security measures on holdings include:

Health status checks 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

Rodents, insects and birds control

Cleaning and disinfection of buildings

Recording of all events and operations

For each building own equipment must be designated

All in-all out system

The Competent Authority carries out inspections on farms for zoonotic disease control, animal welfare reasons, to take samples in line of the control programmes (Salmonella, AI), to administer and enforce national legislation and to check medicine records .

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

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, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- b. Adults laying flocks: every 15 weeks during the laying period

yes

no

if no, please explain - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples, and, if additional FBO sampling, going beyond the minimum sampling requirements, is performed, please describe what is done.

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

Each year the RFSDs draft a sampling schedule for all poultry farms and hatcheries included in the scope of the programme and located on the territory within its administrative districts. The schedule is drafted taking into consideration FBO and Official checks on the flocks.

7. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011

yes

no

if no, please explain :

Sampling protocol is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011:

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

2 × 150 grams (in cage flocks) of naturally pooled faeces or two pairs of boot swabs (in barn or free-range houses) shall be taken.

FBO sample of faeces or boot swabs shall be pooled into one sample.

In the case of official sampling, 2 × 150 grams of naturally pooled faeces in cage flocks + 1 dust sample or 2 pairs of boot swabs +1 dust sample in barn or free-range house. Individual samples must be analysed at the laboratory separately. (the dust sample could be replaced by faeces sample)

The official vet shall perform training of operators and/or other persons designated by farmers to guarantee the correct application of the sampling protocol

The records of samples taken by the operator must be made available for inspection to the Competent Authority. The food business operator is required to keep a record of date when each flock is sampled for Salmonella, the identity of the flock sampled, the age of the flock sampled, the laboratory which undertook the analysis and the result of the tests and make these records available to the Competent Authority for inspection where required.

The Competent Authority keeps a record of all official testing carried out during the year. All official samples must be submitted to the official testing laboratory with an official sample submission letter.

The number of samples taken and the results are included in monthly reports forwarded to the Central Competent Authority (CCA).

8. **Specific requirements** laid down in Annex II.D of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant. In particular:

- due to the presence or the suspicion of the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST I,4,[5],12:i:-) in the flock, eggs cannot be used for human consumption unless heat treated;
- eggs from these flocks shall be marked and considered as class B eggs.

yes

no

if no, please explain - Indicate also if prompt depopulation of the infected flocks is compulsory.

In the case of positive for Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium result by lab examination of sample (either official or FBO sample) :

1. table eggs coming from this flock may be used for human consumption only if :

- treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all Salmonella serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene; eggs are considered as Class B eggs, as defined in Article 2(4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 557/2007 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1028/2006 on marketing standards for eggs;

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

These eggs are prohibited and have no access to the packaging centres unless the competent authority is satisfied with the measures to prevent possible cross-contamination of eggs from other flocks (for example the eggs could be collected in other premise within the packaging centre but in any case the possible cross-contamination of eggs from other flocks shall be avoided)

RFSDs may order the infected flocks to be slaughtered or destroyed; steps must be taken to reduce the

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the infected birds were kept, and provide evidence to the Competent

Authority that the cleaning and disinfection has been satisfactory. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out and post cleaning and disinfection swabbing of the poultry house(s) yields negative Salmonella results. The official restrictions are lifted only after full depopulation of the infected flock and satisfactory cleansing (proven by further sampling) and disinfection procedures have been carried out.

For premises where a positive target serovar has been detected, an inspection and advisory visit is carried out by a official veterinary . An epidemiological investigation including assessment of biosecurity is carried out using a standard protocol (check list) and recorded on a standard visit form.

A written report on disease control, including biosecurity measures, specifically targeted to the situation on the premises, is provided to the owner.

- 9.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)

Salmonella testing results are included in the Food chain information - reports of examinations (three weeks before slaughtering) as well as the results of all laboratory testing of the flock for monitored Salmonella serotypes performed during the life cycle of the flock (negative/ positive) are included in the document accompanying the poultry to the slaughterhouse. So that information on the test results within the Salmonella control programme is made available to the slaughterhouse.

FBO is required to submit action plan to the regional CA describing:

- type of the product, assessment of the risk to the public health;
- identification and information of the batch;
- revision of the acting procedures, corrective measures to be implemented;
- name, registration number and information on the food business establishment where the heat treatment is to be done;

Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)

written consent of food business establishment where the heat treatment is to be done;

- type of heat treatment to be carried out;
- laboratory control of the processed products;

The food establishments where the meat is to be processed is required to provide records of the processing of the infected batch, plan for cross-contamination prevention, plan for disinfection of equipment and premises, sampling plan for verification of the heat treatment and disinfection of premises and equipment in order to guarantee that the heat treated meat is not infected and to prevent

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

further contamination of the fresh meat processed in the FBE.
If infected with SE or ST flocks are slaughtered, the fresh poultry meat may be placed on the market if only meet the relevant EU microbiological criteria (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): namely absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g:

Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

Official veterinarian responsible for the FBE is required to:

- issue Restriction Act for the infected batch/products;
- to provide instructions on the measures to be implemented;
- to carry out expertise in accordance with art. 240 of the LVA and to issue an Expertise act where the type of processing of the meat/products is described.
- to approve the above described FBO plan;
- to prepare report on the implementation of the above described plan (all the relevant documents are attached), the report is provided to the RFSD and to the Food Control Directorate, HQ BFSa.

The measures are described in details in a BFSa procedure, approved with Ordinance RD 11-1136/20.09.2011.

10. 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.

yes

no

If no, please explain :

11. 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

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If no please explain.

The same method of detection and serotyping is used for examination of official and FBO samples. The detection method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for salmonellae in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, shall be used. That method is described in the current version of draft Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): "Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage". In that detection method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. This detection method is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011. At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be serotyped, following the Kaufmann-White scheme. At least one isolated strain per flock and per year shall be collected and stored for future phagotyping or anti-microbial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

No other alternative methods are used.

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.

12. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 4 days after sampling.

yes

no

If no, please explain :

Samples are required to be sent to the laboratory on the day of collection and in the event this is not possible, may be stored refrigerated for a maximum of 24 hours before dispatch. Each sample must be submitted together with a sample submission letter which includes the operator and flock details, but also specifically the date the sample was taken. These requirements are detailed in the published Guide to the National Control Programme for Salmonella in Breeding Flocks

Salmonella NCP samples may only be tested in Competent Authority approved laboratories and these laboratories are required to check the time the sample was taken and ensure that the sample is tested

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within 4 days of the sampling and within 48 hours of arrival at the laboratory. This is a requirement of accreditation to ISO17025 which specifies that the sample must be taken and treated according to the purpose for which it was intended (i.e. be 'fit for purpose' which is considered to mean fully in compliance with the legislation requirements). Samples that do not comply with these criteria may not be tested as Salmonella NCP samples and the testing laboratory must request another sample from the food business operator. This requirement is subject to inspection during the laboratory inspection visits for ISO17025 accreditation

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

In reference with Article 3 (1), point 4 of the Law of the Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BFSA) the BFSA is the Competent Authority for official control in feed in Republic of Bulgaria.

In reference with the implementation of the requirements of Articles 9, 10 and 19 of Regulation (EO) № 183/2005 regarding the feed hygiene and the Bulgarian Feed Law, the feed operators must be approved and registered by the BFSA. The registers with the feed operators are updated and kept by the Regional Food Safety Departments (RFSDs).

At central level, the Feed control Unit at Feed control an animal by products Directorate maintains and updates a Nation feed operator register. The register has been published at the BFSA's website:

<http://www.babh.government.bg/bg/register8.html>

The official control inspections in the feed premises are carried out by the experts responsible for the Feed control at the relevant RFSD.

The sampling in feed premises are as follow:

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

The number of samples has been calculated on the basis of risk assessment. This Plan involves also a minimum number of Salmonella samples

taken from poultry feed consignments imported from third countries.

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

If a positive result is identified, the measures and actions to be undertaken are pursuant to the provision of the Operational Action Plan in emergency cases regarding the feed control.

14. 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 853/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

(max. 32000 chars) :

All farmers are obligated to have their individual bio security plan and contingency plan, which are subject to approval by the official veterinarian responsible for the control of the holding concerned.

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The competent authority carries out official controls, where the biosecurity standards are checked. The official controls at the poultry farms are in accordance with the annual control plan drafted by each Regional Food Safety Authority. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings. The risk analysis is used for holding selection to be checked. The inspections are documented by check list. The official inspections for biosecurity includes supervision of the disinfection efficacy carried out by farmers. This is carried out by official sampling (swabs for testing the disinfection efficacy) each time the official veterinarian considers it necessary.

As mentioned above, the veterinary requirements and biosecurity measures to be implemented by the animal holdings are described in Ordinance 44 concerning the veterinary requirement of animal holdings.

The FBO of poultry holdings are required to draft a bio security plan and contingency plan which are subject of official control.

According to the national legislation (the Law on Veterinary Activity, the Law on Management of the Agro-Food Chain and the Law on Feed) the establishments for production, storage and trade in food or feed must be approved and registered by the BFSA and uploaded in the respective registers. The registers of the approved and registered sites are electronic and are publicly available. The official inspections in the establishments for production, storage and trade in food are carried out by the official veterinarians from the BFSA / or the respective RFSD.

The official control of food production, storage and marketing establishments shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council, which lays down specific rules for the organization of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption. The number of samples is calculated by the official veterinarians on the basis of a risk assessment and on the type and quality of the materials involved in the processing of the food, as well as on the basis of the results of previous inspections. Sampling of food of poultry origin should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) 2073/2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs. The frequency of sampling may be increased or decreased depending on the results obtained from the examination of the samples. Annually, the Regional Directorates for Food Safety prepare programs for the number of inspections of the establishments controlled by them for production, storage and trade in animal products.

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

- in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1,000 birds;
- at the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where the relevant Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
- in any case of suspicion of Salmonella infection when investigating food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC or any cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate, using the sampling protocol laid down in point 4(b) of Part D to Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;
- in all other laying flocks on the holding in case Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium is detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

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

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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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.

The confirmation sampling (repeated testing) is not implemented routinely after positive result in FBO samples. It is implemented in exceptional cases only if the Competent Authority has reasons to question the results of the initial testing and shall be carried out with the sampling protocol defined in Annex II, D, 4 (b) (i), (ii) or (iii) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 (including the sampling for the detection of antimicrobials).

Following placing of official restrictions, infection detected by operator sampling may, in some cases depending on the situation, be confirmed by samples taken by the Competent Authority as detailed in Annex II, D, 4 (b) (i), (ii) or (iii) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. The decision to carry out confirmatory sampling is based on assessment of the situation on the premises, including the potential for the cross contamination during sampling by the operator, potential for the cross contamination at the laboratory during the testing process and biosecurity/farm hygiene and history of Salmonella spp isolation on the premises. No confirmatory testing is carried out following detection of a positive through official sampling unless exceptional circumstances (such as confirmation of laboratory cross contamination) require it.

The eggs from the flocks subject of confirmatory testing are treated as eggs from flocks suspected to be infected by SE or ST.

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			
Official samples ²			

Laying flocks of *Gallus gallus*

¹ Reg 517/2011, point 2.2.1 of the Annex

² Reg 517/2011, point 2.2.2 of the Annex

³ Reg 2160/2003, point II.D.4 of the Annex

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

In case of confirmatory testing, it is obligatory testing for the presence of antimicrobials to be done. If the bacteriological test and test for inhibitory effects are negative no further measures are taken.

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

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

Antimicrobial treatment may not be used for the control of *Salmonella* within the framework of the National Control Programme, except within the limits set by Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006. If the flock is under antimicrobial medication for animal health or animal welfare reasons the flock will be sampled again after the period of withdrawal for the product given in its Marketing Authorisation. Flock owners are required to keep records of antimicrobial use and to make these records available.

Official controls on the use of antimicrobials:

- Documentary checks: medicine record documentary checks are carried out during every farm inspection visit (official visits to take official samples, to inspect operator *Salmonella* NCP sampling records and for other purposes). Therefore inspection of medicine records and operator NCP sampling records is carried out on every breeding chicken premise. If antimicrobials have been used, consideration is given to the validity of the results of samples tested during treatment/withdrawal period which may, depending on the situation, result in more samples being required to be taken by the operator, additional official samples required, a delay in official sampling until antimicrobial treatment is stopped etc. This will depend on the type of antimicrobial used (especially whether it has a known therapeutic effect against *Salmonella*), the age of the flock, the risk assessment on the farm etc.

- Sampling if illegal antimicrobial use suspected: if there is suspicion that a negative confirmatory official sample result may be obtained due to use of antimicrobials, then the testing of the organs of 5 birds (liver and kidney) is carried out to detect antimicrobial residues.

In the event a flock is detected positive at the holding and there is suspicion that it may be a false positive, official confirmatory sampling may be carried out and at the same time 5 birds are taken for testing. The birdorgans are only tested if the official confirmatory result is negative.

- Test method: if there was a requirement for antimicrobial detection tests as a result of suspicion of use, liver and kidney samples from up to 5 birds per flock are tested with the 4 plate inhibition test and positive results are tested for confirmation of antimicrobial used (mass spectrometry). The flock would be considered positive if results of antimicrobial detection tests are positive.

The sampling under the Animal By-Products legislation is monitored by the Competent Authority with

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inspections carried out using a risk-based approach.

15. *Salmonella* vaccination

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

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

yes

no

If no, please explain. - If performed please describe the vaccination scheme (vaccines used, vaccines providers, target flocks, number of doses administered per bird, etc) (max. 32000 chars) :

In Republic of Bulgaria the use of vaccines for the control of salmonella in poultry is not prohibited. In the official register of veterinary medicine products there are registered and approved vaccines for *Salmonella* spp. for birds. The owners of the holdings could use only the approved by BFSA vaccines in the way indicate by the official veterinarian responsible for the poultry holdings. When the samples have been taken from vaccinated poultry, the letter accompanying any such samples to the laboratory must specify the type and time of vaccination. The objective is to ensure proper basis for differentiation between vaccination and field strain in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1177/2006. The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against *Salmonella* with a product which has a marketing authorisation in your country and complies with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006 for specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella*. Vaccination may only be used as a preventative measure; and it is not an alternative to the requirements in Annex II.C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

16. 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 also how improper implementation of biosecurity measures can affect the payment of compensation (max. 32000 chars) :

The terms and procedures for compensation of owners are described in the national legislation - the Law of Veterinary Activity (LVA). According to the national legislation in the in the context of the programme a possibility to pay compensation costs or any financial assistance for food and feed business operator has not been provided.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

The terms and procedures for compensation of owners are described in the national legislation - the Law of Veterinary Activity (LVA) and Ordinance on the terms and procedures applicable to effecting expenditures related to epizootic risks.

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

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

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

Additionally, the national legislation does not provide a compensation i

In case of non compliances / breaches of the biosecurity measures/disregard Ministry/BFSA ordinances/ detected during the official control , the compensation is not provided according to the national legislation.

17. 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, No of tests, samples taken, etc).

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

Cleaning and disinfection of the premises under official control followed by post cleaning and disinfection sampling. Negative results is required to lift the restriction measures in the holding.

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) :

Bulgarian Food Safety Agency is the competent authority responsible for implementation of the

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Programme for control of Salmonellosis and other infectious agents causing zoonoses.

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

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

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

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

The official veterinarian has the following responsibilities:

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

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 517/2011/, of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain Salmonella serotypes in laying hens of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010

REGULATION (EC) No 1177/ 2006, implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry

REGULATION (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1237/2007, amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from Salmonella infected flocks of laying hens

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) :

Results of the monitoring of the target Salmonella serovars in laying hens for the last 6 years and prevalence of the targeted serovars:

In 2020 240 flocks were tested, with 4 positive found, resulting in 1.7 % prevalence
In 2019 211 flocks were tested, with 9 positive found, resulting in 4.3 % prevalence
In 2018 160 flocks were tested, with 3 positive found, resulting in 1.9 % prevalence
In 2017 227 flocks were tested, with 15 positive found, resulting in 6.61 % prevalence
In 2016 233 flocks were tested, with 5 positive found, resulting in 2.15 % prevalence
In 2015 243 flocks were tested, with 4 positive found, resulting in 1.6 % prevalence

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

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

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

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

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

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

Record- keeping at farms.

Each animal holding shall keep records with the following information.

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

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

Each owner is requested to have way of identification of the flocks so that he/ she to provide traceability of the flocks at each time. The way of identification, the type of unique flock number for the purpose of monitoring and traceability of flock is a decision made by the owner. In major cases the flock is identified by number consist: arrival date of the poultry consignment and number of premises

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

The chain of the competent authority was described in point B 1.

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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

provide the training on sampling for the person responsible for the own-check samples.

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

FBO keeps records of samples taken and made them available for inspection to the Competent Authority. The records shall include data on date when each flock is sampled for Salmonella, the identity of the flock sampled, the age of the flock sampled, the laboratory which undertook the analysis and the result of the tests and make these records available to the Competent Authority for inspection where required.

Data on the implementation of the NSCPs is presented to the CCA at monthly basis by the Regional Food Safety Departments. Labs send data on Salmonella testing each 6 months in terms of preparing the annual and intermediate reports for the implementation on programmes. In case of positive Salmonella results (related to all Salmonella spp detected as well as either FBO or official sampling) the labs are requested to inform immediately the CCA. The CCA orders the relevant RFSD to impose the restrictive measures according to the Salmonella spp detected and based on the Salmonella legislation.

Since 2016 The Competent Authority has prepared new special e-form for reporting SCNPs data to be completed by official vets (respectively RFSDs) and presented to Central level at monthly basis. The new monthly report consist data on FBO sampling.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2021

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	940
Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	20
Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	10
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	25

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2022

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	940
Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	
Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	940
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	70

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2021

Type of the test (description)	Rearing flocks	Adult flocks
Total No of flocks (a)	114	240
No of flocks in the programme	114	240
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	114	160

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

No of flock visits to take official samples (c)		340
No of official samples taken		680
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars		10
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated		10
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled		150 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	1 000 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	500 000

(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

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2022

Type of the test (description)	Rearing flocks	Adult flocks
Total No of flocks (a)	114	240
No of flocks in the programme	114	240
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	79	192
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	87	212
No of official samples taken	261	636
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars		4
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated		4
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled		150 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	1 000 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	500 000

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :* **2021**

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

2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :* **2022**

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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

D.1. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2021

1. Testing of official samples								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Layers: Bacteriological detection test	940	17.33	16290.2	yes	75	12 217,65	X
Testing	Layers: Serotyping	20	43.55	871	yes	75	653,25	X
Testing	Layers: Antimicrobial detection test	10	17.57	175.7	yes	75	131,78	X
Testing	Layers: Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	25	38.67	966.75	yes	75	725,06	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.15 and E.1.d)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Vaccination	Layers: Purchase of vaccine doses			0	no	75	0	X
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Compensation	Layers: Table eggs destroyed	1 000 000	0.07	70000	yes	75	52 500	X
Compensation	Layers: Animals culled or slaughtered	150 000	3.5	525,000	yes	75	393 750	X
4. Cleaning and disinfection								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Cleaning and disinfection	In case of full flock depopulation	2	5000	10000	yes	75	7 500	X
5. Other essential costs								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				Add a new row				
6. Cost of official sampling								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Sampling	Layers: Official sampling visit	340	5.37	1825.8	yes	75	1 369,35	X
Total with Union funding request (€):				625,129.45	including		468,847.09	
Total without Union funding request (€):				0	= requested EU contribution in €			

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2022

1. Testing of official samples								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Layers: Bacteriological detection test	940	17.33	16290.2	yes	75	12 217,65	X
Testing	Layers: Serotyping	940	43.55	40937	yes	75	30 702,75	X
Testing	Layers: Antimicrobial detection test	940	17.57	16515.8	yes	75	12 386,85	X
Testing	Layers: Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	70	38.67	2706.9	yes	75	2 030,17	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.15 and E.1.d)								

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Vaccination	Layers: Purchase of vaccine doses			0	no	75	0	X
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Compensation	Layers: Table eggs destroyed	1 000 000	0.07	70000	yes	75	52 500	X
Compensation	Layers: Animals culled or slaughtered	150 000	3.5	525,000	yes	75	393 750	X
4. Cleaning and disinfection								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Cleaning and disinfection	In case of full flock depopulation	2	5000	10000	yes	75	7 500	X
5. Other essential costs								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				Add a new row				
6. Cost of official sampling								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Sampling	Layers: Official sampling visit	212	5.37	1138.44	yes	75	853,83	X
Total with Union funding request (€):				682,588.34	including		511,941.25	

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Total without Union funding request (€):

0

= requested EU contribution in €

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 within the structure of BFSA. The sampling equipment is provided by the local CA. The costs for sampling are within 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)

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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

to carry out testing official and FBO samples on Salmonella in poultry within SCP . All are accredited to ISO 17025 and designated in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Scope of Activities includes detection of Salmonella in animal faeces, tissue, environmental samples, feed and water, serotyping.

The analytical methods for the Salmonella detection (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.) are within the scope of their accreditation.

The costs for testing are covered by the state budget.

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 terms and procedures for compensation of owners are described in the national legislation - the Law of Veterinary Activity (LVA)

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)

Since the vaccination on the territory of the country is not compulsory, the vaccination is paid by the FBO where applied.

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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Measures related to cleaning and disinfection:

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

Cleaning and disinfection of the premises under official control followed by post cleaning and disinfection sampling. Negative results is required to lift the restriction measures in the holding.

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75%

In accordance to art. 5, pt. 2 (b) of Regulation (EU) 2014/652.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

3. 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

4. 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:

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

		Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
			Total size of attachments :	