



**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](mailto:SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu).

- on the technical point of view, please contact [SANTE-BI@ec.europa.eu](mailto: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.
- 2) Before submitting this form, please use the button "Verify form"(bottom right of each page). If needed, complete your pdf document as indicated.
- 3) When you have finished completing this pdf document, save it on your computer.
- 4) Verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "Submit notification" button and your pdf document will be sent to our server. A submission number will appear on your document. Save this completed document on your computer for your record.
- 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 : ROMANIA

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**

Name

[REDACTED]

Phone

[REDACTED]

Email

[REDACTED]

Your job type  
within the CA :

[REDACTED]

**Submission Date**

**05/11/2021 11:57:21**

**Submission Number**

**1636109840799-17991**



# 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) :*

The programme for the control of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in laying hens flocks of Gallus gallus has been in operation in Romania since 2008. As a result, the number of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium infected flocks of Gallus gallus in Romania is currently very low under 2%. During 2015, a totally of 683 laying hens flocks were tested for Salmonella and there were only 10 flocks positive for Salmonella Enteritidis . The prevalence for the target serotypes in laying hens flock in 2015 was 1,46%, which is low and below the Community target. In 2016 a totally of 617 laying hens flocks were tested for Salmonella and there were only 7 flocks positive for Salmonella Typhimurium and Salmonella Enteritidis . The prevalence for the target serotypes in laying hens flock in 2016 was 1,1%, which is low and below the Community target. In 2017, totally no. of 1056 laying hens flocks were tested for Salmonella infection and was 1 positive flocks for Salmonella Enteritidis. The prevalence for the target serotypes in laying hens flock in 2016 was 0,09%, which is low and below the Community target. In 2018 , totally no. of 1095 laying hens flocks were tested for Salmonella infection and there were 8 positive flocks for Salmonella Enteritidis. In 2019, totally no. of 876 adult laying hens flocks were tested for Salmonella infection and was 9 positive flocks for Salmonella Enteritidis (6) and Typhimurium (3). The prevalence for the target serotypes in laying hens flock in 2019 was 1.03% which is low and below the Community target. In 2020 , totally no. of 870 adults laying hens flocks were tested for Salmonella infection and there were 16 positive flocks for Salmonella (10 SE and 6 ST). The prevalence for the target serotypes in adults laying hens flocks in 2020 was 1,84%, which is below the Community target.

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 :*

We like to mention that in the national sanitary veterinary legislation it is stipulated that all adult flocks must be official tested in one calendar year. This provision was adopted in order to ensure that all adult flocks are officially checked, in order to minimise the non-compliances.

	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	250		250	5
Adult flocks	880	880	880	860
Number of holdings with more than 1,000 laying hens				230
Number of flocks in these holdings				860
<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 :*

### 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 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

According to the provision of Romanian program of surveillance, prevention and animal disease control,

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

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

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

### 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:

- Rearing flocks: day-old chicks, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- 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 taken by the free practice veterinary doctor who have contract with the farm or by the person designated by the FBO for this. It is foreseen in the national legislation that who perform the FBO sampling to be trained in this scope.

### 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 :*

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

**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 case of a positive flock the flock is depopulated according with the provision laid down in Annex II point D of Regulation 2160/2003. When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps are taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering are 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 are used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

The eggs from the infected flocks are classified as by-products not intended for human consumption and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) no. 1069/2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation no 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation) or are heat-treated. Also, specific requirements laid down in Annex II.D of Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003, point 2 are applied

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)*

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

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

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

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

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

### *Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)*

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

### *Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)*

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

**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*<sup>1</sup>.

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

**yes**

**no**



## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

*If no please explain.*

Yes, but it is the updated form, Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-1: 2017 / A1: 2020  
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 11

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.

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.*

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

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 :*

In case the time limit lay down under point 3.1. of annex to Reg ( EC) No. 517/2011 is not respected, the samples are rejected from the reception desk of the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory following a specific procedure of rejection of noncompliant samples and resampling is done.

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

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

- [http://www.ansvsa.ro/download/ghiduri\\_-\\_toate/nutritie/Ghid-recoltare-furaje-Salmonella-2010-RO.pdf](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).

### 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 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

*(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 bio-security measures in commercial poultry farms are in accordance to the NSVFSA President Order 147/2006 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

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

- Recording of all events and operations

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

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

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

Each poultry holding receives a distinct approval number, number that can be the same with the one given in compliance with the Council Regulation no. 1308/2013 stablishing 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/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/blog/wpfb-file/ghid-rozatoare-salmonella_ro-pdf)

-[http://www.ansvsa.ro/download/ghiduri\\_-\\_toate/](http://www.ansvsa.ro/download/ghiduri_-_toate/)

[community\\_guide\\_layers\\_hygiene\\_practice\\_pullet\\_egg\\_RO\\_2.pdf](http://www.ansvsa.ro/download/ghiduri_-_toate/community_guide_layers_hygiene_practice_pullet_egg_RO_2.pdf)

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

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

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

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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*

The official sampling is performed by the official veterinarians . The sampling equipments for the official sampling are provided by the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate and they are paid from the state budget. Each flock per holding per year comprising at least 1000 adult birds it is tested.

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	Always
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sometimes (criteria apply)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Never

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Always	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 criteria used to determine when official confirmatory sampling is performed as follow:  
 - Epidemiological inquiry made by the official vet revealed deficiency in sampling made by FBO, e.g. cross-contamination of the first samples taken by FBO, especially when there are more than one holdings sampled by the same person, lack of biosecurity procedures in sampling (using the same equipment and the same containers), lack of disinfection, samples taken by sick persons, non-compliant sampling materials etc;  
 -Non- compliance in the procedures of sampling and transport of the samples to the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory authorised to receive them;  
 Non- compliance of the legislation in force regarding the number and the type of samples, specify to the category of production.

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

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

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

The exceptional cases has defined in the procedure for the laying hen flocks (PS-13-DSA), can be found at the following link:

<http://www.ansvsa.ro/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/PS-13-DSA-Control-salmoneloze-gaini-ouatoare.pdf>

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 <sup>3</sup> were taken	Out of the cases in column 3, No of cases where confirmatory samples were negative

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

FBO samples <sup>1</sup>	4	1	1
Official samples <sup>2</sup>	8	1	0

<sup>1</sup> Reg 517/2011, point 2.2.1 of the Annex

<sup>2</sup> Reg 517/2011, point 2.2.2 of the Annex

<sup>3</sup> 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):*

For the negative flock was re checked for the presence of Salmonella and checked for the presence of antimicrobials.

- 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) :

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.

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

### 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) :*

Take into account that vaccination against Salmonella is voluntary, this is achieved at the farm level by trained persons or authorized veterinarian private practitioner with farm the contract. The vaccination schedule as recommended by the manufacturer of the vaccine / vaccines are used and the mandatory compliance with the provisions with Regulation no. 117/2006 of implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry.

### 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) :*

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

In these national legislation is foreseen that any improper implementation of the animal health legislation ( biosecurity for example) affect the payment of compensation. The eggs that will be heat-treated are not compensated.

Payment of compensation to the owners of animals killed or otherwise affected and the eggs destroyed or heat-treated is carried out according to veterinary legislation in force, respectively Gouverment Decision no. 1214/2009, within 90 days of slaughter, killing or otherwise disturbing the animals.

All measures described in legislations are implemented as soon as it can be possible after the detection by target Salmonella serovars and this measures are compulsory. The CA makes the measures plan, establishing with the FBO the fastest way for eliminate the affected flock and these measures are

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

compulsory to be done as soon as possible. It is not up to the farmer when to slaughter/cull the infected flock.

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):*

After depopulation of a positive flock it is mandatory to harvest official samples to verify the efficiency of disinfections. In case that the results of these samples are not compliant, it is mandatory to perform once again in the house the decontamination procedures and to take again official samples for verify the efficiency of disinfections. The house will be repopulated only when the results of the testes will be properly. Sanitation sampling should be completed by selecting points that are difficult to access whilst performing the cleansing operations and by also selecting areas that birds come into direct contact with (bedding, in-house watering systems, feeders, walls, etc.). Usually, 10 samples are collected in order to verify the efficacy of disinfection. In the case of surfaces that exceed 1000 square meters, the competent authority may decide to take more samples.

### 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):*

The Central Competent Authority for the National Control Programme in respect of EC Regulation 2160/2003 for the control of Salmonella in laying hens flocks of Gallus gallus is:

AUTORITATEA NAȚIONALĂ SANITARĂ VETERINARĂ ȘI PENTRU SIGURANȚA ALIMENTELOR: București, Piața Presei Libere, nr. 1, corp D1, sector 1, cod poștal 013701; tel: 0374.150.200, fax: 3124967, e-mail: office@ansvsa.ro.

The departments at the central level responsible for implementing the National Control Programme of Salmonella in laying hens are:

- for implementing at national level of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 provisions regarding animal health status is Animal Health and Welfare General Directorate;
- in respect of Regulation (EC) No 625/2017 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 laying hens 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



## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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: I.D.A.H-Dr. Staicovici street, no. 63, district 5, cod 050557, Bucharest, România, Tel: 0374.322.013 / 0374.322.000, Fax: 0214.113.394, E-mail: office@idah.ro

- H.I.P.V.H. (Hygiene Institute and Veterinary Public Health) is the national reference laboratory

### 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 (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) 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 (EU) 2019/268 amending Regulations (EU) No 200/2010, (EU) No 517/2011, (EU) No 200/2012 and (EU) No 1190/2018 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 and 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 surveillance and control program in food safety.

The provisions of national control programs of zoonotic salmonella in laying hens 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 programme for the control of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in laying hens flocks of Gallus gallus has been in operation in Romania since 2008. As a result, the number of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium infected flocks of Gallus gallus in Romania is currently very low under 2%. During 2015, a totally of 683 laying hens flocks were tested for Salmonella and there were only 10 flocks positive for Salmonella Enteritidis. The prevalence for the target serotypes in laying hens flock in 2015 was 1,46%, which is low and below the Community target.

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

In 2016 a totally of 617 laying hens flocks were tested for Salmonella and there were only 7 flocks positive for Salmonella Typhimurium and Salmonella Enteritidis . The prevalence for the target serotypes in laying hens flock in 2016 was 1,1%, which is low and below the Community target.

In 2017, totally no. of 1056 laying hens flocks were tested for Salmonella infection and was 1 positive flocks for Salmonella Enteritidis. The prevalence for the target serotypes in laying hens flock in 2016 was 0,09%, which is low and below the Community target.

In 2018 , totally no. of 1095 laying hens flocks were tested for Salmonella infection and there were 8 positive flocks for Salmonella Enteritidis.

In 2019, totally no. of 876 adult laying hens flocks were tested for Salmonella infection and was 9 positive flocks for Salmonella Enteritidis (6) and Typhimurium (3). The prevalence for the target serotypes in laying hens flock in 2019 was 1.03% which is low and below the Community target.

In 2020 , totally no. of 870 adults laying hens flocks were tested for Salmonella infection and there were 16 positive flocks for Salmonella (10 SE and 6 ST). The prevalence for the target serotypes in adults laying hens flocks in 2020 was 1,84%, which is below the Community target.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The registration of commercial poultry holdings is carried out in accordance with the national legislation (NSVFSA Order no. 16/2010 for the approval of the Veterinary Sanitary Norm regarding the sanitary-veterinary registration / authorization procedure of the units / collection centers / holdings of origin and of the means of transport in the field of animal health and welfare, as well as of the units involved in the storage and neutralization of by-products of animal origin not intended for human consumption and processed product) and the EU legislation (Council Directive 1999/74/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of laying hens and Commission Directive 2002/4/EC on the registration of establishments keeping laying hens, covered by Council Directive 1999/74/EC).

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

The identification of flocks is carried out in accordance with the NSVFSA Order No. 35/2016 establishing methodological rules for applying of National Surveillance Program which includes actions of surveillance, prevention, control and eradication of animal diseases, those transmitted from animals to humans, animals and environmental protection, identification and registration of cattle, pigs, sheep and goats, and the rules for the application of surveillance and control program on food safety. Each laying hens flock will be assigned an identification code of the herd consisting of the following elements: the identification code of the holding / identification number of the shelter where the birds are housed / the date of population of the poultry house.

### 5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate (CSVFSD) must have up-to-date information, in order to examine and evaluate the implementation of the programme, in accordance with the

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

provisions of art. 5 of Regulation (EC) no. 2160/2003.

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

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

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

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

# 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	2 595
Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	100
Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	170
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	140

#### 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	2 595
Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	100
Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	160
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	120

#### 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)	250	880
No of flocks in the programme	0	880
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	5	860

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	5	860
No of official samples taken	15	2 580
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	2	12
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	2	12
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	50 000	300 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	2 800 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	200 000

(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)	250	880
No of flocks in the programme	0	880
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	5	860
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	5	860
No of official samples taken	15	2 580
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	2	10
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	2	10
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	50 000	250 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	2 400 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	100 000

# 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	2 595	17.33	44971.35	yes	75	33 728,51	X
Testing	Layers: Serotyping	100	43.55	4355	yes	75	3 266,25	X
Testing	Layers: Antimicrobial detection test	170	17.57	2986.9	yes	75	2 240,18	X
Testing	Layers: Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	140	38.67	5413.8	yes	75	4 060,35	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	2 800 000	0.08	224,000	yes	75	168 000	X
Compensation	Layers: Animals culled or slaughtered	350 000	3.5	1,225,000	yes	75	918 750	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	12	100	1200	yes	75	900	X
<b>5. Other essential costs</b>								
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	
				<b>Add a new row</b>				
<b>6. Cost of official sampling</b>								
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	860	5.37	4618.2	yes	75	3 463,65	X
<b>Total with Union funding request (€):</b>				1,512,545.25	including		1,134,408.94	
<b>Total without Union funding request (€):</b>				0	= requested EU contribution in €			

## Costs of the planned activities for year :

**2022**

<b>1. Testing of official samples</b>								
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	2 595	17.33	44971.35	yes	75	33 728,51	X
Testing	Layers: Serotyping	100	43.55	4355	yes	75	3 266,25	X
Testing	Layers: Antimicrobial detection test	160	17.57	2811.2	yes	75	2 108,4	X
Testing	Layers: Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	120	38.67	4640.4	yes	75	3 480,3	X
<b>2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.15 and E.1.d)</b>								



## 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
<b>3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)</b>								
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	2 400 000	0.08	192,000	yes	75	144 000	X
Compensation	Layers: Animals culled or slaughtered	300 000	3.5	1,050,000	yes	75	787 500	X
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>								
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	10	100	1000	yes	75	750	X
<b>5. Other essential costs</b>								
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	
				<b>Add a new row</b>				
<b>6. Cost of official sampling</b>								
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	860	5.37	4618.2	yes	75	3 463,65	X
<b>Total with Union funding request (€):</b>				1,304,396.15	including	978,297.11		

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

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

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

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

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

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

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

not applied

# Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

## 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 with point D.1. (Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme), all the eligible measures are co-financing with 75%.

## 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*

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

### 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 :	