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Regulation for the control of salmonellosis

Adopted on 19.12.2023 No. 105

The Regulation is established on the basis of subsections 4 and 5 of § 62 of the Veterinary Act .

§ 1. Scope of regulation

(1) The Regulation establishes the measures for organizing the monitoring of the most important serotypes of certain bacteria belonging to the *Salmonella* family (hereinafter *Salmonella*) from the point of view of human health safety, and more precise measures for the prevention and control of infections caused by these serotypes.

(2) The Regulation applies to birds, turkeys, pigs and cattle of the species *Gallus Gallus* .

§ 2. The most important salmonella serotypes from the point of view of human health safety

From the point of view of human health safety, the following serotypes of salmonella (hereinafter referred to as salmonella) are the most important :

1) *Salmonella enteritidis* ; 2) *Salmonella typhimurium* ; 3) monophasic strains of *Salmonella typhimurium* , whose antigenic formula is 1,4, [5],12 :i:-; 4) *Salmonella infantis* .

§ 3. Salmonella control program

(1) The Agriculture and Food Board prepares a salmonella control program (hereinafter *the control program*) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of salmonella and other specific food-based zoonotic agents (OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, pp. 1–15) and other relevant legislation of the European Union.

(2) The inspection program is implemented and its execution is checked by the Agriculture and Food Board.

(3) Data on salmonella samples taken by the Agriculture and Food Board (hereinafter *the national sample*) and salmonella samples taken by livestock keepers are entered into the control program.

§ 4. Salmonella sampling and analysis

(1) Taking the national sample and sending it to the laboratory is organized by the Agriculture and Food Board in accordance with the control program.

(2) The animal keeper takes a salmonella sample in accordance with Part B of Annex II of Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council. It is sent to the laboratory by the sampler.

(3) If salmonella is detected from the national sample and from the animal keeper's sample, the isolate taken from the sample is sent to the national reference laboratory for the analysis and control of zoonoses, where its serotype is determined.

(4) The costs of serotyping and storage of isolates are covered from the budget of the national reference laboratory for the analysis and control of zoonoses.

(5) The national reference laboratory for the analysis and control of zoonoses informs the Agriculture and Food Board about the detection of the salmonella serotype monitored in the isolate.

(6) The isolate referred to in paragraph 3 is stored in the national reference laboratory for the analysis and control of zoonoses for more precise genetic characterization and determination of drug resistance for five years.

§ 5. Monitoring of breeding and pedigree birds

(1) For the monitoring of breeding and breeding birds of the species *Gallus gallus* kept for hatching egg production, the livestock keeper takes salmonella samples in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and the Council and Commission Regulation (EU) No. 200/2010 implementing the Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EC) No. 2160/2003 in connection with the objective of the European Union to reduce the incidence of Salmonella serotypes in adults of the species *Gallus gallus* in breeding herds (OJ L 61, 11.03.2010, pages 1–9), in accordance with the stipulated requirements.

(2) To monitor the birds of the breeding flock of turkeys, the livestock keeper takes salmonella samples in accordance with the requirements stipulated in Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 340, 13.12.2012, pp. 29–34).

§ 6. Monitoring of birds kept for the purpose of egg production and meat production

(1) To monitor the birds of the *Gallus gallus* flock of birds kept for the purpose of producing edible eggs, the keeper takes salmonella samples in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and the Council and Commission Regulation (EU) No. 517/2011, which implements the Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and the Council No. 2160/2003 regarding the objective of the European Union to reduce the incidence of certain Salmonella serotypes in laying hens of the species *Gallus gallus* and

Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 and Commission Regulation (EU) No. 200/2010 (OJ L 138, 26.05.2011, pp. 45–51) are amended in accordance with the requirements set forth.

(2) In accordance with the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) No. 517/2011, the livestock keeper shall take a faecal sample from a flock of birds of the species *Gallus gallus* kept for the purpose of egg production, which has completed the egg-laying cycle, two weeks before sending the bird to slaughter.

(3) To monitor the birds of the *Gallus gallus* broiler flock kept for the purpose of meat production, the livestock keeper takes salmonella samples in accordance with the requirements set forth in Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and Council and Commission Regulation (EU) No. 200/2012.

(4) To monitor the birds of the turkey flock kept for the purpose of meat production, the keeper takes salmonella samples in accordance with the requirements set forth in Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and Council and Commission Regulation (EU) No. 1190/2012.

(5) Subsections 1-4 do not apply to a poultry flock kept in a livestock holding with less than 100 birds, the birds of which are kept for the purpose of producing food eggs and meat production.

§ 7. Measures to be introduced in the poultry flock

(1) If the presence of the monitorable salmonella serotype has been detected in the birds of the poultry flock, the Agriculture and Food Board shall adopt salmonella control measures in accordance with the requirements and control program set forth in Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

(2) The animal keeper, whose birds in the poultry flock have been identified as having the salmonella serotype to be monitored, checks the effectiveness of the biosecurity measures he implements and, if necessary, implements additional biosecurity measures.

(3) The animal keeper separates animals with clinical signs of salmonellosis from other animals in accordance with animal welfare and biosecurity requirements.

(4) If the serotype of monitored salmonella has been detected in some birds of the poultry flock, the animal keeper shall inform the animal keeper of the destination in case of transport of birds without clinical signs from such a flock.

§ 8. Monitoring of pigs

In order to monitor salmonellosis, the Agriculture and Food Board takes national samples from slaughterhouse pigs on a random basis in accordance with the control program.

§ 9. Measures to be introduced in the pig herd

(1) An animal keeper, where the presence of the monitored salmonella serotype has been detected, checks the effectiveness of the biosecurity measures implemented in this pig herd and, if necessary, implements additional biosecurity measures.

(2) The animal keeper separates animals with clinical signs of salmonellosis from other animals in accordance with animal welfare and biosecurity requirements.

(3) Only animals with clinical signs of salmonellosis may be treated with antibiotics. When treating with antibiotics, the animal must have a laboratory antibiotic sensitivity test.

(4) If the serotype of monitored salmonella has been detected in any animal of the herd, the animal keeper shall inform the animal keeper of the destination in the case of transporting an animal without clinical symptoms from such a herd.

§ 10. Monitoring of cattle

If raw milk from cattle is marketed directly to the consumer, the Agriculture and Food Board takes national samples from the cattle of this cattle herd aged 24 months and older to identify the monitored salmonella serotypes according to the control program.

§ 11. Measures to be introduced in the cattle herd

(1) A livestock keeper, whose cattle have been identified as having the monitored salmonella serotype, checks the effectiveness of the biosecurity measures implemented in his cattle herd and, if necessary, implements additional biosecurity measures.

(2) The animal keeper separates animals with clinical signs of salmonellosis from other animals in accordance with animal welfare and biosecurity requirements.

(3) Only animals with clinical signs of salmonellosis may be treated with antibiotics. When treating with antibiotics, the animal must have a laboratory antibiotic sensitivity test.

(4) If the serotype of monitored salmonella has been detected in any animal of the herd, the animal keeper shall inform the animal keeper of the destination in the case of transporting an animal without clinical symptoms from such a herd.

§ 12. Salmonella sampling of animal products and salmonella control measures

(1) In the slaughterhouse, the Agricultural and Food Board takes national samples of the animal product in accordance with the inspection program to identify the monitored salmonella serotype.

(2) In accordance with the control program, the Agriculture and Food Board takes national samples of the animal product in the meat cutting plant to identify the monitored salmonella serotype.

(3) In the company not mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Agriculture and Food Board takes national samples of the animal product to identify the monitored salmonella serotype in accordance with the control program.

(4) In the case of animal products, the Agriculture and Food Board shall adopt salmonella control measures to identify the monitored salmonella serotype in accordance with the control program.

§ 13. Taking salmonella samples from feed and salmonella control measures

(1) In order to identify the salmonella serotype monitored in the feed, the Agriculture and Food Board, in accordance with the control program, takes national samples of the feed in a company that produces, processes, mediates, transports or stores feed for the purpose of sale, and in a livestock company where this feed is produced or processed and fed in the same company for kept animals.

(2) The Agriculture and Food Board shall adopt salmonella control measures in accordance with the inspection program in the case of feed contaminated with the monitored salmonella serotype.

§ 14. Implementation provision

(1) Regulation No. 72 of the Minister of Rural Affairs of November 25, 2021 "Rules for the control of salmonellosis" is declared invalid.

(2) The regulation enters into force on January 1, 2024.

Madis Kallas
Regional Minister

Marko Gorban
Chancellor