



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10421/2014

*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain
animal diseases and zoonoses*

**The programme for
the control of certain zoonotic salmonella in breeding,
laying and broiler flocks of Gallus gallus and in flocks of
turkeys (Meleagris gallopavo)**

The Czech Republic

Approved* for 2014 by Commission Decision 2013/722/EU

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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version : 2.3

PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : **ANNEX II - PART A + B**

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

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Instructions to complete the form:

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Thursday, April 25, 2013 07:55:30

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : CESKA REPUBLIKA

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the control programme is laid down according to Commission Regulation (EU)No 200/2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of salmonella serotypes in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

(b) Animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.

Animal population Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

rearing flocks

- day-old chicks
- four-week-old birds
- two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

adult breeding flocks

- every second week during the laying period
- every third week during the laying period

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(c) Specific requirements

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

(max. 32000 chars) :

The National programme complies with the specific requirements laid down in Part C of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Objectives of the programme is to monitor, on the basis of sampling in breeding poultry flocks, occurrence of invasive serotypes of *S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*, *S. infantis*, *S. virchow* and *S. hadar*, and to take measures aimed in particular at the protection of public health, as well as health of other poultry populations. The aim of the programme is to ensure the reduction of percentage of positive adult breeding poultry flocks comprising at least 250 birds to 1% or less.

Minimum sampling requirements with regard to control programme are in compliance with part B of Annex II of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) 200/2010.

Breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*:

-rearing flocks — day-old chicks

-four-week-old birds

-two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

-adult breeding flocks — every second week during the laying period

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis (Zoonotic Salmonella)

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The prevalence of adult breeding flocks positive for targeted serotypes of *Salmonella* spp. within four years of implementation of the programme was reduced from 5,1% in 2007 to 1,37% in 2010. The reduction of prevalence within four years is 3,73%. The prevalence of breeding flocks in production period positive for targeted serotypes was 5,1% in 2007, 1,1% in 2008, 1,0% in 2009 and 1,37% in 2010.

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Prevalence of positive adult breeding flocks for *S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*, *S. infantis*, *S. hadar* and *S. virchow* at the end of 2011 was 0,6%.

In total 642 flocks in productive period were tested with 23 positive flock (3,6%) for *Salmonella* spp. 7 flocks were positive for *S. enteritidis* (1,1%), no flock for *S. typhimurium*, 1 flock (0,2%) was positive for *S. infantis* and 15 (2,3%) flocks for other serotypes of *Salmonella* spp.

(d)1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities.

Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "SVA CR") is the central authority responsible for supervising and coordinating of all activities in the field of veterinary care. The SVA CR shall, in accordance with § 47 of Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as amended (Veterinary Act), as amended, enforce its powers in the entire territory of the Czech Republic and shall coordinate activities of Regional Veterinary Administrations (hereinafter referred to as the "RVAs") as well. The national monitoring programme is established on the basis of § 48(1) and § 10 of Veterinary Act and with regard to Decree No 356/2004 concerning the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "MA") shall, in accordance with § 44(1)(a) of Veterinary Act, establish the principal trends and tasks in the field of veterinary care and control their implementation and shall specify, on the basis of animal health situation, compulsory preventive and diagnostic actions in accordance with § 44(1)(d) of Veterinary Act as well. Detailed rules are laid down by the "Methodology of Animal Health Control and Ordered Vaccination" (hereinafter referred to as the "Methodology"), approved by the MA and published in the Official Journal of the MA. The SVA CR shall be, in accordance with the legislation in force (Veterinary Act), empowered to perform supervision on all activities imposed by the Methodology; RVAs shall perform supervision on activities of farmers and private veterinarians provided by the Methodology.

Microbiological checks at different stages of food chain shall be performed by the following organisations:

In accordance with Act No 110/1997 concerning foodstuffs and tobacco products and amending and supplementing certain related laws, as amended, the SVA CR has already established rules for regular microbiological monitoring of poultry carcasses at slaughterhouses and during their further processing in establishments manufacturing meat products. Pooled neck skin samples are taken from carcasses after chilling. In the case of positive results, slaughterhouse operators shall take all measures necessary for improvement of hygiene conditions and check HACCP system at the same time.

In accordance with Act No 146/2002 concerning the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority and amending certain related laws, as amended, the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority (hereinafter referred to as the "CAFIA") shall perform checks on foodstuffs of plant origin at their production and placing on the market, as well as on trade in foodstuffs.

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In accordance with Act No 20/1966 concerning public health care, as amended, Public Health Protection Authorities (authorities of the Ministry of Public Health) shall act in the field of catering. In the case of any suspicion on food-borne infection, they shall inform the SVA and CAFIA thereof.

(d)1.3 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratories performing testing for Salmonella spp. within this programme shall be designated in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Samples taken within this programme (samples taken by operators and by official veterinarians) shall be examined in laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes (hereinafter referred to as the "SVIs"); activities of the laboratories shall be co-ordinated by the National Reference Laboratory (hereinafter referred to as the "NRL") and the laboratories shall be linked with the Information System of the SVA CR as well. The laboratories concerned are the following:

SVI Prague – NRL

SVI Jihlava

SVI Olomouc

SVI České Budějovice

SVI Hradec Králové

The State Veterinary Institutes examine samples taken by operators and by official veterinarians.

(d)1.4 Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Methods used in the examination will be performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010.

Testing methods used by laboratories under the control programme for official sampling and sampling taken on the initiative of the operator are identical.

Laboratory examination comprising detection of Salmonella spp. shall be carried out in accordance with the method recommended by the Community RL in Bilthoven, Netherlands. The method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002), where a semi-solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

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Serotyping shall be carried out in at least one isolate from each positive sample, following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

Phagotyping shall be carried out in accordance with the HPA Colindale, London.

Testing for inhibition substances shall be carried out when it is appropriate

Tests for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains shall be carried out when it is appropriate.

(d)1.5 Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official controls at the level of feedingstuffs

Supervision on foodstuffs in the Czech Republic shall be performed by the following organisations:

State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic;

Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture (CISTA);

Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (ISCVBM).

Official controls on feed safety (where production and placing on the market of feedingstuffs are concerned) shall be performed by the CISTA, in accordance with Act No 91/1996 on feedingstuffs, as amended.

The SVA CR performs, by means of the relevant RVA, examination of feedingstuffs intended for farm animals for the detection of Salmonella, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009. The relevant RVA shall take samples in establishments producing compound feedingstuffs; samples of finished feedingstuffs before dispatch shall be taken, at a volume proportionate to the manufacturer's throughput.

The ISCVBM shall perform official controls on medicated feedingstuffs, use of antimicrobials and use of vaccines.

Official controls at flock and /or holding level

Official checks at the level of poultry flocks are organised and carried out by the relevant RVA; the RVA also takes measures in the case of positive results.

Official samples are taken by relevant RVA in breeding poultry flocks.

Official sampling in breeding poultry flocks:

a) in age of 4 weeks

b) in 4 weeks from the start of laying phase

c) after 20 weeks of laying phase

d) 4 weeks prior to the end of laying phase

e) based on positive results in one flock, others flocks are officially sampled

f) each time when the Regional Veterinary Administration considers it necessary

Official supervision of farms:

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The competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the multi-annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. Official veterinarian's inspections, which include verifying biosecurity measures, implementation of a FBO's plan of hygiene practice on holdings and implementation of SCP are performed also in the case of taking the official samples.

Sampling carried out by operator:

- a) Day-old chicks: 10 swabs from internal surfaces of boxes or crates used for transportation of the chicks. A sample from the entire consignment of chicks is concerned that is, if appropriate, combined to form a pooled sample;
- b) Carcasses of chicks found after arrival of a veterinarian (acceptance of chicks). A sample from the entire consignment of chicks (at most 60 birds) is concerned that is, if appropriate, combined to form a pooled sample;
- c) 2 weeks prior to laying phase
- d) Each 2 weeks during the laying phase.

(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme

(d)2.1 The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The breeding flocks covered in the programme are created from imported consignments of one day chicks or from chicks from hatcheries in the Czech republic. Hatching eggs produced by this flocks are exported or moved in the hatcheries.

There are 76 holdings with breeding flocks in the Czech Republic. The hatching eggs from these holdings are delivered to the hatcheries. One day chicks from hatcheries are moved to the holdings with reared flocks.

The flocks at the end of production period are moved to the slaughterhouses.

The hatcheries, holdings with reared and adult flocks and slaughterhouses are all under the supervision of State Veterinary Administration.

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(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

The feeding stuffs are produced mainly by specialised firms and bought by farmers. As regards production and placing on the market of feeding stuffs official controls on feed safety are performed by the CISTA (Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture), in accordance with Act No 91/1996 on feeding stuffs, as amended.

(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Farmers shall draw up and comply with sanitation rules for their holdings, keep records on all disinfections and preventive actions performed. The sanitation rules must include checks on efficacy of disinfection, as well as on other preventive measures. The Salmonella control programme set down minimum requirements for the content of the sanitation rule.

According to §3 of Decree No 342/2012 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorization and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities:

- keepers must ensure protection of their holdings, in particular by means of prevention of access of free birds to halls by covering windows and ventilation openings by nets;
- feed and water are administered to poultry inside a hall or under a projecting roof sufficiently discouraging free birds and preventing contacts of free birds with feed or water intended for the poultry.

(d)2.3.2 Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Operation rules covering all farming procedures must be drawn up for all poultry holdings. Records pursuant to Breeding Act must be kept in all holdings.

In order to implement the principles of good farming practice properly, it is necessary to apply "all in/all out" system. Mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by subsequent efficient disinsection, disinsectisation and rat extermination, shall be performed on completion of each production cycle.

The relevant RVA shall perform the supervision on efficacy of disinfection carried out by farmers.

In order to ensure that bio-security standards on poultry farms, the competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the multi-annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. In order to increase the effectiveness of official controls, a special checklist is used within official controls in the case of official sampling. The document includes questions on bio-security measures applied on the spot, at buildings, during cleaning, disinfection, feed handling, loading and transport.

To ensure adequate bio-security standards the farmers can implement a voluntary Guide of good hygiene practice for poultry farmers. This Community Guide is available on web link www.svscr.cz.

(d)2.3.3 Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with §7 of Veterinary Act, for transport of animals only such means of transport and facilities may be used which:

- meet the requirements for animal transport of the species involved as to the construction, arrangement and equipment, do not affect animal health, do not cause any pain or suffering to animals, prevent the animals from escape or falling out and protect them from unfavourable weather effects;
- are protected so that water, feed, litter, faeces or other waste cannot leak or fall out of them;
- are cleaned and disinfected both before and after the transport.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with Act No 166/1999, as amended, farmers are responsible for animal health. Routine veterinary supervision shall be performed by a private veterinarian.

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The official veterinary supervision of farms and private veterinarians is carried out by official veterinarians of relevant RVA.
The official veterinary supervision of farms and official sampling is carried out only by official veterinarians designated by appropriate Regional Veterinary Administration.
The official veterinary supervision consists in clinical examination of individual flocks, inspection of register keeping, records of vaccination, inspection of biosecurity measures and welfare and whether the conditions laid down in programme are fulfilled. All breeding flocks of poultry are checked up at least once per year.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the Czech Republic the farms are registered in the Database of Farms in accordance with Breeding Act No 154/2000 and corresponding Decree No 136/2004 laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person established by Breeding Act.
Each holding, where a flock is kept of more than 100 head of adult poultry with the production of hatching eggs shall be assigned by a registration number of the holding and the keeper of adult poultry shall keep a register of poultry in the holding.
For each holding, where a flock is kept of more than 100 head of adult poultry with the production of hatching eggs the keeper of adult poultry shall keep a register of poultry in the holding. The register shall be kept in writing on forms provided by the entrusted person or as a computer database.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

Record keeping in holdings shall be performed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004. Such records must include at least the following information:

- the date of receipt of the poultry;
- the origin of the poultry;
- the number of the poultry;
- performance data;
- death rate;
- feed suppliers;
- types and duration of the use of feed additives, withdrawal periods;

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- ☒ monitoring of feed and water intake;
- ☒ performed examinations and diagnoses established by the veterinarian in charge, together with results of laboratory testing, if necessary;
- ☒ types of medicaments used (in particular antimicrobials), start and end of application thereof;
- ☒ the date of vaccination and the type of vaccine used;
- ☒ results of all previous health checks of poultry from the flock concerned;
- ☒ the number of birds intended for slaughtering;
- ☒ estimated date of slaughtering;
- ☒ the date of slaughtering and results thereof (back report from the slaughterhouse on veterinary examination);
- ☒ results of checks on disinfection efficacy;
- ☒ results of routine sampling of poultry feeds and water for the purpose of checks on compliance with withdrawal periods;
- ☒ results of checks for the detection of salmonellae performed in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, i.e. the National Programme.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by the food chain information referred to in Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

In the case of intra-Community trade, the consignment of animals have to be accompanied by the veterinary certificate in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 599/2004 concerning the adoption of a harmonised model certificate and inspection report linked to intra-Community trade in animals and products of animal origin.

Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production.

The emergency veterinary measures applied by Regional Veterinary Administration in the case of detection *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* in faeces include ban of movement infected or suspect flocks with exception of movement the birds to the slaughterhouse.

The traceability of animals is based on keeping register of poultry at farms. The obligation to retain copy of the veterinary certificate or health attestation for the period of three years is laid down in Veterinary Act 166/1999 Article 6 as amended.

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(d)2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification shall consist of the registration number of the holding, the identification of the flock. More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year; however, such flocks must bear different numbers.

Farmers shall be responsible for the proper identification of flocks.

The traceability of animals is also based on register keeping at farms.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From

2014

To

2016

1.1 Contact

Name : Petr Šatrán

Phone : +420 227 010 150

Fax. : +420 227 010 195

Email : epiz@svscr.cz

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In 2007 the monitoring and control programme of salmonella spp. in breeding flocks was established and prevalence of positive laying flocks for Salmonella enteritidis and typhimurium reached 24% at the end of 2007. The prevalence of adult breeding flocks positive for targeted serotypes of Salmonella spp. within four years of implementation of the programme was reduced from 5, 1% in 2007 to 1,37% in 2010. The reduction of prevalence within four years is 3,73%. The prevalence of breeding flocks in production period positive for targeted serotypes was 5,1% in 2007, 1,1% in 2008, 1,0% in 2009 and 1,37% in 2010. Prevalence of positive adult breeding flocks for S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium, S. infantis, S. hadar and S. virchow at the end of 2011 was 0,6%. In total 642 flocks in productive period were tested with 23 positive flock (3,6%) for Salmonella spp. 7 flocks were positive for S. enteritidis (1,1%), no flock for S. typhimurium, 1 flock (0,2%) was positive for S.

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infantis and 15 (2,3%) flocks for other serotypes of Salmonella spp.

3. Description of the submitted programme

A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objectives of the programme are monitoring and control of zoonotic Salmonella serotype (S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium, S. infantis, S. virchow and S. hadar) in the poultry breeding flocks. The aim of the programme is to maintain the prevalence of the 5 Salmonella serovars (S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium, S. infantis, S. virchow and S. hadar) to a level of 1% or lower in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus comprising at least 250 birds. Monophasic Salmonella typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- is included in the programme in the line with Union target.

The main measures are monitoring and control of the poultry in the breeding flocks. The target animal population are breeding flocks Gallus gallus for broiler production and for laying hens as well. The positive case is lay down on the basis of the bacteriological investigation.

Only named and approved laboratories of the SVIs will carry out the examination and validated methods of bacteriological examination will be used. The testing will be performed in the NRL in SVI Prague and in SVIs in Jihlava, Olomouc, České Budějovice and Hradec králové. The using of the appropriate methods will be co-ordinated and under the control of the National Reference Laboratory for salmonella at the SVI in Prague. The NRL for Salmonella will be team up with CRL.

Official checks at the level of poultry flocks are organised and carried out by the relevant Regional Veterinary Administration, the RVA also takes measures in the case of positive results.

Sampling in poultry flocks is carried out by an operator or by a private veterinarian. Official sampling and samples for the confirmation are taken and sent for the examination by an official veterinarian of the relevant RVA.

The requirements of sanitary measures and biosecurity measures are carried out by keeping of technological procedure by the establishments which provide one-day old parent's chickens.

To reduce the prevalence of the 5 Salmonella serovars (S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium, S. infantis, S. virchow and S. hadar) to a level of 1% or lower by 31 December 2009, obligatory vaccination of poultry against Salmonella enteritidis will be carried out and official checks at the level of poultry flocks will be carried out by the relevant RVA to verify that:

- application of a single introduction of birds is an absolute pre-condition of good farming practice and if after completion of each production cycle, a mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by subsequent effective disinfection, disinsection and rat extermination is performed;
- obligations laid down in National programme are fulfilled;
- relevant records are kept by farmers.

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4. Measures of the submitted programme

Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of Salmonella spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

(max. 32000 chars) :

a) Measures taken following the detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium* and/or *S. infantis* in faecal samples taken by a farmer

In the case of the presence of *S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium* or *S. infantis* in faecal samples taken by a farmer, an official sampling shall be performed by an official veterinarian from the RVA in each positive flock, in order to exclude false positive initial result from the sample taken by operator. The confirmation method shall be carried out according to Annex II, D, 4 (b) (i) of Commission Regulation No 2160/2003. The confirmation method will be based on the technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (seven samples);

The confirmatory sampling shall be performed as follows:

- 5 pairs of boot swabs (1 pair = 1 sample) or 5 samples of faeces;
- 2 dust samples collected from multiple places throughout the house (2 x 250 ml)

A sub-sample, weighting 25 g and prepared from each faecal and dust sample, shall be used for the analysis; all samples shall be analysed separately.

In the case of sampling by the RVA because of suspicion on salmonella presence and in any other case considered appropriate, the RVA can satisfy itself by conducting further tests and/or documentary checks as appropriate to verify that results are not altered through the presence of antimicrobials or other substances inhibiting the growth of bacteria. The sample of five birds is taken for detection of the inhibition substance.

Pending the completion of the confirmatory examination, the RVA shall impose at least the following measures:

- bacteriological analysis of feeds and water, if necessary, for the detection *Salmonella* spp.;
- in the case of a positive result of the detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium* and/or *S. infantis*, hatching eggs shall be suspended pending the completion of the confirmatory analyses;
- a thorough mechanical cleansing and disinfection of the house, as well as other premises (e.g. stores of feeds and litter), shall be performed. A thorough mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by disinfection and safe disposal of faeces or litter shall be performed on completion of each production cycle.
- In the case of a negative result of the confirmatory examination the flock shall be considered negative.

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b) Measures taken in the case of positive official samples and positive confirmatory examinations for *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium* and/or *S. infantis*

The RVA shall perform an epidemiological investigation in the holding, aimed at the detection of the possible source of the infection and shall impose at least that:

- Bacteriological examination of feeds and water for the detection *Salmonella* spp. is performed, if necessary;
- All birds, including day-old chicks, in the positive flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of *Salmonella* spreading. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. By-products derived from such birds and not intended for human consumption, must be disposed in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption;
- Non-incubated eggs must be destroyed;
- Where eggs for hatching are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1069/2009;
- After slaughtering or destruction of birds from infected flocks, a thorough cleansing and disinfection, as well as disposal of faeces or litter, must be performed in accordance with the instructions of the relevant RVA;
- The relevant RVA performs the supervision on the efficacy of the disinfection carried out by the farmer; the checks on the efficacy of the disinfection shall be performed by means of bacteriological testing of swabs, in accordance with the method specified by the NRL;
- All others flocks at the holding are officially sampled.

The emergency veterinary measures applied by Regional Veterinary Administration in the case of detection *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* in faeces include ban of movement infected or suspect flocks with exception of movement the birds to the slaughterhouse.

In the case of slaughtering o the positive flocks on the slaughterhouse in other member state the date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided in compliance with Council Directive 2009/158/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs.

In the case of positive results epidemiological surveys shall be carried out to identify the possible source of contamination. These surveys included a review of biosecurity measures, taking of samples from feed and from water and check of the implementation of biosecurity plan and vaccination programme on the holding with parent flock, or where the reared flock has been kept.

In order to ensure further reduce prevalence in according to all SCP from shall draw up and comply with plan of hygiene practice on holdings. The SCP set down minimum requirements for the content of this sanitation plan. The implementation of this plan and the biosecurity standards on the holding is checked during inspections planned by risk analysis and in the case of the taking of official samples.

Preventive measures:

The vaccination shall be carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006. Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to

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distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains are prohibited from use in the framework of national salmonella control programmes.

The vaccines used have to have valid registration of the ISCVBM in Brno and must comply with the requirements of Commission Regulation No 1177/2006. Dosage, application methods and age categories are recommended by the vaccine manufacturer.

Vaccination against *S. enteritidis* in the framework of the programme is voluntary.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme : 2014 - 2016

Measures

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The central authority competent for supervising and coordinating all activities in veterinary care is the State Veterinary Administration, which performs its powers at the whole territory of the Czech Republic (§ 47, Veterinary Act No 166/1999 Col. of Acts). SVA of the CR coordinates the activities of Regional Veterinary Administrations. The national monitoring and control programme for Salmonella is laid down

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on the base § 48 point 1, and § 10, Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 as amended, and on regards to Decree No. 356/2004 about monitoring of zoonosis and zoonotics agents.

Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic determines main strategies in a veterinary care and carries out their control as laid down in the Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 Article 44, Point 1a. The Ministry of Agriculture specifies obligatory preventive and diagnostics campaigns in accordance with the Veterinary Act, Article 44; Point 1d, based on the epidemiological situation. Related details are laid down in the "Methodology of Animal Health Controls and Prophylaxis" approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and issued in its Official Journal. According to the legislation (Veterinary Act 166/1999) the SVA CR has the legal power to supervise any action ordered by the "Methodology". Regional veterinary administrations execute the legal powers as to supervise private veterinarians over their actions in the professional field as ordered by the "Methodology".

4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The program shall apply in the whole territory of the Czech Republic.

Regions in the Czech Republic:

CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE

CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION

CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION

CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN

CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY

CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM

CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC

CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE

CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE

CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA

CZ062 SOUTHERNMORAVIAN REGION

CZ071 REGION OF OLOMOUC

CZ072 REGION OF ZLIN

CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIA REGION

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Holdings in the Czech Republic are registered in the Database of Farms in accordance to the provisions of the law No. 154/2000, Breeding Act and corresponding Decree No. 136/2004 laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person established by Breeding Act.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme will be performed in the birds without individual identification.

4.4.3 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Designated laboratory shall send results of examination of samples taken and sent within implementation of this programme to the relevant RVA; the copy thereof shall be sent to a farmer or a private veterinarian. The farmer must provide on request reports on examinations to the RVA.

In accordance with § 11 of Veterinary Act

(1) The keeper, persons employed by the keeper in keeping, transporting, gathering and selling animals and other persons coming into contact with animals and animal products who, with regards to their profession, qualification and experience, are able to recognize signs suggesting a suspicion of presence of a dangerous contagious disease or a disease communicable from animals to man shall be obliged to notify the Regional Veterinary Administration without delay of such suspicion or to ensure that it is notified.

(2) The obligation of the persons to notify shall become void as soon as the official veterinarian or private veterinarian are notified of the suspected presence of a dangerous contagious disease or a disease communicable from animals to man.

4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result

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A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars):

a) Measures taken following the detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium* and/or *S. infantis* in faecal samples taken by a farmer

In the case of the presence of *S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium* or *S. infantis* in faecal samples taken by a farmer, an official sampling shall be performed by an official veterinarian from the RVA in each positive flock, in order to exclude false positive initial result from the sample taken by operator. The confirmation method shall be carried out according to Annex II, D, 4 (b) (i) of Commission Regulation No 2160/2003. The confirmation method will be based on the technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (seven samples);

The confirmatory sampling shall be performed as follows:

- 5 pairs of boot swabs (1 pair = 1 sample) or 5 samples of faeces;
- 2 dust samples collected from multiple places throughout the house (2 x 250 ml)

A sub-sample, weighting 25 g and prepared from each faecal and dust sample, shall be used for the analysis; all samples shall be analysed separately.

In the case of a suspicion on the presence of inhibitory substances, the laboratory shall perform a confirmatory test, in order to exclude the use of antibiotics likely to affect the results of the confirmatory analysis.

Pending the completion of the confirmatory examination, the RVA shall impose at least the following measures:

- bacteriological analysis of feeds and water, if necessary, for the detection *Salmonella* spp.;
- in the case of a positive result of the detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium* and/or *S. infantis*, hatching eggs shall be suspended pending the completion of the confirmatory analyses;
- a thorough mechanical cleansing and disinfection of the house, as well as other premises (e.g. stores of feeds and litter), shall be performed. A thorough mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by disinfection and safe disposal of faeces or litter shall be performed on completion of each production cycle.
- In the case of a negative result of the confirmatory examination the flock shall be considered negative.

b) Measures taken in the case of positive official samples and positive confirmatory examinations for *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium* and/or *S. infantis*

The RVA shall perform an epidemiological investigation in the holding, aimed at the detection of the possible source of the infection and shall impose at least that:

- Bacteriological examination of feeds and water for the detection *Salmonella* spp. is performed, if necessary;
- All birds, including day-old chicks, in the positive flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to

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reduce as much as possible the risk of Salmonella spreading. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. By-products derived from such birds and not intended for human consumption, must be disposed in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption;

- Non-incubated eggs must be destroyed;
- Where eggs for hatching are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1069/2009;
- After slaughtering or destruction of birds from infected flocks, a thorough cleansing and disinfection, as well as disposal of faeces or litter, must be performed in accordance with the instructions of the relevant RVA;
- The relevant RVA performs the supervision on the efficacy of the disinfection carried out by the farmer; the checks on the efficacy of the disinfection shall be performed by means of bacteriological testing of swabs, in accordance with the method specified by the NRL;
- All others flocks at the holding are officially sampled.

The emergency veterinary measures applied by Regional Veterinary Administration in the case of detection *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* in faeces include ban of movement infected or suspect flocks with exception of movement the birds to the slaughterhouse.

In the case of slaughtering of the positive flocks on the slaughterhouse in other member state the date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided in compliance with Council Directive 2009/158/EC

of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs.

Preventive measures:

Vaccination against *S. enteritidis* in the framework of the programme is voluntary.

The vaccination shall be carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains are prohibited from use in the framework of national salmonella control programmes.

The vaccines used have to have valid registration of the ISCVBM in Brno and must comply with the requirements of Commission Regulation No 1177/2006. Dosage, application methods and age categories are recommended by the vaccine manufacturer.

4.4.5 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

The flocks are defined in accordance with the Council and Parliament Decision No 2160/2003/EC.

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4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

(max. 32000 chars) :

The breeders are obliged to apply for the veterinary certificate comprising the health attestation issued by a private veterinarian, if the animal to be moved outside the territory of the region. The obligation is laid down in Article 6 of Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 as amended.

The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by the food chain information referred to in to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

In the case of intra-Community trade, the consignment of animals have to be accompanied by the veterinary certificate in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No. 599/2004 concerning the adoption of a harmonised model certificate and inspection report linked to intra-Community trade in animals and products of animal origin.

The emergency veterinary measures applied by Regional Veterinary Administration in the case of detection *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* in faeces include ban of movement infected or suspect flocks with exception of movement the birds to the slaughterhouse.

4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, ...) of the disease

National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

- Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended;
- Act No 154/2000 concerning pedigree breeding, breeding and registration of farm animals and amending certain related laws (Breeding Act), as amended;
- Decree No 356/2004 concerning monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man;
- Decree No 342/2012 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorisation and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities, as amended;
- Decree No 136/2004 specifying in detail identification and registration of animals registration of

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holdings and persons specified by Breeding Act.

Vaccination of breeding flocks included in the programme against *Salmonella enteritidis* is voluntary. Vaccination of all pre-laying pullets is performed during their rearing period, so as to the vaccination and re-vaccination is completed prior to the planned start of their laying period.

Vaccination shall be carried out in compliance with Art. 3 Commission Regulation 1177/2006 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.

Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of *Salmonella* from vaccine strains are prohibited from use in the framework of national salmonella control programmes.

The vaccines used must have valid registration of the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments in Brno and must comply with the requirements of Commission Regulation No. 1177/2006. Dosage, application methods and age categories are recommended by the vaccine manufacturer.

In accordance with Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 coll. as amended the keeper of farm animal keeping animals for commercial purposes shall have a duty to retain the records of the vaccines have been administered for a minimum period of five years.

4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The farmers will be compensated by Ministry of Agriculture for costs and losses arisen in consequence with enforcement of emergency veterinary measures in accordance with the Act No. 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as amended (Veterinary Act). It is supposed that laboratory testing will be paid from the state budget for samples taken by operators.

4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved

(max. 32000 chars) :

Farmer shall perform a check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding. In order to ensure that bio-security standards on poultry farms, the competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the multi-annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. In order to increase the effectiveness of official controls, a special checklist is used within official controls in the case of official sampling. The document includes questions on bio-security measures applied on the spot, at buildings, during cleaning, disinfection, feed handling, loading and transport.~

To ensure adequate bio-security standards on poultry the farmers can implement a voluntary Guide of good hygiene practice for poultry farmers. This Community Guide is available on web link www.svscr.cz.

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5. General description of the costs and benefits of the programme

A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars) :

1€ =25,74 CzK (on the date 28.3.2013)

It is estimated that the testing in the framework of official testing will cost 56 991,1 € in the year 2014. The price involves laboratory testing for detection of Salmonella spp., serotyping, detection of the inhibition substance, testing for efficacy of disinfection.

It is estimated that cost for destruction/slaughtering of positive breeding flocks will be 360 000,00 € in the year 2014 and the same cost in the years 2015 and 2016. Estimated cost of destroyed hatching eggs is 600 000,00 € in the year 2014 and the same cost in the years 2015 and 2016.

It is supposed, that 1 530 official samples will be taken in the year 2014 and the same number in the years 2015 and 2016.

The same cost of laboratory testing is estimated for the year 2015 as well as for the year 2016.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2008 - 2011 :

yes

The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2012**

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Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Czech republic	Breeding flocks o	90	2 888 200	90	2 888 200	90	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Czech republic	Breeding flocks o	600	5 483 400	600	5 483 430	600	salmonella enteritidis	2	2	25 031	number	0	numbe	0	X
Czech republic	Breeding flocks o	642	4 509 700	642	4 509 770	642	salmonella enteritidis	7	7	36 503	number	339 673	numbe	0	X
Czech republic	Breeding flocks o	642	4 509 700	642	4 509 770	642	salmonella infantis	1	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								10	9	61 534					
												ADD A NEW ROW			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2012**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Czech republic	microbiological test	Detection of Salmonella spp. in	2 722	36	X
Czech republic	microbiological test	Detection of Salmonella spp. in	16	0	X
Czech republic	microbiological test	Serotyping	36	10	X
Czech republic	microbiological test	Efficacy if disinfection	10	0	X
Czech republic	other test	Detection of the inhibition subst	5	0	X
			2 789	46	
6.3 Data on infection for year : 2012			ADD A NEW ROW		

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Czech republic	8	41 533	X
Total	8	41 533	
Add a new row			

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : **2012**

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Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Czech republic	336	3 256 267	336	336	3 256 267	5 369 610	X
Total	336	3 256 267	336	336	3 256 267	5 369 610	
					Add a new row		

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing

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7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year :

2014 - 2016

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Czech republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	3 000	X
Czech republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	feedingstuffs	control	15	X
Czech republic	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	strains	surveillance	50	X
Czech republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	swabs for testing of efficacy	control	15	X
Czech republic	AMR/BIH tests	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	organs	control	5	X
Total					3 085	
Total AMR/BIH tests					5	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					3 030	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					50	
Add a new row						

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7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

2014 - 2016

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/ herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)	
Czech republic	Breeding flocks	100	3 000 000	100	3 000 000	400	salmonella enteritidi	2	2	20 000	0	0	X
Czech republic	Breeding flocks	600	6 000 000	600	6 000 000	600	salmonella enteritidi	2	2	10 000	0	0	X
Czech republic	Breeding flocks	650	5 000 000	650	5 000 000	650	salmonella enteritidi	10	10	60 000	300 000	0	X
Total		1 350	14 000 000	1 350	14 000 000	1 650		14	14	90 000	300 000	0	
										Add a new row			

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(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2014 - 2016

*In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.*

NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				
			Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
Czech republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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					Add a new row	
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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

2014 - 2016

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.

If your cost estimations differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	3 015	18.35	55325.25	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	50	23.32	1166	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficiency of disinfection	15	26.57	398.55	yes	X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	5	20.26	101.3	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	90 000	4	360,000	yes	X

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Slaughter and destruction	Compensation for the destruction of hatching eggs	300 000	0.2	60000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
7.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
8. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	1 530	0.5	765	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		394 615		477,756.1		

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : [jpg](#), [jpeg](#), [tiff](#), [tif](#), [xls](#), [doc](#), [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!

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PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : **ANNEX II - PART A + B**

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu

Instructions to complete the form:

1) In order to fill in and submit this form you must have **at least** the ADOBE version

Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

(example : 8.1.3, 8.1.4, 8.1.7, 9.1, 9.2,...), otherwise you will not be able to use the form.

Your version of Acrobat Reader is: **10.104**

2) Please provide as much information as possible. If you have no data for some fields then put the text "NA" (Not applicable) in this field or 0 if it is a numeric field. If you need clarifications on some of the information requested, then please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

3) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page. If the form is not properly and completely filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please use the "verify form" button until all fields are correctly filled in. **It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.** If you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

4) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "submit notification" button below. If the form is properly filled in, the notification will be submitted to the server and a submission number + submission date will appear in the corresponding field.

5) **IMPORTANT: Regularly save the pdf when you fill it out. After you have received the Submission number, DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE THE PDF ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

Thursday, April 25, 2013 07:58:57

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : CESKA REPUBLIKA

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the programme is to reduce the percentage of flocks of broilers remaining positive of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium to 1 %.

The aim of the national programme is established in accordance with the Community target pursuant to Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 aimed at reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in broilers as specified by Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2012. The epidemiology unit for the control programme is flock of poultry as defined in Article 2 (3b) of Regulation EC 2160/2003.

Monophasic Salmonella typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- is included in the programme in line with the Union target.

(b) Animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.

Animal population Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

Broilers Birds leaving for slaughter

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(c) Specific requirements

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

(max. 32000 chars) :

Minimum sampling requirements are in accordance with sampling requirements laid down in par B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and specified by Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2012.

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis (Zoonotic Salmonella)

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring on prevalence of Salmonella spp. in flocks of broilers was not performed before 1 January 2009 and so no data concerning animal health situation are available. Results of a baseline study in flocks of broilers performed pursuant to Commission Decision 2005/636/EC of 1 September 2005 concerning a financial contribution by the Community towards a baseline survey on the prevalence of Salmonella spp. in broiler flocks of Gallus gallus to be carried out in the Member States were considered to be a starting (initial) value. The study was performed between 1 October 2005 and 30 September 2006 with the following results:

In total 334 flocks were tested in accordance with baseline study, 22,5% flocks were positive for Salmonella spp; 14,4% flocks were positive for S. enteritidis and 0,6% flocks were positive for S. typhimurium.

In accordance with baseline study, observed flock prevalence for S. enteritidis and/or for S. typhimurium was estimated 9,6% in the Czech Republic.

National control programme for Salmonella infections in flocks of broilers was applied from 1 January 2009. In 2009 the monitoring and control programme of Salmonella spp. in flocks of broilers was carried

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out according to the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 and prevalence of flocks positive for *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* at the end of 2009 was 4,0 %.

In the framework of the programme in total 5 591 blocks of broilers were tested for *Salmonella* spp. in 2010. 365 flocks were positive for *Salmonella* spp., 216 flocks were positive for *S. enteritidis*, 2 flocks for *S. typhimurium* and 147 flocks for other serotypes. Prevalence in 2010 were 3,89% for targeted serotypes, 3,86% for *S. enteritidis* and 0,03% for *S. typhimurium*.

In total 5 531 flocks of broilers were tested for *Salmonella* spp. within period 1 January – 31 December 2010 in the framework of operator sampling. 359 flocks (6,49%) were positive for *Salmonella* spp. 215 flocks (3,89%) were positive for *S. enteritidis*, 2 flocks (0,04%) were positive for *S. typhimurium*.

In the framework of official sampling 60 flocks were tested within the period 1 January - 31 December 2010. 1 flocks (1,66%) was positive for *S. enteritidis*, no flock for *S. typhimurium*. 6 flocks (10,0%) were positive for other serotypes of *Salmonella* spp.

In the framework of the programme in total 5 087 blocks of broilers were tested for *Salmonella* spp. in 2011. 282 flocks were positive for *Salmonella* spp., 113 flocks were positive for *S. enteritidis*, 3 flocks for *S. typhimurium* and 166 flocks for other serotypes. Prevalence in 2011 were 2,3% for targeted serotypes, 2,2% for *S. enteritidis* and 0,06% for *S. typhimurium*.

In the framework of the programme in total 5 145 blocks of broilers were tested for *Salmonella* spp. in 2012. 351 flocks were positive for *Salmonella* spp., 236 flocks were positive for *S. enteritidis*, no flocks for *S. typhimurium* and 115 flocks were positive for other serotypes of *Salmonella* spp.. Prevalence in 2012 were 4,6% for targeted serotypes, 4,59% for *S. enteritidis* and 0,00% for *S. typhimurium*.

(d)1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities.

Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "SVA CR") is the central authority responsible for supervising and coordinating of all activities in the field of veterinary care. The SVA CR shall, in accordance with § 47 of Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as amended (Veterinary Act), as amended, enforce its powers in the entire territory of the Czech Republic and shall coordinate activities of RVAs as well. The national monitoring programme is established on the basis of § 48(1) and § 10 of Veterinary Act and with regard to Decree No 356/2004 concerning the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "MA") shall, in accordance with § 44(1)(a) of Veterinary Act, establish the principal trends and tasks in the field of veterinary care and control their implementation and shall specify, on the basis of animal health situation, compulsory preventive and diagnostic actions in accordance with § 44(1)(d) of Veterinary Act as well. Detailed rules are laid down by the "Methodology of Animal Health Control and Ordered Vaccination" (hereinafter referred to as the "Methodology"), approved by the MA

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and published in the Official Journal of the MA. The SVA CR shall be, in accordance with the legislation in force (Veterinary Act), empowered to perform supervision on all activities imposed by the Methodology; RVAs shall perform supervision on activities of farmers and private veterinarians provided by the Methodology.

Microbiological checks at different stages of food chain shall be performed by the following organisations:

In accordance with Act No 110/1997 concerning foodstuffs and tobacco products and amending and supplementing certain related laws, as amended, the SVA CR has already established rules for regular microbiological monitoring of poultry carcasses at slaughterhouses and during their further processing in establishments manufacturing meat products. Pooled neck skin samples are taken from carcasses after chilling. In the case of positive results, slaughterhouse operators shall take all measures necessary for improvement of hygiene conditions and check HACCP system at the same time.

In accordance with Act No 146/2002 concerning the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority and amending certain related laws, as amended, the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority (hereinafter referred to as the "CAFIA") shall perform checks on foodstuffs of plant origin at their production and placing on the market, as well as on trade in foodstuffs.

In accordance with Act No 20/1966 concerning public health care, as amended, Public Health Protection Authorities (authorities of the Ministry of Public Health) shall act in the field of catering. In the case of any suspicion on food-borne infection, they shall inform the SVA and CAFIA thereof.

(d)1.3 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratories performing testing for Salmonella spp. within this programme shall be designated in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Samples taken within this programme (samples taken by operators and by official veterinarians) shall be examined in laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes (hereinafter referred to as the "SVIs"); activities of the laboratories shall be co-ordinated by the National Reference Laboratory (hereinafter referred to as the "NRL") and the laboratories shall be linked with the Information System of the SVA CR as well. The laboratories concerned are the following:

SVI Prague – NRL

SVI Jihlava

SVI Olomouc

SVI České Budějovice

SVI Hradec Králové

The State Veterinary Institutes examine samples taken by operators and by official veterinarians.

(d)1.4 Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Methods used in the examination will be performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2012.

Examination of samples

Transport and preparation of samples

Samples shall be sent by express mail, courier, or collection line to laboratories designated for the detection of Salmonella spp. within this programme within 25 hours after collection. At the laboratory samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following receipt.

The pair of boot/sock swabs shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material, pooled and placed in 225 ml of buffered peptone water (BPW) which has been pre-warmed to room temperature. The sample shall be swirled to fully saturate it and culture shall be continued by using the detection method referred to in this programme.

Detection method

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, MSR/V) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. This detection method is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2012.

Serotyping

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be serotyped, following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

Storage of strains

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.

(d)1.5 Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Frequency and status of sampling at flocks

Frequency and status of sampling is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2012.

a) Farmer keeping chickens to be slaughtered at a slaughterhouse shall ensure taking samples from environment of each flock according to established schedule.

b) Samples shall be taken by trained persons, i.e. by operators, veterinarians, or other persons

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designated by farmers. The training shall be performed by the relevant Regional Veterinary Administration (hereinafter referred to as the "RVA").

c) Official samples shall be taken by inspectors from the relevant RVA.

Sampling by operators

Taking of samples from environment shall be performed in each flock, within three weeks before the chickens are moved to a slaughterhouse, so as to results of testing are available prior to the movement to the slaughterhouse.

Official sampling

Official sampling shall be performed once a year on all holdings under the programme in all broiler flocks present on the holding at the time of an official visit.

Furthermore, official sampling shall be performed each time the RVA considers it necessary.

Sampling carried out by a farmer may be replaced by the sampling on the initiative of the RVA.

Sampling protocol

Two pairs of boot/socks swabs shall be taken. For free range flocks of broilers, samples shall only be collected in the area inside the house. All boot/sock swabs must be pooled into one sample.

In flocks with less than 100 broilers, where it is not possible to use boot/sock swabs as access to the houses is not possible, they may be replaced by hand drag swabs, where the boot swabs or socks are worn over gloved hands and rubbed over surfaces contaminated with fresh faeces.

Before putting on the boot/sock swabs, their surface shall be moistened with maximum recovery diluents (MRD: 0.8 % sodium chloride, 0.1 % peptone in sterile deionised water), or sterile water or any other diluent approved by the National Reference Laboratory at the SVI in Prague.

The use of water containing antimicrobials or additional disinfectants is prohibited. The recommended way to moisten boot swabs is to pour the liquid inside before putting them on. Alternatively, boot swabs or socks may be autoclaved with diluents within autoclave bags or jars before use. Diluents may also be applied after boots are put on using a spray or wash bottle.

All sections in a house are represented in the sampling in a proportionate way. Each pair should cover about 50 % of the area of the house. On completion of sampling the boot/sock swabs shall be carefully removed so as not to dislodge adherent material. Boot swabs may be inverted to retain material. They shall be placed in a bag or pot and labelled.

The RVA will perform training of operators and/or other persons designated by farmers to guarantee the correct application of the sampling protocol.

In the case of sampling by the RVA because of suspicion on salmonella presence and in any other case considered appropriate, the RVA shall satisfy itself by conducting further tests as appropriate so that the results of examinations for salmonella presence in flocks of broilers are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in those flocks.

Where the presence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are detected, the flock shall be considered as an infected flock of broilers for the purpose of the Community target.

Official supervision of farms:

The competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the multi-annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. Official veterinarian's inspections, which include verifying biosecurity measures, implementation of a FBO's plan of hygiene practice on holdings and implementation of SCP are performed also in the case of taking the official samples.

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Official controls (including sampling protocols) at the level of feedingstuffs

Supervision on foodstuffs in the Czech Republic is performed by the following organisations:

State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (SVA CR);

Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture (CISTA);

Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (ISCVBM).

Official controls on feed safety (where production and placing on the market of feedingstuffs are concerned) shall be performed by the CISTA, in accordance with Act No 91/1996 on feedingstuffs, as amended.

The SVA CR performs, by means of the relevant RVA, examination of feedingstuffs intended for farm animals for the detection of Salmonella, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1069/2009. The relevant RVA shall take samples in establishments producing compound feedingstuffs; samples of finished feedingstuffs before dispatch shall be taken, at a volume proportionate to the manufacturer's throughput.

The ISCVBM perform official controls on use of antimicrobials, vaccines and medicated feedingstuffs.

Official controls (including sampling protocols) at other stages of food chain

The SVA CR performs monitoring on presence of Salmonella at poultry slaughterhouses; 15 neck skin samples are taken there monthly by a person specifically trained for the purpose.

(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme

(d)2.1 The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The flocks of broilers covered in the programme are created from one day chicks delivered from hatcheries. The fattened flocks are moved to the slaughterhouses. The hatcheries, holdings with broilers and slaughterhouses are under the supervision of State Veterinary Administration.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

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(max. 32000 chars) :

The feedingstuffs are produced mainly by specialised firms and bought by farmers. As regards production and placing on the market of feedingstuffs official controls on feed safety are performed by the CISTA (Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture), in accordance with Act No 91/1996 on feedingstuffs, as amended.

(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Farmers shall draw up and comply with sanitation rules for their holdings, keep records on all disinfections and preventive actions performed. The sanitation rules must include checks on efficacy of disinfection, as well as on other preventive measures. The Salmonella control programme set down minimum requirements for the content of the sanitation rule.

Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals feed, drinking water and people working at farms

Operation rules covering all farming procedures from day-old chicks to dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse must be drawn up for all broiler holdings.

In order to implement principles of good farming practice properly, it is necessary to apply "all in/all out" system. Mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by subsequent efficient disinsection, disinsectisation and rat extermination, shall be performed on completion of each production cycle.

The relevant RVA shall perform supervision on efficacy of disinfection carried out by farmers.

To ensure adequate bio-security standards the farmers can implement a voluntary Guide of good hygiene practice for poultry farmers. This Community Guide is available on web link www.svscr.cz. In order to ensure that bio-security standards on poultry farms, the competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the multi-annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. In order to increase the effectiveness of official controls, a special Checklist for Hygiene Practice on Holdings Keeping Broilers is used within official controls in the case of official sampling. The document includes questions on bio-security measures applied on the spot, at buildings, during cleaning, disinfection, feed handling, loading and transport.

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(d)2.3.2 Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

To ensure adequate bio-security standards the farmers can implement a voluntary Guide of good hygiene practice for poultry farmers. This Community Guide is available on web link www.svscr.cz.

(d)2.3.3 Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with §7 of Veterinary Act, for transport of animals only such means of transport and facilities may be used which:

- Meet the requirements for animal transport of the species involved as to the construction, arrangement and equipment, do not affect animal health, do not cause any pain or suffering to animals, prevent the animals from escape or falling out and protect them from unfavourable weather effects;
- Are protected so that water, feed, litter, faeces or other waste cannot leak or fall out of them;
- Are cleaned and disinfected both before and after the transport.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with Act No 166/1999, as amended, farmers are responsible for animal health. Routine veterinary supervision shall be performed by a private veterinarian. The official veterinary supervision of farms and private veterinarians is carried out by official veterinarians of relevant Regional Veterinary Administration.

The official veterinary supervision of farms and official sampling is carried out only by official veterinarians designated by appropriate Regional Veterinary Administration.

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(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Holdings in the Czech Republic are registered in the Database of Farms in accordance to the provisions of the law No 154/2000, Breeding Act and corresponding Decree No 136/2004 laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person established by Breeding Act.

Each holding where a flock is kept of more than 500 head of broilers (*Gallus gallus*) shall be assigned, by the entrusted person, by a registration number of the holding, and all farmers' records shall be kept in accordance with Breeding Act and Decree No 136/2004, as amended.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

Record keeping in holdings shall be performed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004. Such records must include at least the following information:

the date of receipt of the poultry,

the origin of the poultry,

the number of the poultry,

performance data,

death rate,

feed suppliers,

types and duration of use of feed additives, withdrawal periods,

monitoring of feed and water intake,

performed examinations and diagnoses established by the veterinarian in charge, together with results of laboratory testing, if necessary,

types of medicaments used (in particular antimicrobials), start and end of application thereof,

the date of vaccination and the type of vaccine used;

results of all previous health checks of poultry from the flock concerned;

the number of broilers intended for slaughtering;

estimated date of slaughtering;

the date of slaughtering and results thereof (back report from the slaughterhouse on veterinary examination);

results on checks on disinfection efficacy;

results of routine sampling of poultry feeds for the purpose of checks on compliance with withdrawal

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periods;
results of checks for the detection of Salmonella spp. performed in accordance with requirements of Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, i.e. the National Programme.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

The breeders are obliged to apply for the veterinary certificate comprising the health attestation issued by a private veterinarian, if the animal to be moved outside the territory of the region. The obligation is laid down in Article 6 of Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 as amended.

The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by the food chain information referred to in Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

In the case of intra-Community trade, the consignment of animals have to be accompanied by the veterinary certificate in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 599/2004 concerning the adoption of a harmonised model certificate and inspection report linked to intra-Community trade in animals and products of animal origin.

Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production.

The traceability of animals is based on keeping register of poultry at farms. The obligation to retain copy of the veterinary certificate or health attestation for the period of three years is laid down in Veterinary Act 166/1999 Article 6 as amended.

(d)2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification shall consist of the registration number of the holding, the identification of the flock, and the identification of the hall; e.g. in the following format: "CZ 12345678-02/2013".

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers; e.g. 02/2010 and 06/2013.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From

2014

To

2016

1.1 Contact

Name : MVDr. Petr Šatrán, PhD

Phone : +420 227 010 150

Fax. : +420 227 010 195

Email : epiz@svscr.cz

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring on prevalence of Salmonella spp. in flocks of broilers was not performed before 1 January 2009. Results of a baseline study in flocks of broilers performed pursuant to Commission Decision 2005/636/EC of 1 September 2005 concerning a financial contribution by the Community towards a baseline survey on the prevalence of Salmonella spp. in broiler flocks of Gallus gallus to be carried out in the Member States were considered to be a starting (initial) value. The study was performed between 1 October 2005 and 30 September 2006 with the following results:

In total 334 flocks were tested in accordance with baseline study, 22,5% flocks were positive for Salmonella spp; 14,4% flocks were positive for S. enteritidis and 0,6% flocks were positive for S. typhimurium.

In accordance with baseline study, observed flock prevalence for S. enteritidis and/or for S. typhimurium is estimated 9,6% in the Czech Republic.

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National control programme for Salmonella infections in flocks of broilers was applied from 1 January 2009. In 2009 the monitoring and control programme of Salmonella spp. in flocks of broilers was carried out according to the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 and prevalence of flocks positive for *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* at the end of 2009 was 4,0 %.

In the framework of the programme in total 5 591 blocks of broilers were tested for Salmonella spp. in 2010. 365 flocks were positive for Salmonella spp., 216 flocks were positive for *S. enteritidis*, 2 flocks for *S. typhimurium* and 147 flocks for other serotypes. Prevalence in 2010 were 3,89% for targeted serotypes, 3,86% for *S. enteritidis* and 0,03% for *S. typhimurium*.

In total 5 531 flocks of broilers were tested for Salmonella spp. within period 1 January – 31 December 2010 in the framework of operator sampling. 359 flocks (6,49%) were positive for Salmonella spp. 215 flocks (3,89%) were positive for *S. enteritidis*, 2 flocks (0,04%) were positive for *S. typhimurium*.

In the framework of official sampling 60 flocks were tested within the period 1 January - 31 December 2010. 1 flocks (1,66%) was positive for *S. enteritidis*, no flock for *S. typhimurium*. 6 flocks (10,0%) were positive for other serotypes of Salmonella spp.

In the framework of the programme in total 5 087 blocks of broilers were tested for Salmonella spp. in 2011. 282 flocks were positive for Salmonella spp., 113 flocks were positive for *S. enteritidis*, 3 flocks for *S. typhimurium* and 166 flocks for other serotypes. Prevalence in 2011 were 2,3% for targeted serotypes, 2,2% for *S. enteritidis* and 0,06% for *S. typhimurium*.

In the framework of the programme in total 5 145 blocks of broilers were tested for Salmonella spp. in 2012. 351 flocks were positive for Salmonella spp., 236 flocks were positive for *S. enteritidis*, no flocks for *S. typhimurium* and 115 flocks were positive for other serotypes of Salmonella spp.. Prevalence in 2012 were 4,59% for targeted serotypes, 4,59% for *S. enteritidis* and 0,00% for *S. typhimurium*.

I

3. Description of the submitted programme

A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objectives of the programme are monitoring and control of zoonotic Salmonella serotype (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*) in the poultry broilers flocks.

The aim of the programme is to reduce the percentage of flocks of broilers remaining positive of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium to 1 % .

The national programme is established in accordance with the Community target pursuant to Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 aimed at reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and/or Salmonella typhimurium in broilers as specified by Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2012.

Monophasic Salmonella typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- is be included among targeted serotypes in the framework of the programme in line with the Union target.

Sampling in poultry flocks is carried out by an operator or by a private veterinarian. Only named and approved laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes will carry out the examination and validated

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methods of bacteriological examination will be used. The testing (samples taken by operators and official veterinarians) will be performed in the NRL in SVI Prague and in SVIs in Jihlava, Olomouc, České Budějovice and Hradec Králové. The using of the appropriate methods will be co-ordinated and under the control of the National Reference Laboratory for salmonella at the SVI in Prague. The NRL for Salmonella will be team up with CRL.

Official checks at the level of poultry flocks are organised and carried out by the relevant Regional Veterinary Administration.

In case of positive result for *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium*, measures are taken with regard to:
Check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding;
A thorough mechanical cleansing, disinfection, disinsectisation and rat extermination shall be performed following dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter;
Laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of Salmonella spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Farmer shall record the result into the "Food Chain Information" at the dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse.

Farmer shall perform a check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding.

A thorough mechanical cleansing, disinfection, disinsectisation and rat extermination shall be performed following dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter.

Farmer shall take swab samples for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection.

New birds may be introduced only upon laboratory confirmation of efficacy of disinfection.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme : 2014 - 2016

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Measures

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars):

The State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "SVA CR") is the central authority responsible for supervising and coordinating of all activities in the field of veterinary care. The SVA CR shall, in accordance with § 47 of Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as amended (Veterinary Act), as amended, enforce its powers in the entire territory of the Czech Republic and shall coordinate activities of RVAs as well. The national monitoring programme is established on the basis of § 48(1) and § 10 of Veterinary Act and with regard to Decree No 356/2004 concerning the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "MA") shall, in accordance with § 44(1)(a) of Veterinary Act, establish the principal trends and tasks in the field of veterinary care and control their implementation and shall specify, on the basis of animal health situation, compulsory preventive and diagnostic actions in accordance with § 44(1)(d) of Veterinary Act as well. Detailed rules are laid down by the "Methodology of Animal Health Control and Ordered Vaccination" (hereinafter referred to as the "Methodology"), approved by the MA and published in the Official Journal of the MA. The SVA CR shall be, in accordance with the legislation in force (Veterinary Act), empowered to perform supervision on all activities imposed by the Methodology;

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RVAs shall perform supervision on activities of farmers and private veterinarians provided by the Methodology.

4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The program shall apply in the whole territory of the Czech Republic. The territory is divided into 14 regions.

CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE

CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION

CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION

CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN

CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY

CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM

CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC

CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE

CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE

CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA

CZ062 SOUTHERNMORAVIAN REGION

CZ071 REGION OF OLOMOUC

CZ072 REGION OF ZLIN

CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIA REGION

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each holding keeping broilers delivered to a slaughterhouse shall be assigned, by the entrusted person, by a registration number of the holding, and all farmer's records shall be kept in accordance with Breeding Act and Decree No 136/2004, irrespective of the number of birds kept.

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4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme will be performed in the birds without individual identification.

4.4.3 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Designated laboratory shall send results of examination of samples taken and sent within implementation of this programme to the relevant RVA; the copy thereof shall be sent to a farmer or a private veterinarian. The farmer must provide on request reports on examinations to the RVA.

In accordance with § 11 of Veterinary Act

(1) The keeper, persons employed by the keeper in keeping, transporting, gathering and selling animals and other persons coming into contact with animals and animal products who, with regards to their profession, qualification and experience, are able to recognize signs suggesting a suspicion of presence of a dangerous contagious disease or a disease communicable from animals to man shall be obliged to notify the Regional Veterinary Administration without delay of such suspicion or to ensure that it is notified.

(2) The obligation of the persons to notify shall become void as soon as the official veterinarian or private veterinarian are notified of the suspected presence of a dangerous contagious disease or a disease communicable from animals to man.

4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars) :

n the frame of the Salmonella control programme in broilers of Gallus gallus the provisions of Commission Regulation No 200/2012 are implemented.

Measures taken following detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium* in faecal samples
Farmer shall record the result into the "Food Chain Information" at the dispatch of broilers to a

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slaughterhouse.

Farmer shall perform a check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding.

A thorough mechanical cleansing, disinfection, disinsectisation and rat extermination shall be performed following dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter.

Farmer shall take swab samples for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection.

New birds may be introduced only upon confirmation of efficacy of disinfection.

Measures taken following the detection of *Salmonella* spp. in faecal samples are:

a) The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by the food chain information referred to in Regulation (EC) No 853/2004. Food chain information for the movement of animals for slaughtering must contain, in addition to other data, the results of all laboratory testing of the flock for monitored salmonella serotypes performed during the life cycle of the flock (negative/positive), as well as the date of the last sampling and its results.

b) Sampling in slaughterhouses shall be performed in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1086/2011 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 as regards salmonella in fresh poultry meat.

In the case of positive results epidemiological surveys shall be carried out to identify the possible source of contamination. These surveys included a review of biosecurity measures, taking of samples from feed and from water and check of the implementation of biosecurity plan and vaccination programme on the holding with parent flock.

In order to ensure further reduce prevalence in according to all SCP FBO shall draw up and comply with plan of hygiene practice on holdings. The SCP set down minimum requirements for the content of this sanitation plan. The implementation of this plan and the biosecurity standards on the holding is checked during inspections planned by risk analysis and in the case of the taking of official samples.

4.4.5 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

The flocks are defined in accordance with the Council and Parliament Decision No 2160/2003/EC as an epidemiological unit:

“Flock” means all poultry of the same health status kept on the same premises or in the same enclosure and constituting a single epidemiological unit; in the case of housed poultry; this includes all poultry sharing the same airspace.

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification shall consist of the registration number of the holding, the identification of the flock, and the identification of the hall; e.g. in the following format: “CZ 12345678-02/2013”.

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers; e.g. 02/2010 and 06/2013

Farmers are responsible for the proper identification of flocks.

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4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

(max. 32000 chars) :

The result about detection of Salmonella spp. in faecal samples shall be recorded into the "Food Chain Information" at the dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse.

4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, ...) of the disease

National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

- Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended;
- Act No 154/2000 concerning pedigree breeding, breeding and registration of farm animals and amending certain related laws (Breeding Act), as amended;
- Decree No 356/2004 concerning monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man;
- Decree No 342/2012 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorisation and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities, as amended;
- Decree No 136/2004 specifying in detail identification and registration of animals registration of holdings and persons specified by Breeding Act.

Antimicrobials (e.g. antibiotics) shall not be used as a special method for the control of salmonella infections in poultry.

Antimicrobials may be used only after authorisation by and under supervision of the relevant RVA and they may be applied only in poultry showing clinical signs of the disease suggesting that an excessive suffering of birds could occur. Results of bacteriological examination and anti-microbial susceptibility test must be available prior to the treatment.

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Only antimicrobials registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (hereinafter referred to as the "ISCVBM") may be used for the treatment. In exceptional cases, antimicrobials may be applied prior to the results of bacteriological examination and anti-microbial susceptibility test are available, provided that samples are taken by the official veterinarian prior to the application. If sampling has not been performed prior to the application of antimicrobials, flocks shall be considered infected by salmonella.

Requirements for the use of antimicrobials shall not apply to substances, micro organisms and preparations authorised as feed additives pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition (e.g. probiotics, acidifiers).

Vaccination

Vaccines shall be selected by the private veterinarian in charge, provided that the following conditions are complied with:

Vaccination of broilers against Salmonella is voluntary.

Vaccines used must have valid registration by the ISCVBM Brno and must comply with requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006. Dosage, application method and use in various age categories are established by the vaccine manufacturer.

When live attenuated vaccines are used, this fact must be recorded in the application form for the laboratory examination of faecal samples.

4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Farmers can ask for cost and losses connected with the detection of a salmonellosis of poultry which have arisen as a result of enforcement of emergency veterinary measures pursuant to § 67, § 68, § 69 and § 70 of Veterinary Act.

4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved

(max. 32000 chars) :

Farmer shall perform a check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding. To ensure adequate bio-security standards on poultry the farmers can implement a voluntary Guide of good hygiene practice for poultry farmers. This Community Guide is available on web link www.svscr.cz.

5. General description of the costs and benefits of the programme

A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general

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(max. 32000 chars):

General description of the costs and benefits:

1€ = 25,740 CzK (on the date 28 March 2013)

It is estimated that the bacteriological testing in the framework of the programme will cost 29 604,80 € in the year 2014.

The price involves bacteriological testing for Salmonella spp. and serotyping in the framework of official sampling and detection of the inhibition substances and testing for verification of efficiency of disinfection.

We estimate that 1 330 official sampling will be taken in 2014 and the same number is estimated for 2015 and 2016.

The same cost of laboratory testing is estimated for the year 2015 as well as for the year 2016.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2008 - 2011 :

yes

The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2012**

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Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Czech Republic	Broiler flocks of C	5 145	131 667	5 145	131 667	5 145	salmonella enteritidis	236	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Czech Republic	Broiler flocks of C	5 145	131 667	5 145	131 667	5 145	salmonella typhimurium	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								236	0	0					
												ADD A NEW ROW			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

2012

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Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Czech Republic	microbiological test	detection of Salmonella spp. in	749	101	X
Czech Republic	microbiological test	serotyping in the framework of	101	101	X
Czech Republic	microbiological test	efficacy of disinfection	190	0	X
Czech Republic	other test	detection of inhibition substanc	22	0	X
Total			1 062	202	
6.3	<i>Data on infection for year :</i>	2012	ADD A NEW ROW		

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Czech Republic	236	60 602 581	X
Total	236	60 602 581	
		Add a new row	

6.4 *Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year :* **2012**

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	X

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Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing

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7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year :

2014 - 2016

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	1 000	X
Czech Republic	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	strains	surveillance	150	X
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	water and feedingsufs	control	100	X
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	wabs for testing efficacy	control	200	X
Czech Republic	AMR/BIH tests	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	organs	control	30	X
Total					1 480	
Total AMR/BIH tests					30	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					1 300	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					150	
Add a new row						

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7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

2014 - 2016

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/ herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)	
Czech Republic	Broiler flocks of	5 500	150 000 000	5 500	150 000 000	15 300	salmonella enteritidis	200	0	0	0	0	X
Total		5 500	150 000 000	5 500	150 000 000	15 300		200	0	0	0	0	
										Add a new row			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

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7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2014 - 2016

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				
			Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

2014 - 2016

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your cost estimations differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	1 100	18.35	20185	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	150	23.32	3498	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficiency of disinfection	200	26.57	5314	yes	X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	30	20.26	607.8	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0.05	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	0	0	0	no	X

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							Add a new row
4.Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
							Add a new row
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
							Add a new row
6. Consumables and specific equipment							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
							Add a new row
7.Other costs							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
							Add a new row
8. Cost of official sampling							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	1 330	0.5	665	yes		X
							Add a new row
Total		2 810		30269.8			

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, doc, 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!

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PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : **ANNEX II - PART A + B**

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu

Instructions to complete the form:

1) In order to fill in and submit this form you must have **at least** the ADOBE version

Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

(example : 8.1.3, 8.1.4, 8.1.7, 9.1, 9.2,...), otherwise you will not be able to use the form.

Your version of Acrobat Reader is: **10.104**

2) Please provide as much information as possible. If you have no data for some fields then put the text "NA" (Not applicable) in this field or 0 if it is a numeric field. If you need clarifications on some of the information requested, then please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

3) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page. If the form is not properly and completely filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please use the "verify form" button until all fields are correctly filled in. **It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.** If you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

4) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "submit notification" button below. If the form is properly filled in, the notification will be submitted to the server and a submission number + submission date will appear in the corresponding field.

5) **IMPORTANT: Regularly save the pdf when you fill it out. After you have received the Submission number, DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE THE PDF ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

Thursday, April 25, 2013 08:01:41

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : CESKA REPUBLIKA

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the National Control Programme for Salmonella Infections in Laying Hens (*Gallus gallus*) producing table eggs is reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in laying hens flocks and to ensure that adequate and effective measures for monitoring and control of salmonella infections are taken in laying flocks.

The aim of the SCP in flocks of laying hens (*Gallus gallus*) producing table eggs applied from the year 2011 set down in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 is a reduction of the maximum percentage equal to 2 % or less of positive flocks of adult laying hens.

(b) Animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.

Animal population Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

rearing flocks

day-old chicks

pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or unit

laying flocks

every 15 weeks during the laying phase

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(c) Specific requirements

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

(max. 32000 chars) :

Minimum sampling requirements are in accordance with sampling requirements laid down in par B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) 517/2011, as amended.

Laying hens:

day-old chicks

pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

laying flocks — every 15 weeks during the laying phase

(c) Specific requirements laid down in Parts D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

The National programme complies with the specific requirements laid down in Part D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

The aim of the National Control Programme for Salmonella Infections in Laying Hens (*Gallus gallus*) producing table eggs is reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in laying hens flocks and to ensure that adequate and effective measures for monitoring and control of salmonella infections are taken in laying flocks.

The aim of the SCP in flocks of laying hens (*Gallus gallus*) producing table eggs applied from the year 2011 set down in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 is a reduction of the maximum percentage equal to 2 % or less of positive flocks of adult laying hens.

Monophasic *Salmonella typhimurium*, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- is included in the programme in the line with Union target.

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(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis (Zoonotic Salmonella)

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In 2007 the monitoring and control programme of salmonella spp. in laying hens flocks producing table eggs was established on the national level and prevalence of positive laying flocks during production period for Salmonella enteritidis and typhimurium reached 24% at the end of 2007. Vaccination of laying hens flocks is mandatory since 1 January 2007. In 2008 the prevalence of positive flocks during productive period was reduced to 7, 57%. In 2009 the prevalence of flocks in productive period positive for S. enteritidis or S. typhimurium was 10,9%. Since 1 January 2009 the programme has been reviewed to be in line with recommendations of Mission report ref. DG (SANCO)/2008-7628-MR carried out from 26 May to 4 June 2008 in order to evaluate the systems in place to control the Salmonella risk in the table egg sector. Based on this revision in the case of official sampling 3 samples of naturally poled faeces were taken and separately tested. In order to exclude false - positive initial results from the samples taken by operator, the relevant RVA carried out official sampling for confirmation of the infection. The confirmation method was based on the technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (seven samples); however a sub-sample of 25 grams must be collected of each faecal material and dust sample for analysis; all samples must be analysed separately. Relatively high prevalence of S. enteritidis in 2009 (10,9%) in comparison with prevalence in 2008 (7,6%) is result of increased sensitivity of sampling and is not in pursuance of higher occurrence of S. enteritidis on poultry holdings. In total 441 flocks in production period were tested for Salmonella spp. within period 1 January - 31 December 2010, 10 flocks were positive for S. enteritidis, no adult flock was positive for S. typhimurium. In total 4 flocks were positive for other Salmonella serotypes (1 flock positive for S. agona, 1 flock for S. havana, one flock for S. tennessee and S. enterica subsp. enterica). Prevalence of positive flocks producing table eggs of laying hens for S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium at the end of 2010 was 2,3%. In total 444 flocks in production period were tested for Salmonella spp. within period 1 January - 31 December 2011, 10 flocks were positive for S. enteritidis, 2 adult flocks were positive for S. typhimurium. In total 2 flocks (0,5%) were positive for other Salmonella serotypes (1 flock positive for S. derby, 1 flock for S. kentucky. Prevalence of positive flocks producing table eggs of laying hens for S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium at the end of 2011 was 2,7%. In total 392 flocks in production period were tested for Salmonella spp. within period 1 January - 31 December 2012, 6 flocks were positive for S. enteritidis (1,5%), no flock was positive for S. typhimurium.

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In total 2 flocks (0,5%) were positive for other Salmonella serotypes (1 flock positive for *S. newport*, 1 flock for *S. tennessee*). Prevalence of positive flocks producing table eggs of laying hens for *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* at the end of 2012 was 1,5%, prevalence for *Salmonella* spp. was 2,0%.

(d)1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities.

Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "SVA CR") is the central authority responsible for supervising and coordinating of all activities in the field of veterinary care. The SVA CR shall, in accordance with § 47 of Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as amended (Veterinary Act), as amended, enforce its powers in the entire territory of the Czech Republic and shall coordinate activities of Regional Veterinary Administrations (hereinafter referred to as the "RVAs") as well. The national monitoring programme is established on the basis of § 48(1) and § 10 of Veterinary Act and with regard to Decree No 356/2004 concerning the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "MA") shall, in accordance with § 44(1)(a) of Veterinary Act, establish the principal trends and tasks in the field of veterinary care and control their implementation and shall specify, on the basis of animal health situation, compulsory preventive and diagnostic actions in accordance with § 44(1)(d) of Veterinary Act as well. Detailed rules are laid down by the "Methodology of Animal Health Control and Ordered Vaccination" (hereinafter referred to as the "Methodology"), approved by the MA and published in the Official Journal of the MA. The SVA CR shall be, in accordance with the legislation in force (Veterinary Act), empowered to perform supervision on all activities imposed by the Methodology; RVAs shall perform supervision on activities of farmers and private veterinarians provided by the Methodology.

(d)1.3 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

All samples taken within this programme were examined only in laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes (hereinafter referred to as "SVIs"); activities of the laboratories are co-ordinated by the National Reference Laboratory (hereinafter referred to as the "NRL") and the laboratories are linked with the Information System of the SVA CR as well. The laboratories concerned are the following:

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SVI Prague – National reference laboratory for salmonella
SVI Jihlava
SVI Olomouc
SVI České Budějovice
SVI Hradec Králové
State Veterinary Institutes will examine samples taken by operator and by official veterinarian.

(d)1.4 *Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratory testing for detection of Salmonella spp. is carry out in accordance with the method recommended by the Community RL in Bilthoven, Netherlands. The method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002), where a semi-solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. Methods of the examination is performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006.

Serotyping is carry out in at least one isolate from each positive sample, following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

Phagotyping is carried out in accordance with the HPA Colindale, London.

Testing for inhibition substances is carry out when it is appropriate.

Tests for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains is carry out when it is appropriate.

(d)1.5 *Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Sampling by the competent authority shall take place at least:

- (a) in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1 000 birds;
- (b) at the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where the relevant Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
- (c) in any case of suspicion of Salmonella infection when investigating food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and the Council or any

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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.

(d) in all other laying flocks on the holding in case Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium is detected in one laying flock on the holding;

(e) in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

A sampling carried out by the competent authority may replace one sampling at the initiative of the food business operator.

Official supervision of farms:

The competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the multi-annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. Official veterinarian's inspections, which include verifying biosecurity measures, implementation of a FBO's plan of hygiene practice on holdings and implementation of SCP are performed also in the case of taking the official samples.

(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme

(d)2.1 The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The laying hens are kept in special farm and mainly in cage technology. Each flock has unique referring number which is placed on order for laboratory testing and all data about flocks are reported to the information system of SVA. Rearing of pullets is usually performed at other farm. One day chick are moved from hatchery to rearing farm and at rearing farm the vaccination programme is performed. Vaccination is mandatory for all flocks in the programme. Testing before laying phase can be done in rearing farm or in producing farm depends on technology. After laying phase are birds dispatched to slaughterhouse or slaughtering.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Feed is usually produce by feeding companies which are approved and under control. Home feed production is very rare. Producer is responsible for safety of the feed.

(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

For all laying holdings, farming regulations covering all farming procedures starting from one-day old chicks' stage, their rearing and introduction of pre-laying pullets intended for future production of table eggs up to keeping of laying hens must be drawn up.

"TECHNOLOGICAL PROCEDURES" in holdings shall be applied pursuant to the type of laying poultry kept (Hisex, Isa, Lhomann, Dominant etc.).

In egg sorting/packaging plants that are parts of such holdings, HACCP principles shall be applied; certain companies shall be certified pursuant to ISO standards or other European certification programmes (Germany, the Netherlands), respectively, as well.

Application of a single introduction of birds is an absolute pre-condition of good farming practice. After completion of each production cycle (i.e. laying of table eggs), a mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by subsequent effective disinfection, disinsection and rat extermination shall be performed. The relevant RVA must perform checks on disinfection efficacy by bacteriological examination of swab samples.

(d)2.3.2 Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to §3 of Decree No 342/2012 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorization and professional qualification for performance of certain

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professional veterinary activities:

- Keepers must ensure protection of their holdings, in particular by means of prevention of access of free birds to halls by covering windows and ventilation openings by nets;
- Feed and water are administered to poultry inside a hall or under a projecting roof sufficiently discouraging free birds and preventing contacts of free birds with feed or water intended for the poultry. Farmers shall draw up and comply with sanitation rules for their holdings, keep records on all disinfections and preventive actions performed.

(d)2.3.3 Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with §7 of Veterinary Act, for transport of animals only such means of transport and facilities may be used which:

- meet the requirements for animal transport of the species involved as to the construction, arrangement and equipment, do not affect animal health, do not cause any pain or suffering to animals, prevent the animals from escape or falling out and protect them from unfavourable weather effects;
- are protected so that water, feed, litter, faeces or other waste cannot leak or fall out of them;
- are cleaned and disinfected both before and after the transport.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with Veterinary Act No 166/1999, as amended, farmers are responsible for animal health. Routine veterinary supervision shall be performed by a private veterinarian. The official veterinary supervision of farms and private veterinarians is carried out by official veterinarians of relevant Regional Veterinary Administration.

The official veterinary supervision of farms and official sampling is carried out only by official veterinarians designated by appropriate Regional Veterinary Administration.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Holdings in the Czech Republic are registered in the Database of Farms in accordance to the provisions of the law No 154/2000, Breeding Act and corresponding Decree No 136/2004 laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person established by Breeding Act.

Each holding in which a laying flock intended for the production of table eggs to be placed on the market is kept shall be assigned (by the entrusted person) by a registration number of the holding and all farmer's records shall be kept in accordance with Breeding Act and Decree No 136/2004 laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person established by Breeding Act.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

Record keeping in holdings shall be performed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs.

The records kept by farmers must, according to the type of poultry kept, include at least the following information:

- data of receipt of the poultry,
- origin of the poultry,
- number of the poultry,
- productivity of the species (e.g. increase in weight),
- death rate,
- feed suppliers,
- type and duration of use of feed additives and withdrawal periods,
- consumption of feeds and water,
- performed checks/tests and diagnoses established by the veterinarian in charge, together with results of laboratory examinations, if necessary,
- type of a medicine applied, start and end of its application,
- data of vaccination and type of vaccine used,
- increase in weight during the rearing period,
- results of all health checks performed previously,
- number of birds intended for slaughtering,
- estimated date of the slaughtering;

Additional checks necessary for establishment of diagnosis provided that the poultry:

- is affected by a disease communicable to man or shows individual or mass signs producing suspicion on affection by such disease,

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-shows disorders of general health state or signs of a disease which may render their meat unfit for human consumption,
-regular sampling of feeds and water for checking compliance with withdrawal periods,
-results of testing for presence of zoonotic agents in accordance with requirements of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

The breeders are obliged to apply for the veterinary certificate comprising the health attestation issued by a private veterinarian, if the animal to be moved outside the territory of the region. The obligation is laid down in Article 6 of Veterinary Act No 166/1999 as amended.

The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by the food chain information referred to in Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

In the case of intra-Community trade, the consignment of animals have to be accompanied by the veterinary certificate in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No. 599/2004 concerning the adoption of a harmonised model certificate and inspection report linked to intra-Community trade in animals and products of animal origin.

Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production.

The traceability of animals is based on keeping register of poultry at farms. The obligation to retain copy of the veterinary certificate or health attestation for the period of three years is laid down in Veterinary Act 166/1999 Article 6 as amended.

(d)2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification shall consist of the registration number of the holding, the identification of the flock, and the identification of the hall; e.g. in the following format: "CZ 12345678-02/2013".

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers; e.g. 02/2013 and 06/2013.

Farmers shall be responsible for the proper identification of flocks.

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The identification of a flock must be indicated in application form for laboratory examination, in food chain information at the dispatch of poultry to a slaughterhouse or in the veterinary certificate at the dispatch of poultry to another holding.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From

2014

To

2016

1.1 Contact

Name : Petr Šatrán

Phone : +420227010150

Fax. : +420227010195

Email : epiz@svscr.cz

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

As within the previously performed monitoring reproduction flocks of meat poultry and laying poultry combinations, as well as production flocks of laying hens producing table eggs were not distinguished, no results from the past distinguished in such a way are available till 1. January 2007.

From 2001 to 2006 there was no evidence per flocks, data on the evolution of the disease for years 2001-2006 was kept only per holdings. Evidence per flocks has been established from 1. January 2007.

According to the baseline study, which was carried out according to 2004/665/EC, prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and/or Salmonella typhimurium was 62, 5%. This prevalence will considered to be a starting (initial value).

Vaccination of laying hens flocks is mandatory since 1 January 2007.

In 2007 the monitoring and control programme of salmonella spp. in laying hens producing table eggs was established and prevalence of positive laying flocks for Salmonella enteritidis and typhimurium

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reached 24% at the end of 2007.

Prevalence of positive adult flocks of laying hens for Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium at the end of 2008 was 7, 57%.

Prevalence adult flocks of laying hens positive for Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in 2009 was 10, 9%. Relatively high prevalence of S. enteritidis in 2009 (10, 9%) in comparison with prevalence in 2008 (7, 6%) is result of increased sensitivity of sampling and is not in pursuance of higher occurrence of S. enteritidis on poultry holdings. Since 1 January 2009 the programme has been reviewed to be in line with recommendations of FVO mission report ref. DG (SANCO)/2008-7628-MR carried out from 26 May to 4 June 2008 in order to evaluate the systems in place to control the Salmonella risk in the table egg sector. Based on this revision, in the case of official sampling, 3 samples of naturally poled faeces are taken and separately tested. In order to exclude false - positive initial results from the samples taken by operator, the relevant RVA carries out official sampling after positive result in samples taken by operator. Sampling is based on the technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (seven samples); all samples of faeces and dust must be analysed separately.

In total 441 flocks in production period were tested for Salmonella spp. within period 1 January - 31 December 2010, 10 flocks were positive for S. enteritidis, no adult flock was positive for S. typhimurium. In total 4 flocks were positive for other Salmonella serotypes (1 flocs positive for S. agona, 1 flock for S. havana, one flock for S. tennessee and S. enterica subsp. enterica). Prevalence of positive flocks producing table eggs of laying hens for S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium at the end of 2010 was 2,3%.

In total 444 flocks in production period were tested for Salmonella spp. within period 1 January - 31 December 2011, 10 flocks were positive for S. enteritidis, 2 adult flock were positive for S. typhimurium. In total 2 flocks (0,5%) were positive for other Salmonella serotypes (1 flock positive for S. derby, 1 flock for S. kentucky. Prevalence of positive flocks producing table eggs of laying hens for S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium at the end of 2011 was 2,7%.

In total 392 flocks in production period were tested for Salmonella spp. within period 1 January - 31 December 2012, 6 flocks were positive for S. enteritidis (1,5%), no flock was positive for S. typhimurium. In total 2 flocks (0,5%) were positive for other Salmonella serotypes (1 flock positive for S. newport, 1 flock for S. tennessee). Prevalence of positive flocks producing table eggs of laying hens for S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium at the end of 2012 was 1,5%, prevalence for Salmonella spp. was 2,0%.

3. Description of the submitted programme

A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the National Control Programme for Salmonella Infections in Laying Hens (*Gallus gallus*) producing table eggs is reduction of the prevalence of S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium including monophasic Salmonella typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- in laying hens flocks and to ensure that adequate and effective measures for monitoring and control of salmonella infections are taken in laying flocks. The reduction of the prevalence of the Salmonella in laying hens flocks will be focused on achievement of the targets laying down in Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011.

Targets of the Programme are in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011.

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With regard to the target in 2008, the results of the baseline study which was carried out according to 2004/665/EC will be used as reference. On this account the prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* of 62.5% detected during the study is considered to be a starting - initial value (according to the EFSA Journal (2006) 81, 1-71, " Preliminary Report on the Analysis of the Baseline Study on the Prevalence of *Salmonella* in Laying Hen Flocks of *Gallus gallus*, published on 14 June 2006).

The main measures are monitoring and control of commercial laying hens' flocks producing table eggs. Only named and approved laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes (hereinafter referred to as the "SVI") will carry out the examination and validated methods of bacteriological examination will be used. The testing (samples taken by operator and official veterinarian) will be performed in the NRL in SVI Prague and in SVIs in Jihlava and Olomouc. The using of the appropriate methods will be co-ordinated and under the control of the National Reference Laboratory for salmonella at the SVI in Prague. The NRL for *Salmonella* will team up with CRL.

Sampling in poultry flocks is carried out by an operator (farmer) or by a private veterinarian. Official sampling and samples for the confirmation are taken and sent for the examination by an official veterinarian of the relevant Regional Veterinary Administration. The National programme will be carried out in compliance with EU legislation according to Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 as amended and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Table eggs coming from infected flocks 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.

To reduce the prevalence of the 2 *Salmonella* serovars (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*) in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011, as amended, obligatory vaccination of poultry against *Salmonella enteritidis* will be carried out and official checks at the level of poultry flocks will be carried out by the relevant RVA to verify that:

- application of a single introduction of birds is an absolute pre-condition of good farming practice and if after completion of each production cycle (i.e. laying of table eggs), a mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by subsequent effective disinfection, disinsection and rat extermination is performed;
- obligations laid down in National programme are fulfilled;
- relevant records are kept by farmers.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

*Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella spp.* have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.*

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures taken in the case of salmonella detection (*S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium*) in faeces

The relevant RVA shall order at least the following measures:

1) Table eggs coming from infected flocks 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 shall be:

(a) 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 (1);

(b) 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.

(c) Prohibited access to packaging centres unless the competent authority is satisfied with the measures to prevent possible cross-contamination of eggs from other flocks.

2) In order to exclude false-positive initial results from the samples taken by operator, the official veterinarian from the relevant RVA shall carry out official sampling for confirmation of the infection. The confirmation method shall be carried out according to Annex 1, 4 (b)(i) of Commission Regulation 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.

The confirmation method will be based on the technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (seven samples); however, a sub-sample of 25 grams must be collected of each faecal material and dust sample for analysis; all samples must be analysed separately. The RVA may lift the restrictions if the flock is not confirmed by this confirmation method. In addition to the sampling, the RVA shall verify the absence of the use of antimicrobials, potentially affecting the result of the analyses of the sampling.

In order to exclude false - positive initial results from the samples taken by operator, the relevant RVA carried out official sampling after positive result in samples taken by operator. Sampling is based on the technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (seven samples); all samples of faeces and dust must be analysed separately.

The confirmatory sampling shall be performed as follows:

- 5 faeces samples or 5 pairs of boot swabs (1 pair = 1 sample);
- 2 dust samples collected from multiple places throughout the house (2 x 250 ml)

A sub-sample, weighting 25 g and prepared from each faecal and dust sample, shall be used for the analysis; all samples shall be analysed separately.

In the case of a suspicion on the presence of inhibitory substances, the laboratory shall perform a confirmatory test, in order to exclude the use of antibiotics likely to affect the results of the confirmatory analysis.

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Measures taken in the case of confirmation of the infection

- In the case of positive result of the confirmatory examination, the flock in question is considered infected. Safe disposal of poultry showing clinical signs is performed; in other poultry targeted effective treatment, including use of probiotics or acidification of water and feeds, is recommended;
- When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering is 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. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009;
- Thorough cleansing and disinfection, including safe removal of faeces or litter must be performed after slaughtering or killing of poultry from infected flocks;
- Table eggs coming from infected flocks may be used for human consumption only after their in a way ensuring that they are completely free of all salmonella serotypes of public health relevance, in accordance with food hygiene legislation;
- Performance of further bacteriological examination of feed and water for the presence of Salmonella spp., if necessary;

The emergency veterinary measures applied by Regional Veterinary administration in the case of detection *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* in faeces include ban of movement infected or suspect flocks with exception of movement the birds to the slaughterhouse.

In the case of slaughtering o the positive flocks on the slaughterhouse in other member state the date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided in compliance with Council Directive 2009/158/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs.

In the case of positive results epidemiological surveys shall be carried out to identify the possible source of contamination. These surveys included a review of biosecurity measures, taking of samples from feed and from water and check of the implementation of biosecurity plan and vaccination programme on the holding with from parent flock, or where the reared flock has been kept.

In order to ensure further reduce prevalence in according to all SCP FBO shall draw up and comply with plan of hygiene practice on holdings. The SCP set down minimum requirements for the content of this sanitation plan. The implementation of this plan and the biosecurity standards on the holding is checked during inspections planned by risk analysis and in the case of the taking of official samples.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme : 2014 - 2016

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Measures

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars):

The central authority competent for supervising and coordinating all activities in veterinary care is the State Veterinary Administration, which performs its powers at the whole territory of the Czech Republic (§ 47, Veterinary Act No 166/1999 Col. of Acts). SVA of the CR coordinates the activities of RVAs. The national monitoring and control programme for Salmonella is laid down on the base of § 48 point 1, and § 10, Veterinary Act No 166/1999 as amended, and on regards to Decree No 356/2004 about monitoring of zoonosis and zoonotics agents.

Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic determines main strategies in a veterinary care and carries out their control as laid down in the Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 Article 44, Point 1a. The Ministry of Agriculture specifies obligatory preventive and diagnostics campaigns in accordance with the Veterinary Act, Article 44; Point 1d, based on the epidemiological situation. Related details are laid down in the "Methodology of Animal Health Controls and Prophylaxis" approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and issued in its Official Journal. According to the legislation (Veterinary Act No 166/1999) the SVA CR has the legal power to supervise any action ordered by the "Methodology". Regional veterinary administrations execute the legal powers as to supervise private veterinarians over their actions in the professional field as ordered by the "Methodology".

The competent authority confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on actions and

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expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when they are request by the Commission.

4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The program shall apply in the whole territory of the Czech Republic. The territory of the Czech Republic is divided into 14 regions (NUTS3).

Regions in the Czech Republic:

CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE

CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION

CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION

CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN

CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY

CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM

CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC

CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE

CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE

CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA

CZ062 SOUTHERNMORAVIAN REGION

CZ071 REGION OF OLOMOUC

CZ072 REGION OF ZLIN

CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIA REGION

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Holdings in the Czech Republic are registered in the Database of Farms in accordance to the provisions of the law No 154/2000, Breeding Act and corresponding Decree No 136/2004 laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person established by Breeding Act.

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4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme is performed in poultry without individual identification.

4.4.3 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Designated laboratory shall send results of examination of samples taken and sent within implementation of this programme to the relevant RVA; the copy thereof shall be sent to a farmer or a private veterinarian. The farmer must provide on request reports on examinations to the RVA.

In accordance with § 11 of Veterinary Act

(1) The keeper, persons employed by the keeper in keeping, transporting, gathering and selling animals and other persons coming into contact with animals and animal products who, with regards to their profession, qualification and experience, are able to recognize signs suggesting a suspicion of presence of a dangerous contagious disease or a disease communicable from animals to man shall be obliged to notify the Regional Veterinary Administration without delay of such suspicion or to ensure that it is notified.

(2) The obligation of the persons to notify shall become void as soon as the official veterinarian or private veterinarian are notified of the suspected presence of a dangerous contagious disease or a disease communicable from animals to man.

4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in laying flocks of Gallus gallus the provisions of Annex of Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 is implemented.

Measures taken in the case of salmonella detection (*S. enteritidis* and/or *typhimurium*) in faeces samples

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The relevant RVA shall order at least the following measures:

1) table eggs coming from infected flocks 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 shall be:

(a) 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 (1);

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

(c) Prohibited access to packaging centres unless the competent authority is satisfied with the measures to pre-vent possible cross-contamination of eggs from other flocks;

2) Performance of bacteriological examination of feed for the presence of Salmonella spp. and water if necessary;

3) Performance of thorough cleansing and disinfection, both in the hall and in other service premises (e. g. feed and litter stores); performance of thorough mechanical cleansing and disinfection, as well as safe removal of faeces and litter after completion of each production cycle;

When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the 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. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009;

Thorough cleansing and disinfection, including safe removal of faeces or litter must be performed after slaughtering or killing of poultry from infected flocks;

4) In order to exclude false-positive initial results from the samples taken by operator, the official veterinarian from the relevant RVA shall carry out official sampling for confirmation of the infection. The confirmation method shall be carried out according to Annex 1, 4 (b)(i) of Commission Regulation 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.

The confirmation method will be based on the technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (seven samples); however, a sub-sample of 25 grams must be collected of each faecal material and dust sample for analysis; all samples must be analysed separately. The RVA may lift the restrictions if the flock is not confirmed by this confirmation method. In addition to the sampling, the RVA shall verify the absence of the use of antimicrobials, potentially affecting the result of the analyses of the sampling.

5) In the case of positive result of sample taken by the operator the flock is considered as suspect flock and the measures taken by the competent authorities include also a movement restriction imposed on this flock.

The emergency veterinary measures applied by Regional Veterinary administration in the case of

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detection *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* in faeces include ban of movement infected or suspect flocks with exception of movement the birds to the slaughterhouse.

In the case of slaughtering o the positive flocks on the slaughterhouse in other member state the date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided in compliance with Council Directive 2009/158/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs.

4.4.5 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

“The flocks” are defined in accordance with the Council and Parliament Decision No 2160/2003/EC as:

- all poultry of the same health status kept on the same premises or in the same enclosure and constituting a single epidemiological unit; in the case of housed poultry; this includes all poultry sharing the same airspace.

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification shall consist of the registration number of the holding, the identification of the flock, and the identification of the hall; e.g. in the following format: “CZ 12345678-02/2013”.

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers; e.g. 02/2013 and 06/2013.

Farmers shall be responsible for the proper identification of flocks.

4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

(max. 32000 chars) :

The breeders are obliged to apply for the veterinary certificate comprising the health attestation issued by a private veterinarian, if the animal to be moved outside the territory of the region. The obligation is laid down in Article 6 of Veterinary Act No 166/1999 as amended.

The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by the food chain information referred to in to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

In the case of intra-Community trade, the consignment of animals have to be accompanied by the veterinary certificate in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 599/2004 concerning the

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adoption of a harmonised model certificate and inspection report linked to intra-Community trade in animals and products of animal origin.

Positive result for *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* shall be recorded into the veterinary certificate/food chain information/intra-Community trade veterinary certificate.

Regional Veterinary Administration shall supervise if all measures ordered by the RVA are fulfilled.

4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, ...) of the disease

National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as amended (Veterinary Act);
Act No 154/2000 concerning pedigree breeding, breeding and registration of farm animals and amending certain related laws, as amended (Breeding Act);
Act No 146/2002 concerning the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority and amending certain related laws, as amended;
Act No 20/1966 concerning public health care, as amended;
Decree No 356/2004 concerning the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man;
Decree No 342/2012 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorization and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities;
Decree No 136/2004 laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person designated by Breeding Act.

4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The farmers will be compensated by Ministry of Agriculture for costs and losses arisen in consequence with enforcement of emergency veterinary measures in accordance with the Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as amended (Veterinary Act).

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Farmers shall be compensated for the costs connected with vaccination and revaccination against salmonellosis (i.e. the price of vaccine used). Compensation will be paid after vaccination and compensation is up to 5,70 CzK per 1 vaccinated bird.

Laboratory testing will be fully paid from the state budget for samples taken by farmers.

4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved

(max. 32000 chars) :

To ensure adequate bio-security standards on poultry the farmers can implement a voluntary Guide of good hygiene practice for poultry farmers. This Community Guide is available on web link <http://www.svscr.cz/download.php?idx=4303>

5. General description of the costs and benefits of the programme

A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars) :

1€ =25,740 CzK (on the date 31.3.2013)

It is estimated that testing carried out in the framework of programme will cost 8 922,5 € in the year 2014. The price involves laboratory testing for detection of Salmonella spp. and serotyping in the framework of official sampling, detection of the inhibition substance and testing for efficacy of disinfection.

It is estimated that cost for destruction/slaughtering of positive flocks of laying hens will be 506 000,00 €.

It is supposed that in total 1120 000,00 € will be compensated for vaccines.

It is supposed that 600 official samples will be taken.

The same cost of the programme is estimated for the year 2015 as well as for the year 2016.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2008 - 2011 :

yes

The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2012**

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Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Czech Republic	Laying flocks of C	137	5 344.8	137	5 344.80	137	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Czech Republic	Laying flocks of C	144	4 845.1	144	4 845.13	144	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Czech Republic	Laying flocks of C	392	6 802.1	392	6 802.16	392	salmonella enteritidis or	6	7	118 294	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								6	7	118 294					
												ADD A NEW ROW			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

2012

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Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Czech Republic	microbiological test	detection of <i>Salmonella</i> spp. in	291	19	X
Czech Republic	microbiological test	detection of <i>Salmonella</i> spp. in	10	0	X
Czech Republic	microbiological test	serotyping in the framework of	19	19	X
Czech Republic	microbiological test	efficacy of disinfection	7	0	X
Czech Republic	other test	detection of the inhibition subst	2	0	X
6.3	<i>Data on infection for year :</i>	2012	329	38	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Czech Republic	6	92 168	X
Total	6	92 168	
		Add a new row	

6.4 *Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year :* **2012**

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Czech Republic	148	5 623 408	148	148	5 623 408	14 509 578	X

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Total	148	5 623 408	148	148	5 623 408	14 509 578	
					Add a new row		

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing

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7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year :

2014 - 2016

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	350	X
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	water and feeding stuffs	control	20	X
Czech Republic	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	strains	surveillance	60	X
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	efficacy of disinfection -s	control	20	X
Czech Republic	AMR/BIH tests	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	organs	control	10	X
Total					460	
Total AMR/BIH tests					10	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					390	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					60	
Add a new row						

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7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

2014 - 2016

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/ herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)	
Czech Republic	Laying flocks of	150	5 500 000	150	5 500 000	150	salmonella enteritidi	2	2	40 000	0	0	X
Czech Republic	Laying flocks of	150	5 500 000	150	5 500 000	150	salmonella enteritidi	2	2	40 000	0	0	X
Czech Republic	Laying flocks of	400	7 000 000	400	7 000 000	700	salmonella enteritidi	10	10	150 000	0	0	X
Total		700	18 000 000	700	18 000 000	1 000		14	14	230 000	0	0	
										Add a new row			

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(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2014 - 2016

*In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.*

NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				
			Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
Czech Republic	200	6 000 000	200	200	6 000 000	16 000 000	X
Total	200	6 000 000	200	200	6 000 000	16 000 000	

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					Add a new row	
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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

2014 - 2016

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.

If your cost estimations differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	350	18.35	6422.5	yes	X
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	20	18.35	367	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	60	23.32	1399.2	yes	X
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	20	26.57	531.4	yes	X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	10	20.26	202.6	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	16 000 000	0.07	1,120,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	230 000	2.2	506,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
7.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
8. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	200	0.5	100	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		16 230 660		1,635,022.7		

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : [jpg](#), [jpeg](#), [tiff](#), [tif](#), [xls](#), [doc](#), [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!

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PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : **ANNEX II - PART A + B**

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu

Instructions to complete the form:

1) In order to fill in and submit this form you must have **at least** the ADOBE version

Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

(example : 8.1.3, 8.1.4, 8.1.7, 9.1, 9.2,...), otherwise you will not be able to use the form.

Your version of Acrobat Reader is: **10.104**

2) Please provide as much information as possible. If you have no data for some fields then put the text "NA" (Not applicable) in this field or 0 if it is a numeric field. If you need clarifications on some of the information requested, then please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

3) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page. If the form is not properly and completely filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please use the "verify form" button until all fields are correctly filled in. **It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.** If you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

4) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "submit notification" button below. If the form is properly filled in, the notification will be submitted to the server and a submission number + submission date will appear in the corresponding field.

5) **IMPORTANT: Regularly save the pdf when you fill it out. After you have received the Submission number, DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE THE PDF ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

Thursday, April 25, 2013 07:57:45

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : CESKA REPUBLIKA

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the control programme is Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of salmonella.

(b) Animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.

Animal population Turkeys

- Turkeys**
- Birds leaving for slaughter
 - Birds for breeding

(c) Specific requirements

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

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(max. 32000 chars) :

The target of this national programme is established in accordance with the Community target pursuant to Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 aimed at the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in turkeys, as specified by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012.

There are less than 100 flocks of adult breeding turkeys in the Czech Republic, so target is annually no more than one flock of adult breeding positive.

As regards monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- shall be included in the Union target.

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis (Zoonotic Salmonella)

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring on prevalence of Salmonella spp. in turkey flocks was not performed before 1 January 2010 and so no data concerning animal health situation in the Czech Republic were available. Results of a baseline study in flocks of breeding and fattening turkeys performed pursuant to Commission Decision 2006/662/EC were considered to be a starting (initial) value. The study was performed between 1 October 2006 and 30 September 2007 with the following results: A total of 4 flocks of breeding turkeys were tested in the Czech Republic within the study with no salmonella detected in environmental samples.

In 2010 the monitoring and control programme of Salmonella spp. in flocks of turkeys was carried out according to the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and prevalence of flocks positive for S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium at the end of 2010 was 0,0 % in flocks of breeding turkeys. In total 12 breeding flocks in production period were tested in the framework of the programme. 6 flocks were positive for Salmonella spp.

In 2011 the monitoring and control programme of Salmonella spp. in flocks of turkeys was carried out according to the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and prevalence of flocks positive for S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium at the end of 2011 was 0,0 % in flocks of breeding turkeys. In total 12 breeding flocks in production period were tested in the framework of the programme. 6 flocks were positive for Salmonella spp.

In 2012 18 flocks of breeding turkeys in production period were tested; no of them was positive for Salmonella spp.

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The number of adult breeding turkeys flocks positive for targeted serotypes in 2012 was less than 1, so the target of programme has been reached.

(d)1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities.

Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "SVA CR") is the central authority responsible for supervising and coordinating of all activities in the field of veterinary care. The SVA CR shall, in accordance with § 47 of Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as amended (Veterinary Act), as amended, enforce its powers in the entire territory of the Czech Republic and shall coordinate activities of RVAs as well. The national monitoring programme is established on the basis of § 48(1) and § 10 of Veterinary Act and with regard to Decree No 356/2004 concerning the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "MA") shall, in accordance with § 44(1) (a) of Veterinary Act, establish the principal trends and tasks in the field of veterinary care and control their implementation and shall specify, on the basis of animal health situation, compulsory preventive and diagnostic actions in accordance with § 44(1)(d) of Veterinary Act as well. Detailed rules are laid down by the "Methodology of Animal Health Control and Ordered Vaccination" (hereinafter referred to as the "Methodology"), approved by the MA and published in the Official Journal of the MA. The SVA CR shall be, in accordance with the legislation in force (Veterinary Act), empowered to perform supervision on all activities imposed by the Methodology; RVAs shall perform supervision on activities of farmers and private veterinarians provided by the Methodology.

Microbiological checks at different stages of food chain shall be performed by the following organisations: in accordance with Act No 110/1997 concerning foodstuffs and tobacco products and amending and supplementing certain related laws, as amended, the SVA CR has already established rules for regular microbiological monitoring of poultry carcasses at slaughterhouses and during their further processing in establishments manufacturing meat products. Pooled neck skin samples are taken from carcasses after chilling. In the case of positive results, slaughterhouse operators shall take all measures necessary for improvement of hygiene conditions and check HACCP system at the same time.

In accordance with Act No 146/2002 concerning the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority and amending certain related laws, as amended, the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority (hereinafter referred to as the "CAFIA") shall perform checks on foodstuffs of plant origin at their production and placing on the market, as well as on trade in foodstuffs.

In accordance with Act No 20/1966 concerning public health care, as amended, Public Health Protection Authorities (authorities of the Ministry of Public Health) shall act in the field of catering. In the case of any

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suspicion on food-borne infection, they shall inform the SVA and CAFIA thereof.

(d)1.3 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratories performing testing for Salmonella spp. within this programme shall be designated in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Samples taken within this programme (samples taken by operators and by official veterinarians) shall be examined in laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes (hereinafter referred to as the "SVIs"); activities of the laboratories shall be co-ordinated by the National Reference Laboratory (hereinafter referred to as the "NRL") and the laboratories shall be linked with the Information System of the SVA CR as well. The laboratories concerned are the following:

SVI Prague – NRL

SVI Jihlava

SVI Olomouc

SVI České Budějovice

SVI Hradec Králové

The State Veterinary Institutes examine samples taken by operators and by official veterinarians.

(d)1.4 Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Transport and preparation of samples

Samples shall be sent by express mail, courier, or collection line to laboratories designated for the detection of Salmonella spp. within this programme within 24 hours after collection. At the laboratory, samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following their receipt and 96 hours following sampling.

The pair(s) of boot/sock swabs shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material, pooled and placed in 225 ml of buffered peptone water (BPW) which has been pre-warmed to room temperature. The sample shall be swirled to fully saturate it and culture shall be continued by using the detection method referred to in this programme.

Detection method

Methods used in the examination will be performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012.

The detection method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for salmonellae in

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Bilthoven, the Netherlands, shall be used. That method is described in the current version of draft Annex D to ISO 6579 (2002) standard: "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.

Serotyping

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be serotyped, following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

Storage of strains

At least one isolated strain per flock and per year shall be collected and stored for future phagetyping 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.

(d)1.5 Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Frequency and status of sampling is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012

a) Farmers shall ensure taking samples from environment of each flock of fattening or breeding turkeys according to an established schedule.

b) Samples shall be taken by trained persons, i.e. by farmers, veterinarians, or other persons designated by farmers. The training shall be performed and certificates on the training issued by the relevant Regional Veterinary Administration (hereinafter referred to as the "RVA").

c) Official samples shall be taken by inspectors from the relevant RVA.

Sampling by operators

Taking of samples from environment shall be performed in each flock according to the following schedule:

a) Day-old turkeys: 10 swabs from internal surfaces of at least 10 boxes or baskets used for the transport of day-old turkeys. The swabs shall be taken after the arrival of the turkeys to the holding, prior to their unloading. All swabs must be pooled into one sample. When the turkeys come from two different hatcheries, a separate pooled sample shall be prepared for each hatchery. When the turkeys are delivered within several days, samples are taken each day according to the above mentioned scheme;

b) At 4 weeks of age;

c) 2 weeks before moving to the laying phase or laying unit;

d) Every 3rd week during the laying period.

Official sampling

a) once a year, all flocks with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys between 30 and 45 weeks of age and all holdings with elite, great grand parents and grand parent breeding turkeys; the competent authority may decide that this sampling may also take place at the hatchery; and

b) all flocks on holdings in case of detection of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium from samples taken at the hatchery by food business operators or within the frame of official controls, to

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investigate the origin of infection;

c) sampling may be done on a risk basis and additionally each time the competent authority considers it necessary;

d) a sampling carried out by the competent authority may replace the sampling by the food business operator.

Sampling protocol

Samples shall be taken in accordance with one of the following methods:

A. Pooled faecal samples:

Separate samples of fresh faeces each weighing not less than 1 g shall be taken at random from the number of sites indicated in the following table:

Number of birds in the flock Number of faecal samples to be taken from the flock

250 – 349: 200

350 – 449: 220

450 – 799: 250

800 – 999: 260

1 000 and more 300

Faeces may be pooled for analysis up to a minimum of two pools.

Or:

B. Five pairs of boot swabs:

Boot swabs used shall be sufficiently absorptive to soak up moisture. Tubegauze "socks" are also acceptable. The surface of the boot swab shall be moistened using appropriate diluent (e.g. 0.8 % sodium chloride, 0.1 % peptone in sterile deionised water, or sterile water). Walking around shall be done in a manner which will sample representatively all parts of the sector, including littered and slatted areas when slats are safe to walk on. All separate pens within a house shall be included in the sampling. On completion of sampling, boot swabs must be removed carefully so as not to dislodge adherent material.

The boot swabs may be pooled for analysis into a minimum of two pools.

Official supervision of farms:

The competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the multi-annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. Official veterinarian's inspections, which include verifying biosecurity measures, implementation of a FBO's plan of hygiene practice on holdings and implementation of SCP are performed also in the case of taking the official samples.

Official controls (including sampling protocols) at the level of feedingstuffs

Supervision on foodstuffs in the Czech Republic shall be performed by the following organisations:

- State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (SVA CR);
- Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture (CISTA);
- Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (ISCVBM).

Official controls on feed safety (where the production and placing on the market of feedingstuffs are concerned) shall be performed by the CISTA, in accordance with Act No 91/1996 on feedingstuffs, as amended.

The SVA CR performs, by means of the relevant RVA, examination of feedingstuffs intended for farm animals for the detection of salmonella, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009. The relevant RVA shall take samples in establishments producing compound feedingstuffs; samples of finished

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feedingstuffs before dispatch shall be taken, at a volume proportionate to the manufacturer's throughput.

(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme

(d)2.1 The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The flocks of breeding turkeys covered in the programme are created from imported consingments of one day chicks. All hatching eggs produced by this flocks are exported. The flocks of fattening turkeys covered in the programme are created from imported consingments of one day chicks. The fattened flocks are moved to the slaughterhouses. There are no hatcheries for turkeys hatching eggs in the Czech Republic. Holdings with fattening turkeys, holdings with breeding flocks and slaughterhouses are under the supervision of State Veterinary Administration.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

The feedingstuffs are produced mainly by specialised firms and bought by farmers. As regards production and placing on the market of feedingstuffs official controls on feed safety are performed by the CISTA (Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture), in accordance with Act No 91/1996 on feedingstuffs, as amended.

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(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Farmers shall draw up and comply with sanitation rules for their holdings, keep records on all disinfections and preventive actions performed. The sanitation rules must include checks on efficacy of disinfection, as well as on other preventive measures.

(d)2.3.2 Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Operation rules covering all farming procedures from day-old turkeys to the dispatch of birds to a slaughterhouse must be drawn up for all turkey holdings. Records pursuant to Breeding Act must be kept in all holdings.

In order to implement the principles of good farming practice properly, it is necessary to apply "all in/all out" system. Mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by subsequent efficient disinsection, disinsectisation and rat extermination, shall be performed on completion of each production cycle.

The relevant RVA shall perform the supervision on efficacy of disinfection carried out by farmers.

In order to ensure that bio-security standards on poultry farms, the competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the multi-annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. In order to increase the effectiveness of official controls, a special checklist is used within official controls in the case of official sampling. The document includes questions on bio-security measures applied on the spot, at buildings, during cleaning, disinfection, feed handling, loading and transport.

To ensure adequate bio-security standards the farmers can implement a voluntary Guide of good hygiene practice for poultry farmers. This Community Guide is available on web link www.svscr.cz.

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(d)2.3.3 Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with §7 of Veterinary Act, for transport of animals only such means of transport and facilities may be used which:

- Meet the requirements for animal transport of the species involved as to the construction, arrangement and equipment, do not affect animal health, do not cause any pain or suffering to animals, prevent the animals from escape or falling out and protect them from unfavourable weather effects;
- Are protected so that water, feed, litter, faeces or other waste cannot leak or fall out of them;
- Are cleaned and disinfected both before and after the transport.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with Act No 166/1999, as amended, farmers are responsible for animal health. Routine veterinary supervision shall be performed by a private veterinarian. The official veterinary supervision of farms and private veterinarians is carried out by official veterinarians of relevant Regional Veterinary Administration.

The official veterinary supervision of farms and official sampling is carried out only by official veterinarians designated by appropriate Regional Veterinary Administration.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Holdings in the Czech Republic are registered in the Database of Farms in accordance with Breeding Act (No 154/2000) and Decree No 136/2004, as amended, laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person established by Breeding Act.

Each holding keeping flocks of more than 500 head of poultry excluding adult poultry with the production of eggs shall be assigned, by the entrusted person, by a registration number of the holding, and all farmer's records shall be kept in accordance with Breeding Act and Decree No 136/2004, as

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amended.

Each holding, where a flock is kept of more than 100 head of adult poultry with the production of hatching eggs shall be assigned by a registration number of the holding and the keeper of adult poultry shall keep a register of poultry in the holding.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

Record keeping in holdings shall be performed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004. Such records must include at least the following information:

- the date of receipt of the poultry;
- the origin of the poultry;
- the number of the poultry;
- performance data;
- death rate;
- feed suppliers;
- types and duration of the use of feed additives, withdrawal periods;
- monitoring of feed and water intake;
- performed examinations and diagnoses established by the veterinarian in charge, together with results of laboratory testing, if necessary;
- types of medicaments used (in particular antimicrobials), start and end of application thereof;
- the date of vaccination and the type of vaccine used;
- results of all previous health checks of poultry from the flock concerned;
- the number of turkeys intended for slaughtering;
- estimated date of slaughtering;
- the date of slaughtering and results thereof (back report from the slaughterhouse on veterinary examination);
- results of checks on disinfection efficacy;
- results of routine sampling of poultry feeds and water for the purpose of checks on compliance with withdrawal periods;
- results of checks for the detection of salmonellae performed in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, i.e. the National Programme.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

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(max. 32000 chars) :

The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by the food chain information referred to in Regulation (EC) No 853/2004. Food chain information for the movement of animals for slaughtering must contain, in addition to other data, the results of all laboratory testing of the flock for monitored salmonella serotypes performed during the life cycle of the flock (negative/positive), as well as the date of the last sampling and its results.

In the case of intra-Community trade, the consignment of animals have to be accompanied by the veterinary certificate in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 599/2004 and Commission Directive (EC) No 158/2009 concerning the adoption of a harmonised model certificate and inspection report linked to intra-Community trade in animals and products of animal origin.

Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production.

The traceability of animals is based on keeping register of poultry at farms. The obligation to retain copy of the veterinary certificate or health attestation for the period of three years is laid down in Veterinary Act 166/1999 Article 6 as amended.

(d)2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification shall consist of the registration number of the holding, the identification of the flock, and the identification of the hall; e.g. in the following format: "CZ 12345678-02/2013".

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers; e.g. 02/2013 and 06/2013.

Farmers shall be responsible for the proper identification of flocks.

The identification of a flock must be indicated in application form for laboratory examination, in the relevant documents accompanying the animals at their movement, and in all other records.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Turkeys

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From

2014

To

2016

1.1 Contact

Name : MVDr. Petr Šatrán, PhD.

Phone : +420 227 010 150

Fax. : +420 227 010 195

Email : epiz@svscr.cz

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring on prevalence of Salmonella spp. in turkey flocks was not performed before 1 January 2010 and so no data concerning animal health situation in the Czech Republic were available. Results of a baseline study in flocks of breeding and fattening turkeys performed pursuant to Commission Decision 2006/662/EC were considered to be a starting (initial) value. The study was performed between 1 October 2006 and 30 September 2007 with the following results: A total of 4 flocks of breeding turkeys were tested in the Czech Republic within the study with no salmonella detected in environmental samples.

In 2010 the monitoring and control programme of Salmonella spp. in flocks of turkeys was carried out according to the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and prevalence of flocks positive for *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* at the end of 2010 was 0,0 % in flocks of breeding turkeys. In total 12 breeding flocks in productin period were tested in the framework of the programme. 6 flocks were positive for Salmonella

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spp.

In 2011 the monitoring and control programme of Salmonella spp. in flocks of turkeys was carried out according to the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and prevalence of flocks positive for *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* at the end of 2011 was 0,0 % in flocks of breeding turkeys. In total 12 breeding flocks in production period were tested in the framework of the programme. 6 flocks were positive for Salmonella spp.

In 2012 18 flocks of breeding turkeys in production period were tested; no of them was positive for Salmonella spp.

The prevalence of adult breeding and fattening turkeys flocks positive for targeted serotypes in 2012 was less than 1%, so the target of programme has been reached.

3. Description of the submitted programme

A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objectives of the programme are monitoring and control of zoonotic Salmonella serotype (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*) in the breeding turkey flocks.

The target of this national programme is established in accordance with the Community target pursuant to Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 aimed at the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in turkeys, as specified by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012.

There are less than 100 flocks of adult breeding turkeys in the Czech Republic target is annually no more than one flock of adult breeding positive.

As regards monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- shall be included in the Union target.

Sampling in turkey flocks is carried out by an operator or by a private veterinarian. Only named and approved laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes will carry out the examination and validated methods of bacteriological examination will be used. The testing (samples taken by operators and official veterinarians) will be performed in the NRL in SVI Prague and in SVIs in Jihlava , Olomouc, České Budějovice and Hradec Králové. The using of the appropriate methods will be co-ordinated and under the control of the National Reference Laboratory for salmonella at the SVI in Prague. The NRL for Salmonella will be team up with CRL.

Official checks at the level of poultry flocks are organised and carried out by the relevant Regional Veterinary Administration.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of Salmonella spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

(max. 32000 chars) :

a) Measures taken following the detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium* in faecal samples taken by a farmer:

In the case of the presence of monitored salmonella serovars (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*) in faecal samples taken by a farmer, an official sampling shall be performed by an official veterinarian from the RVA in each positive flock, in order to confirm the results. Faecal and dust samples shall be taken in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 and bacteriological analyses thereof shall be performed at the NRL for salmonellae at the SVI in Prague.

The confirmatory sampling shall be performed as follows:

☒ 5 pairs of boot swabs (1 pair = 1 sample);

☒ 2 dust samples collected from multiple places throughout the house (2 x 250 ml)

A sub-sample, weighting 25 g and prepared from each faecal and dust sample, shall be used for the analysis; all samples shall be analysed separately.

In the case of a suspicion on the presence of inhibitory substances, the laboratory shall perform a confirmatory test, in order to exclude the use of antibiotics likely to affect the results of the confirmatory analysis.

Pending the completion of the confirmatory examination, the RVA shall impose at least the following measures:

1. bacteriological analysis of feeds and water, if necessary, for the detection *Salmonella* spp.;
2. in the case of a positive result of the detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium*, hatching eggs shall be suspended pending the completion of the confirmatory analyses;
3. a thorough mechanical cleansing and disinfection of the house, as well as other premises (e.g. stores of feeds and litter), shall be performed. A thorough mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by disinfection and safe disposal of faeces or litter shall be performed on completion of each production cycle.

In the case of a negative result of the confirmatory examination, the RVA shall lift the measures and the flock shall be considered negative.

b) Measures taken in the case of positive official samples and positive confirmatory examinations for *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium*:

The RVA shall perform an epidemiological investigation in the holding, aimed at the detection of the possible source of the infection and shall impose at least that:

1. further bacteriological examination of feeds for the detection *Salmonella* spp. is performed, if necessary;

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2. all birds, including day-old turkeys, in the positive flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. By-products derived from such birds and not intended for human consumption must be disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption;
3. non-incubated eggs must be destroyed;
4. where eggs for hatching are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1069/2009;
5. after slaughtering or destruction of birds from infected flocks, a thorough cleansing and disinfection, as well as disposal of faeces or litter, must be performed in accordance with the instructions of the relevant RVA;
6. the relevant RVA performs the supervision on the efficacy of the disinfection carried out by the farmer; the checks on the efficacy of the disinfection shall be performed by means of bacteriological testing of swabs, in accordance with the method specified by the NRL.

The emergency veterinary measures applied by Regional Veterinary Administration in the case of detection *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* in faeces include ban of movement infected or suspect flocks with exception of movement the birds to the slaughterhouse. In the case of slaughtering o the positive flocks on the slaughterhouse in other member state the date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided in compliance with Council Directive 2009/158/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs.

In the case of positive results epidemiological surveys shall be carried out to identify the possible source of contamination. These surveys included a review of biosecurity measures, taking of samples from feed and from water and check of the implementation of biosecurity plan and vaccination programme on the holding with parent flock, or where the reared flock has been kept.

Measures taken following the detection of *Salmonella* spp.in faecal samples are:

- a) The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by the food chain information referred to in to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004. Food chain information for the movement of animals for slaughtering must contain, in addition to other data, the results of all laboratory testing of the flock for monitored salmonella serotypes performed during the life cycle of the flock (negative/positive), as well as the date of the last sampling and its results.
- b) Sampling in slaughterhouses shall be performed in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1086/2011 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 as regards salmonella in fresh poultry meat.

In order to ensure further reduce prevalence in according to all SCP FBO shall draw up and comply with plan of hygiene practice on holdings. The SCP set down minimum requirements for the content of this sanitation plan. The implementation of this plan and the biosecurity standards on the holding is checked during inspections planned by risk analysis and in the case of the taking of official samples.

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4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme : 2014 - 2016

Measures

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "SVA CR") is the central authority responsible for supervising and coordinating of all activities in the field of veterinary care. The SVA CR shall, in accordance with § 47 of Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as amended (Veterinary Act), as amended, enforce its powers in the entire territory of the Czech Republic and shall coordinate activities of RVAs as well. The national monitoring programme is established on the basis of § 48(1) and § 10 of Veterinary Act and with regard to Decree No 356/2004 concerning the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree.

No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "MA") shall, in accordance

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with § 44(1)(a) of Veterinary Act, establish the principal trends and tasks in the field of veterinary care and control their implementation and shall specify, on the basis of animal health situation, compulsory preventive and diagnostic actions in accordance with § 44(1)(d) of Veterinary Act as well. Detailed rules are laid down by the “Methodology of Animal Health Control and Ordered Vaccination” (hereinafter referred to as the “Methodology”), approved by the MA and published in the Official Journal of the MA. The SVA CR shall be, in accordance with the legislation in force (Veterinary Act), empowered to perform supervision on all activities imposed by the Methodology; RVAs shall perform supervision on activities of farmers and private veterinarians provided by the Methodology.

4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The program shall apply in the whole territory of the Czech Republic. The territory is divided into 14 regions.

CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE
CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION
CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION
CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN
CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY
CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM
CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC
CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE
CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE
CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA
CZ062 SOUTHERNMORAVIAN REGION
CZ071 REGION OF OLOMOUC
CZ072 REGION OF ZLIN
CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIA REGION

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each holding keeping flocks of turkeys shall be assigned, by the entrusted person, by a registration number of the holding, and all farmer's records shall be kept in accordance with Breeding Act and Decree No 136/2004, as amended.

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4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme will be performed in the birds without individual identification.

4.4.3 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Designated laboratory shall send results of examination of samples taken and sent within implementation of this programme to the relevant RVA; the copy thereof shall be sent to a farmer or a private veterinarian. The farmer must provide on request reports on examinations to the RVA.

In accordance with § 11 of Veterinary Act:

- (1) The keeper, persons employed by the keeper in keeping, transporting, gathering and selling animals and other persons coming into contact with animals and animal products who, with regards to their profession, qualification and experience, are able to recognize signs suggesting a suspicion of presence of a dangerous contagious disease or a disease communicable from animals to man shall be obliged to notify the Regional Veterinary Administration without delay of such suspicion or to ensure that it is notified.
- (2) The obligation of the persons to notify shall become void as soon as the official veterinarian or private veterinarian are notified of the suspected presence of a dangerous contagious disease or a disease communicable from animals to man.

4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

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(max. 32000 chars):

A) Measures taken following the detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium* in faecal samples taken by a farmer

In the case of the presence of monitored salmonella serovars (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*) in faecal samples taken by a farmer, an official sampling shall be performed by an official veterinarian from the RVA in each positive flock, in order to exclude false-positive initial results from the samples taken by operator. The confirmation method shall be carried out according to Annex 1, 4 (b)(i) of Commission Regulation No 1237/2007, amending Regulation EC No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC. Faecal and dust samples shall be taken in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 and bacteriological analyses thereof shall be performed at the NRL for salmonellae at the SVI in Prague.

The confirmatory sampling shall be performed as follows:

☒ 5 pairs of boot swabs (1 pair = 1 sample);

☒ 2 dust samples collected from multiple places throughout the house (2 x 250 ml)

A sub-sample, weighting 25 g and prepared from each faecal and dust sample, shall be used for the analysis; all samples shall be analysed separately.

In the case of a suspicion on the presence of inhibitory substances, the laboratory shall perform a confirmatory test, in order to exclude the use of antibiotics likely to affect the results of the confirmatory analysis.

Pending the completion of the confirmatory examination, the RVA shall impose at least the following measures:

a) bacteriological analysis of feeds and water, if necessary, for the detection *Salmonella* spp.;

b) in the case of a positive result of the detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium*, hatching eggs shall be suspended pending the completion of the confirmatory analyses;

c) a thorough mechanical cleansing and disinfection of the house, as well as other premises (e.g. stores of feeds and litter), shall be performed. A thorough mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by disinfection and safe disposal of faeces or litter shall be performed on completion of each production cycle.

d) In the case of positive result of sample taken by operator the flock is considered as suspect flock and the measures taken by the competent authorities include also a movement restriction imposed on this flock.

In the case of a negative result of the confirmatory examination, the RVA shall lift the measures and the flock shall be considered negative.

B) Measures taken in the case of positive official samples and positive confirmatory examinations for *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium*.

The RVA shall perform an epidemiological investigation in the holding, aimed at the detection of the possible source of the infection and shall impose at least that:

a) further bacteriological examination of feeds for the detection *Salmonella* spp. is performed, if necessary;

b) all birds, including day-old turkeys, in the positive flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. By-products derived from such birds and not intended for human consumption must be disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

C) Measures taken following the detection of other serotypes of *Salmonella* spp. in faecal samples

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- a) The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by the food chain information referred to in Regulation (EC) No 853/2004. Food chain information for the movement of animals for slaughtering must contain, in addition to other data, the results of all laboratory testing of the flock for monitored salmonella serotypes performed during the life cycle of the flock (negative/positive), as well as the date of the last sampling and its results.
- b) Sampling in slaughterhouses shall be performed in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1086/2011 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 as regards salmonella in fresh poultry meat.

4.4.5 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

The flocks are defined in accordance with the Council and Parliament Decision No 2160/2003/EC as an epidemiological unit:

“Flock” means all poultry of the same health status kept on the same premises or in the same enclosure and constituting a single epidemiological unit; in the case of housed poultry; this includes all poultry sharing the same airspace.

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification shall consist of the registration number of the holding, the identification of the flock, and the identification of the hall; e.g. in the following format: “CZ 12345678-02/20013”.

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers; e.g. 02/2013 and 06/2013.

Farmers are responsible for the proper identification of flocks.

4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

(max. 32000 chars) :

The result about detection of Salmonella spp. in faecal samples shall be recorded into the “Food Chain Information” at the dispatch of turkeys to a slaughterhouse.

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4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, ...) of the disease

National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended;

- Act No 154/2000 concerning pedigree breeding, breeding and registration of farm animals and amending certain related laws (Breeding Act), as amended;
- Decree No 356/2004 concerning monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man;
- Decree No 342/2012 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorisation and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities, as amended;
- Decree No 136/2004 specifying in detail identification and registration of animals registration of holdings and persons specified by Breeding Act.

Use of antimicrobials shall be governed by Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006

Antimicrobials (e.g. antibiotics) shall not be used as a special method for the control of salmonella infections in poultry.

Only antimicrobials registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (hereinafter referred to as the "ISCVBM") may be used for the treatment.

Antimicrobials may be used only after the authorisation by and under the supervision of the relevant RVA and they may be applied only in poultry showing clinical signs of the disease suggesting that an excessive suffering of the birds could occur. Results of bacteriological examination and anti-microbial susceptibility test must be available prior to the treatment.

In exceptional cases, antimicrobials may be applied prior to the results of bacteriological examination and anti-microbial susceptibility test are available, provided that samples are taken by the official veterinarian prior to the application. If sampling has not been performed prior to the application of antimicrobials, flocks shall be considered infected by salmonella.

Requirements for the use of antimicrobials shall not apply to substances, micro organisms and preparations authorised as feed additives pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition (e.g. probiotics, acidifiers).

Vaccination

Vaccines shall be selected by the private veterinarian in charge, provided that the following conditions are complied with:

vaccination of breeding and fattening turkeys against salmonella shall be voluntary;

vaccines used must have valid registration by the ISCVBM Brno and must comply with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006. Dosage, application method and use in

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various age categories are established by the vaccine manufacturer;

when live attenuated vaccines are used, this fact must be recorded in the application form for the laboratory examination of faecal samples.

In accordance with Veterinary Act No 166/1999 coll. as amended the keeper of farm animal keeping animals for commercial purposes shall have a duty to retain the records of the vaccines have been administered for a minimum period of five years.

4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

Farmers shall be compensated for costs and losses which have arisen as a result of the enforcement of emergency veterinary measures pursuant to § 67, § 68, § 69 and § 70 of Veterinary Act.

4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved

(max. 32000 chars):

Measures taken following detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium* in faecal samples

Farmer shall perform a check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding.

In order to ensure that bio-security standards on poultry farms, the competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the multi-annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. In order to increase the effectiveness of official controls, a special checklist is used within official controls in the case of official sampling. The document includes questions on bio-security measures applied on the spot, at buildings, during cleaning, disinfection, feed handling, loading and transport.

To ensure adequate bio-security standards on poultry the farmers can implement a voluntary Guide of good hygiene practice for poultry farmers. This Community Guide is available on web link www.svscr.cz.

5. General description of the costs and benefits of the programme

A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars):

General description of the costs and benefits:
1€ = 25,740 CzK (on the date 28 March 2013)

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It is estimated that the bacteriological testing in the framework of the programme will cost 1 787,79 € in the year 2014. The price involves bacteriological testing for Salmonella spp. and serotyping in the framework of official sampling and detection of the inhibition substances and testing for verification of efficiency of disinfection.

It is estimated that cost for destruction/slaughtering of positive breeding flocks will be 120 000 ,00 €. Estimated cost of destroyed hatching eggs is 8 000,00 €.

We estimate that 30 official sampling will be taken.

The same cost of the programme is estimated for the year 2015 as well as for the year 2016.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2008 - 2011 :

yes

The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2012**

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Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Czech Republic	Turkeys	5	31 780	5	5	31 780	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Czech Republic	Turkeys	12	24 080	12	12	24 080	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Czech Republic	Turkeys	18	31 436	18	18	31 436	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								0	0	0					
													ADD A NEW ROW		

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

2012

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Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Czech Republic	microbiological test	detection of Salmonella spp.- of	12	0	X
Czech Republic	microbiological test	serotyping - official sampling	0	0	X
Czech Republic	microbiological test	detectiono Salmonella spp. in w	0	0	X
Czech Republic	other test	efficacy of disifection	0	0	X
Czech Republic	other test	detection of inhibition substanc	0	0	X
6.3 Data on infection for year : 2012			12	0	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Czech Republic	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : **2012**

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	X

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Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing

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7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year :

2014 - 2016

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Turkeys	Faeces	surveillance	55	X
Czech Republic	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Turkeys	strains	surveillance	25	X
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Turkeys	water and feeding stuffs	control	3	X
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Turkeys	swabs for testing of effice	control	3	X
Czech Republic	AMR/BIH tests	Turkeys	organs	control	3	X
Total					89	
Total AMR/BIH tests					3	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					61	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					25	
Add a new row						

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7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

2014 - 2016

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/ herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)	
Czech Republic	Turkeys	10	60 000	10	60 000	10	salmonella enteritidi	1	1	6 000	0	0	X
Czech Republic	Turkeys	15	30 000	15	30 000	15	salmonella enteritidi	1	1	2 000	0	0	X
Czech Republic	Turkeys	20	40 000	20	40 000	20	salmonella enteritidi	1	1	2 000	20 000	0	X
Total		45	130 000	45	130 000	45		3	3	10 000	20 000	0	
										Add a new row			

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(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2014 - 2016

*In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.*

NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				
			Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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					Add a new row	
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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

2014 - 2016

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.

If your cost estimations differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	58	18.35	1064.3	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	25	23.32	583	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficiency of disinfection	3	26.57	79.71	yes	X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	3	20.26	60.78	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	10 000	12	120,000	yes	X

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Slaughter and destruction	Costs from treatment of animal products (hatching eggs..	20 000	0.4	8000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
7.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
8. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	30	0.5	15	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		30 119		129,802.79		

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : [jpg](#), [jpeg](#), [tiff](#), [tif](#), [xls](#), [doc](#), [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!

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PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : **ANNEX II - PART A + B**

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu

Instructions to complete the form:

1) In order to fill in and submit this form you must have **at least** the ADOBE version

Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

(example : 8.1.3, 8.1.4, 8.1.7, 9.1, 9.2,...), otherwise you will not be able to use the form.

Your version of Acrobat Reader is: **10.104**

2) Please provide as much information as possible. If you have no data for some fields then put the text "NA" (Not applicable) in this field or 0 if it is a numeric field. If you need clarifications on some of the information requested, then please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

3) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page. If the form is not properly and completely filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please use the "verify form" button until all fields are correctly filled in. **It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.** If you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

4) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "submit notification" button below. If the form is properly filled in, the notification will be submitted to the server and a submission number + submission date will appear in the corresponding field.

5) **IMPORTANT: Regularly save the pdf when you fill it out. After you have received the Submission number, DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE THE PDF ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

Thursday, April 25, 2013 08:00:01

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : CESKA REPUBLIKA

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target of this national programme is established in accordance with the Community target pursuant to Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 aimed at the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in turkeys, as specified by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012.

The target of programme is a reduction of the maximum annual percentage of fattening turkey flocks remaining positive of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium to 1 % or less.

As regards monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- shall be included in the Union target.

(b) Animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.

Animal population Turkeys

Turkeys Birds leaving for slaughter

Birds for breeding

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(c) Specific requirements

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

(max. 32000 chars) :

Minimum sampling requirements are in accordance with sampling requirements laid part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of European Parliament and of the Council and specified by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012.

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis (Zoonotic Salmonella)

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring on prevalence of Salmonella spp. in turkey flocks was not performed before 1 January 2010 and so no data concerning animal health situation in the Czech Republic were available. Results of a baseline study in flocks of breeding and fattening turkeys performed pursuant to Commission Decision 2006/662/EC were considered to be a starting (initial) value. The study was performed between 1 October 2006 and 30 September 2007 with the following results:
A total of 194 flocks of fattening turkeys were tested in the Czech Republic, with the prevalence of Salmonella spp. of 42.7 %; S. enteritidis (32.4 %) was the most frequently reported serotype in the flocks, followed (in decreasing order) by S. saintpaul (19.7 %), S. agona (18.3 %), S. zanzibar (15.5 %), S. typhimurium (5.6 %), S. indiana (2.8 %), S. blockey (2.8 %), S. infantis (2.8 %) and S. derby (1.4 %). The prevalence of S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium was within the study reported at the level of 18.4 %..
In 2010 the monitoring and control programme of Salmonella spp. in flocks of turkeys was carried out according to the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and prevalence of flocks positive for S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium at the end of 2010 was 0,71% . In total 283 flocks of fattening turkeys were tested and 54

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of them (19,1%) were positive for Salmonella spp. One flock was positive for S. enteritidis and one flock for S. typhimurium.

In 2011 the monitoring and control programme of Salmonella spp. in flocks of turkeys was carried out according to the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and prevalence of flocks positive for S. enteritidis or S. typhimurium at the end of 2011 was 0,3% . In total 292 flocks of fattening turkeys were tested and 42 of them (14,4%) were positive for Salmonella spp. One flock (0,3%) was positive for S. enteritidis.

In 2012 in total 266 flocks of fattening turkeys were tested and 20 flocks were positive for Salmonella spp. (7,5%): one flock was positive for Salmonella enteritidis (0,4%), 19 flocks were positive for other serotype of Salmonella spp. (7,1%).

(d)1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities.

Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "SVA CR") is the central authority responsible for supervising and coordinating of all activities in the field of veterinary care. The SVA CR shall, in accordance with § 47 of Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as amended (Veterinary Act), as amended, enforce its powers in the entire territory of the Czech Republic and shall coordinate activities of RVAs as well. The national monitoring programme is established on the basis of § 48(1) and § 10 of Veterinary Act and with regard to Decree No 356/2004 concerning the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "MA") shall, in accordance with § 44(1) (a) of Veterinary Act, establish the principal trends and tasks in the field of veterinary care and control their implementation and shall specify, on the basis of animal health situation, compulsory preventive and diagnostic actions in accordance with § 44(1)(d) of Veterinary Act as well. Detailed rules are laid down by the "Methodology of Animal Health Control and Ordered Vaccination" (hereinafter referred to as the "Methodology"), approved by the MA and published in the Official Journal of the MA. The SVA CR shall be, in accordance with the legislation in force (Veterinary Act), empowered to perform supervision on all activities imposed by the Methodology; RVAs shall perform supervision on activities of farmers and private veterinarians provided by the Methodology.

Microbiological checks at different stages of food chain shall be performed by the following organisations:

In accordance with Act No 110/1997 concerning foodstuffs and tobacco products and amending and

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supplementing certain related laws, as amended, the SVA CR has already established rules for regular microbiological monitoring of poultry carcasses at slaughterhouses and during their further processing in establishments manufacturing meat products. Pooled neck skin samples are taken from carcasses after chilling. In the case of positive results, slaughterhouse operators shall take all measures necessary for improvement of hygiene conditions and check HACCP system at the same time.

In accordance with Act No 146/2002 concerning the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority and amending certain related laws, as amended, the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority (hereinafter referred to as the "CAFIA") shall perform checks on foodstuffs of plant origin at their production and placing on the market, as well as on trade in foodstuffs.

In accordance with Act No 20/1966 concerning public health care, as amended, Public Health Protection Authorities (authorities of the Ministry of Public Health) shall act in the field of catering. In the case of any suspicion on food-borne infection, they shall inform the SVA and CAFIA thereof.

(d)1.3 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratories performing testing for Salmonella spp. within this programme shall be designated in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Samples taken within this programme (samples taken by operators and by official veterinarians) shall be examined in laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes (hereinafter referred to as the "SVIs"); activities of the laboratories shall be co-ordinated by the National Reference Laboratory (hereinafter referred to as the "NRL") and the laboratories shall be linked with the Information System of the SVA CR as well. The laboratories concerned are the following:

SVI Prague – NRL

SVI Jihlava

SVI Olomouc

SVI České Budějovice

SVI Hradec Králové

The State Veterinary Institutes examine samples taken by operators and by official veterinarians.

(d)1.4 Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Transport and preparation of samples

Samples shall be sent by express mail, courier, or collection line to laboratories designated for the detection of *Salmonella* spp. within this programme within 24 hours after collection. At the laboratory, samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following their receipt and 96 hours following sampling.

The pair(s) of boot/sock swabs shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material, pooled and placed in 225 ml of buffered peptone water (BPW) which has been pre-warmed to room temperature. The sample shall be swirled to fully saturate it and culture shall be continued by using the detection method referred to in this programme.

Detection method

Methods used in the examination will be performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012.

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 to ISO 6579 (2002) standard: "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, MSR/V) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

Serotyping

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be serotyped, following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

Storage of strains

At least one isolated strain per flock and per year shall be collected and stored for future phagetyping 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.

(d)1.5 Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Frequency and status of sampling is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1199/2012.

a) Farmers shall ensure taking samples from environment of each flock of fattening or breeding turkeys according to an established schedule.

b) Samples shall be taken by trained persons, i.e. by farmers, veterinarians, or other persons designated by farmers. The training shall be performed and certificates on the training issued by the relevant Regional Veterinary Administration (hereinafter referred to as the "RVA").

c) Official samples shall be taken by inspectors from the relevant RVA.

Sampling by operators:

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Taking of samples from environment shall be performed in each flock according to the following schedule:

Within three weeks before the birds are moved to a slaughterhouse, so as to results of testing are available prior to the movement to the slaughterhouse.

Official sampling:

- a) At least once a year one flocks on 10 % of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys;
- b) Each time the RVA considers it necessary.

A sampling carried out by the RVA may replace the sampling on the initiative of a farmer.

Sampling protocol:

☒ Two pairs of boot/socks swabs shall be taken. For free range flocks of turkeys, samples shall only be collected in the area inside the house. All boot/sock swabs must be pooled into one sample.

☒ In flocks with less than 100 turkeys, where it is not possible to use boot/sock swabs as access to the houses is not possible, they may be replaced by hand drag swabs, where the boot swabs or socks are worn over gloved hands and rubbed over surfaces contaminated with fresh faeces.

☒ Before putting on the boot/sock swabs, their surface shall be moistened with maximum recovery diluents (MRD: 0.8 % sodium chloride, 0.1 % peptone in sterile deionised water), or sterile water or any other diluent approved by the National Reference Laboratory at the SVI in Prague.

☒ The use of water containing antimicrobials or additional disinfectants shall be prohibited. The recommended way to moisten boot swabs shall be to pour the liquid inside before putting them on. Alternatively, boot swabs or socks may be autoclaved with diluents within autoclave bags or jars before use. Diluents may also be applied after boots are put on using a spray or wash bottle.

☒ It shall be ensured that all sections in a house are represented in the sampling in a proportionate way. Each pair should cover about 50 % of the area of the house. On completion of sampling the boot/sock swabs shall be carefully removed so as not to dislodge adherent material. Boot swabs may be inverted to retain material. They shall be placed in a bag or pot and labelled.

☒ The RVA shall perform training of farmers and/or other persons designated by farmers to guarantee the correct application of the sampling protocol.

☒ In the case of sampling by the RVA because of suspicion on salmonella presence and in any other case considered appropriate, the RVA shall satisfy itself by conducting further tests as appropriate so that the results of examinations for salmonella presence in flocks of turkeys are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in those flocks.

☒ Where the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* is not detected but antimicrobials or inhibitory effect on bacterial growth are detected, the flock shall be considered as an infected flock of turkeys for the purpose of the Community target.

Official supervision of farms:

The competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the multi-annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. Official veterinarian's inspections, which include verifying biosecurity measures, implementation of a FBO's plan of hygiene practice on holdings and implementation of SCP, are performed also in the case of taking the official samples.

Supervision on foodstuffs in the Czech Republic shall be performed by the following organisations:

- State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (SVA CR);
- Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture (CISTA);
- Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (ISCVBM).

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Official controls on feed safety (where the production and placing on the market of feedingstuffs are concerned) shall be performed by the CISTA, in accordance with Act No 91/1996 on feedingstuffs, as amended.

The SVA CR performs, by means of the relevant RVA, examination of feedingstuffs intended for farm animals for the detection of salmonella, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002. The relevant RVA shall take samples in establishments producing compound feedingstuffs; samples of finished feedingstuffs before dispatch shall be taken, at a volume proportionate to the manufacturer's throughput.

The ISCVBM shall perform official controls on medicated feedingstuffs.

(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme

(d)2.1 The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The flocks of fattening turkeys covered in the programme are created from imported consingments of one day chicks. The fattened flocks are moved to the slaughterhouses. There are no hatcheries from tukeys in the Czech Republic. Holdings with fattening turkeys and slaughterhouses are under the supervision of State Veterinary Administration.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

The feedingstuffs are produced mainly by specialised firms and bought by farmers. As regards production and placing on the market of feedingstuffs official controls on feed safety are performed by the CISTA (Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture), in accordance with Act No 91/1996 on feedingstuffs, as amended.

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(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Farmers shall draw up and comply with sanitation rules for their holdings, keep records on all disinfections and preventive actions performed. The sanitation rules must include checks on efficacy of disinfection, as well as on other preventive measures.

(d)2.3.2 Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Operation rules covering all farming procedures from day-old turkeys to the dispatch of birds to a slaughterhouse must be drawn up for all turkey holdings. Records pursuant to Breeding Act must be kept in all holdings.

In order to implement the principles of good farming practice properly, it is necessary to apply "all in/all out" system. Mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by subsequent efficient disinsection, disinsectisation and rat extermination, shall be performed on completion of each production cycle.

The relevant RVA shall perform the supervision on efficacy of disinfection carried out by farmers.

In order to ensure that bio-security standards on poultry farms, the competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the multi-annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. In order to increase the effectiveness of official controls, a special checklist is used within official controls in the case of official sampling. The document includes questions on bio-security measures applied on the spot, at buildings, during cleaning, disinfection, feed handling, loading and transport.

To ensure adequate bio-security standards the farmers can implement a voluntary Guide of good hygiene practice for poultry farmers. This Community Guide is available on web link www.svscr.cz.

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(d)2.3.3 Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with §7 of Veterinary Act, for transport of animals only such means of transport and facilities may be used which:

- Meet the requirements for animal transport of the species involved as to the construction, arrangement and equipment, do not affect animal health, do not cause any pain or suffering to animals, prevent the animals from escape or falling out and protect them from unfavourable weather effects;
- Are protected so that water, feed, litter, faeces or other waste cannot leak or fall out of them;
- Are cleaned and disinfected both before and after the transport.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with Act No 166/1999, as amended, farmers are responsible for animal health. Routine veterinary supervision shall be performed by a private veterinarian. The official veterinary supervision of farms and private veterinarians is carried out by official veterinarians of relevant Regional Veterinary Administration.

The official veterinary supervision of farms and official sampling is carried out only by official veterinarians designated by appropriate Regional Veterinary Administration.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Holdings in the Czech Republic are registered in the Database of Farms in accordance with Breeding Act (No 154/2000) and Decree No 136/2004, as amended, laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person established by Breeding Act.

Each holding keeping flocks of more than 500 head of poultry excluding adult poultry with the production of eggs shall be assigned, by the entrusted person, by a registration number of the holding, and all farmer's records shall be kept in accordance with Breeding Act and Decree No 136/2004, as

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amended.

Each holding, where a flock is kept of more than 100 head of adult poultry with the production of hatching eggs shall be assigned by a registration number of the holding and the keeper of adult poultry shall keep a register of poultry in the holding.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

Record keeping in holdings shall be performed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004. Such records must include at least the following information:

- the date of receipt of the poultry;
- the origin of the poultry;
- the number of the poultry;
- performance data;
- death rate;
- feed suppliers;
- types and duration of the use of feed additives, withdrawal periods;
- monitoring of feed and water intake;
- performed examinations and diagnoses established by the veterinarian in charge, together with results of laboratory testing, if necessary;
- types of medicaments used (in particular antimicrobials), start and end of application thereof;
- the date of vaccination and the type of vaccine used;
- results of all previous health checks of poultry from the flock concerned;
- the number of turkeys intended for slaughtering;
- estimated date of slaughtering;
- the date of slaughtering and results thereof (back report from the slaughterhouse on veterinary examination);
- results of checks on disinfection efficacy;
- results of routine sampling of poultry feeds and water for the purpose of checks on compliance with withdrawal periods;
- results of checks for the detection of salmonellae performed in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, i.e. the National Programme.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Farmers shall hand over to a consignee (in the case of another holding) written information on results of laboratory testing of the flock for monitored salmonella serotypes, i.e. the date of the last sampling and its results, as well as the results of all testing of the flock concerned (positive/negative).

The food chain information for the movement of animals for slaughtering (or health attestation) must contain, in addition to other data, the results of all laboratory testing of the flock for monitored salmonella serotypes performed during the life cycle of the flock (negative/positive), as well as the date of the last sampling and its results.

In the case of intra-Community trade, the consignment of animals have to be accompanied by the veterinary certificate in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 599/2004 and Commission Directive (EC) No 158/2009 concerning the adoption of a harmonised model certificate and inspection report linked to intra-Community trade in animals and products of animal origin.

Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production.

The traceability of animals is based on keeping register of poultry at farms. The obligation to retain copy of the veterinary certificate or health attestation for the period of three years is laid down in Veterinary Act 166/1999 Article 6 as amended.

(d)2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification shall consist of the registration number of the holding, the identification of the flock, and the identification of the hall; e.g. in the following format: "CZ 12345678-02/2013".

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers; e.g. 02/2013 and 06/2013.

Farmers shall be responsible for the proper identification of flocks.

The identification of a flock must be indicated in application form for laboratory examination, in the relevant documents accompanying the animals at their movement, and in all other records.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Turkeys

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From

2014

To

2016

1.1 Contact

Name : MVDr. Petr Šatrán, PhD.

Phone : +420 227 010 150

Fax. : +420 227 010 195

Email : epiz@svscr.cz

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring on prevalence of Salmonella spp. in turkey flocks was not performed before 1 January 2010 and so no data concerning animal health situation in the Czech Republic were available. Results of a baseline study in flocks of breeding and fattening turkeys performed pursuant to Commission Decision 2006/662/EC were considered to be a starting (initial) value. The study was performed between 1 October 2006 and 30 September 2007 with the following results:
A total of 194 flocks of fattening turkeys were tested in the Czech Republic, with the prevalence of Salmonella spp. of 42.7 %; S. enteritidis (32.4 %) was the most frequently reported serotype in the flocks, followed (in decreasing order) by S. saintpaul (19.7 %), S. agona (18.3 %), S. zanzibar (15.5 %), S. typhimurium (5.6 %), S. indiana (2.8 %), S. blockey (2.8 %), S. infantis (2.8 %) and S. derby (1.4 %). The prevalence of S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium was within the study reported at the level of 18.4 %..

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In 2010 the monitoring and control programme of Salmonella spp. in flocks of turkeys was carried out according to the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and prevalence of flocks positive for S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium at the end of 2010 was 0,71% . In total 283 flocks of fattening turkeys were tested and 54 of them (19,1%) were positive for Salmonella spp. One flock was positive for S. enteritidis and one flock for S. typhimurium.

In 2011 the monitoring and control programme of Salmonella spp. in flocks of turkeys was carried out according to the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and prevalence of flocks positive for S. enteritidis or S. typhimurium at the end of 2011 was 0,3% . In total 292 flocks of fattening turkeys were tested and 42 of them (14,4%) were positive for Salmonella spp. One flock (0,3%) was positive for S. enteritidis.

In 2012 in total 266 flocks of fattening turkeys were tested and 20 flocks were positive for Salmonella spp. (7,5%): one flock was positive for Salmonella enteritidis (0,4%), 19 flocks were positive for other serotype of Salmonella spp. (7,1%).

3. Description of the submitted programme

A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objectives of the programme are monitoring and control of zoonotic Salmonella serotype (S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium) in the turkey flocks.

The target of the programme is to reduce the maximum percentage of fattening turkey flocks remaining positive of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium to 1 % or less.

The target of this national programme is established in accordance with the Community target pursuant to Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 aimed at the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in turkeys, as specified by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012.

Monophasic Salmonella typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- is included in the programme in the line with Union target.

Sampling in turkey flocks is carried out by an operator or by a private veterinarian. Only named and approved laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes will carry out the examination and validated methods of bacteriological examination will be used. The testing (samples taken by operators and official veterinarians) will be performed in the NRL in SVI Prague and in SVIs in Jihlava, Olomouc., České Budějovice and Hradec Králové. The using of the appropriate methods will be co-ordinated and under the control of the National Reference Laboratory for salmonella at the SVI in Prague. The NRL for Salmonella will be team up with CRL.

Official checks at the level of poultry flocks are organised and carried out by the relevant Regional Veterinary Administration.

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4. Measures of the submitted programme

Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of Salmonella spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

(max. 32000 chars) :

- ☒ Farmer shall record the result into the "Food Chain Information" at the dispatch of turkeys to a slaughterhouse.
- ☒ Farmer shall perform a check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding.
- ☒ Farmer shall take samples of feedingstuffs from bins; the samples shall be sent for laboratory examination for the detection of Salmonella spp.
- ☒ A thorough mechanical cleansing, disinfection, disinsectisation and rat extermination shall be performed following dispatch of turkeys to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter.
- ☒ Farmer shall take swab samples for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection.
- ☒ New birds may be introduced only upon confirmation of efficacy of disinfection.
- ☒ Antimicrobials (e.g. antibiotics) shall not be used as a special method for the control of salmonella infections in poultry.
- ☒ Only antimicrobials registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (hereinafter referred to as the "ISCVBM") may be used for the treatment.
- ☒ Antimicrobials may be used only after the authorisation by and under the supervision of the relevant RVA and they may be applied only in poultry showing clinical signs of the disease suggesting that an excessive suffering of the birds could occur. Results of bacteriological examination and anti-microbial susceptibility test must be available prior to the treatment.
- ☒ In exceptional cases, antimicrobials may be applied prior to the results of bacteriological examination and anti-microbial susceptibility test are available, provided that samples are taken by the official veterinarian prior to the application. If sampling has not been performed prior to the application of antimicrobials, flocks shall be considered infected by salmonella.
- ☒ Requirements for the use of antimicrobials shall not apply to substances, micro organisms and preparations authorised as feed additives pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition (e.g. probiotics, acidifiers).
- ☒ The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by the food chain information referred to in to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004. Food chain information for the movement of animals for slaughtering must contain, in addition to other data, the results of all laboratory testing of the flock for monitored salmonella serotypes performed during the life cycle of the flock (negative/positive), as well as the date of the last sampling and its results.
- ☒ Sampling in slaughterhouses shall be performed in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1086/2011 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the

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Council and Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 as regards salmonella in fresh poultry meat.

In the case of positive results epidemiological surveys shall be carried out to identify the possible source of contamination. These surveys included a review of biosecurity measures, taking of samples from feed and from water and check of the implementation of biosecurity plan and vaccination programme on the holding with parent flock, or where the reared flock has been kept.

In order to ensure further reduce prevalence in according to all SCP FBO shall draw up and comply with plan of hygiene practice on holdings. The SCP set down minimum requirements for the content of this sanitation plan. The implementation of this plan and the biosecurity standards on the holding is checked during inspections planned by risk analysis and in the case of the taking of official samples.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme: 2014 - 2016

Measures

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

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4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "SVA CR") is the central authority responsible for supervising and coordinating of all activities in the field of veterinary care. The SVA CR shall, in accordance with § 47 of Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as amended (Veterinary Act), as amended, enforce its powers in the entire territory of the Czech Republic and shall coordinate activities of RVAs as well. The national monitoring programme is established on the basis of § 48(1) and § 10 of Veterinary Act and with regard to Decree No 356/2004 concerning the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree.

No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "MA") shall, in accordance with § 44(1)(a) of Veterinary Act, establish the principal trends and tasks in the field of veterinary care and control their implementation and shall specify, on the basis of animal health situation, compulsory preventive and diagnostic actions in accordance with § 44(1)(d) of Veterinary Act as well. Detailed rules are laid down by the "Methodology of Animal Health Control and Ordered Vaccination" (hereinafter referred to as the "Methodology"), approved by the MA and published in the Official Journal of the MA. The SVA CR shall be, in accordance with the legislation in force (Veterinary Act), empowered to perform supervision on all activities imposed by the Methodology; RVAs shall perform supervision on activities of farmers and private veterinarians provided by the Methodology.

4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme shall apply in the whole territory of the Czech Republic. The territory is divided into 14 regions.

CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE

CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION

CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION

CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN

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CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY
CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM
CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC
CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE
CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE
CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA
CZ062 SOUTHERNMORAVIAN REGION
CZ071 REGION OF OLOMOUC
CZ072 REGION OF ZLIN
CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIA REGION

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each holding keeping flocks of turkeys shall be assigned, by the entrusted person, by a registration number of the holding, and all farmer's records shall be kept in accordance with Breeding Act and Decree No 136/2004, as amended.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme will be performed in the birds without individual identification.

4.4.3 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Designated laboratory shall send results of examination of samples taken and sent within

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implementation of this programme to the relevant RVA; the copy thereof shall be sent to a farmer or a private veterinarian. The farmer must provide on request reports on examinations to the RVA.

In accordance with § 11 of Veterinary Act

(1) The keeper, persons employed by the keeper in keeping, transporting, gathering and selling animals and other persons coming into contact with animals and animal products who, with regards to their profession, qualification and experience, are able to recognize signs suggesting a suspicion of presence of a dangerous contagious disease or a disease communicable from animals to man shall be obliged to notify the Regional Veterinary Administration without delay of such suspicion or to ensure that it is notified.

(2) The obligation of the persons to notify shall become void as soon as the official veterinarian or private veterinarian are notified of the suspected presence of a dangerous contagious disease or a disease communicable from animals to man.

4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in turkeys the provisions of Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 is implemented.

- Farmer shall record the result into the "Food Chain Information" at the dispatch of turkeys to a slaughterhouse.
- Farmer shall perform a check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding.
- Farmer shall take samples of feedingstuffs from bins; the samples shall be sent for laboratory examination for the detection of Salmonella spp.
- A thorough mechanical cleansing, disinfection, disinsectisation and rat extermination shall be performed following dispatch of turkeys to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter.
- Farmer shall take swab samples for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection.
- New birds may be introduced only upon confirmation of efficacy of disinfection.

4.4.5 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

The flocks are defined in accordance with the Council and Parliament Decision No 2160/2003/EC as an epidemiological unit:

"Flock" means all poultry of the same health status kept on the same premises or in the same enclosure and constituting a single epidemiological unit; in the case of housed poultry; this includes all poultry sharing the same airspace.

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification shall consist of the registration number of the holding, the identification of the flock, and the identification of the hall; e.g. in the following

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format: "CZ 12345678-02/2013".

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers; e.g. 02/2013 and 06/2013.

Farmers are responsible for the proper identification of flocks.

4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

(max. 32000 chars) :

The result about detection of Salmonella spp. in faecal samples shall be recorded into the "Food Chain Information" at the dispatch of turkeys to a slaughterhouse.

4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, ...) of the disease

National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

- Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended;
- Act No 154/2000 concerning pedigree breeding, breeding and registration of farm animals and amending certain related laws (Breeding Act), as amended;
- Decree No 356/2004 concerning monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man;
- Decree No 342/2012 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorisation and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities, as amended;
- Decree No 136/2004 specifying in detail identification and registration of animals registration of holdings and persons specified by Breeding Act.

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Use of antimicrobials shall be governed by Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006

Antimicrobials (e.g. antibiotics) shall not be used as a special method for the control of salmonella infections in poultry.

Only antimicrobials registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (hereinafter referred to as the "ISCVBM") may be used for the treatment.

Antimicrobials may be used only after the authorisation by and under the supervision of the relevant RVA and they may be applied only in poultry showing clinical signs of the disease suggesting that an excessive suffering of the birds could occur. Results of bacteriological examination and anti-microbial susceptibility test must be available prior to the treatment.

In exceptional cases, antimicrobials may be applied prior to the results of bacteriological examination and anti-microbial susceptibility test are available, provided that samples are taken by the official veterinarian prior to the application. If sampling has not been performed prior to the application of antimicrobials, flocks shall be considered infected by salmonella.

Requirements for the use of antimicrobials shall not apply to substances, micro organisms and preparations authorised as feed additives pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition (e.g. probiotics, acidifiers).

Vaccination

Vaccines shall be selected by the private veterinarian in charge, provided that the following conditions are complied with:

vaccination of breeding and fattening turkeys against salmonella shall be voluntary;

vaccines used must have valid registration by the ISCVBM Brno and must comply with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006. Dosage, application method and use in various age categories are established by the vaccine manufacturer;

when live attenuated vaccines are used, this fact must be recorded in the application form for the laboratory examination of faecal samples.

In accordance with Veterinary Act No 166/1999 coll. as amended the keeper of farm animal keeping animals for commercial purposes shall have a duty to retain the records of the vaccines have been administered for a minimum period of five years.

4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

Farmers shall be compensated for costs and losses which have arisen as a result of the enforcement of emergency veterinary measures pursuant to § 67, § 68, § 69 and § 70 of Veterinary Act.

4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures taken following detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium* in faecal samples

- Farmer shall perform a check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding.
- In order to ensure that bio-security standards on poultry farms, the competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the multi-annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. In order to increase the effectiveness of official controls, a special checklist is used within official controls in the case of official sampling. The document includes questions on bio-security measures applied on the spot, at buildings, during cleaning, disinfection, feed handling, loading and transport.
- To ensure adequate bio-security standards on poultry the farmers can implement a voluntary Guide of good hygiene practice for poultry farmers. This Community Guide is available on web link www.svscr.cz.

5. General description of the costs and benefits of the programme

A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars) :

General description of the costs and benefits:

1€ = 25,740 CzK (on the date 28 March 2013)

It is estimated that the bacteriological testing in the framework of the programme will cost 1678,05 € in the year 2014.

The price involves bacteriological testing for *Salmonella* spp. and serotyping in the framework of official sampling and detection of the inhibition substances and testing for verification of efficiency of disinfection.

We estimate that 60 official sampling will be taken.

The same cost of the programme is estimated for the year 2015 as well as for the year 2016.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2008 - 2011 :

yes

The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2012**

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Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Czech Republic	Turkeys	266	874 694	266	874 963	266	salmonella enteritidis	1	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								1	0	0					
												ADD A NEW ROW			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

2012

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
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Czech Republic	microbiological test	detection of Salmonella spp. - <input type="checkbox"/>	43	3	X
Czech Republic	microbiological test	serotyping - official sampling	3	3	X
Czech Republic	microbiological test	efficacy of disinfection	1	0	X
Czech Republic	other test	detection of inhibition substance <input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	X
Total			47	6	
6.3	<i>Data on infection for year :</i> 2012		ADD A NEW ROW		

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Czech Republic	1	1 893	X
Total	1	1 893	
		Add a new row	

6.4 *Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year :* **2012**

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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					Add a new row	
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7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing

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7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2014 - 2016**

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Turkeys	Faeces	surveillance	50	X
Czech Republic	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING	Turkeys	strains	surveillance	20	X
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Turkeys	swabs for testing of effluent	control	5	X
Czech Republic	AMR/BIH tests	Turkeys	organs	control	5	X
Total					80	
Total AMR/BIH tests					5	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					55	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					20	
Add a new row						

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7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

2014 - 2016

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/ herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)	
Czech Republic	Turkeys	300	1 000 000	300	1 000 000	300	salmonella enteritidis	5	0	0	0	0	X
Total		300	1 000 000	300	1 000 000	300		5	0	0	0	0	
										Add a new row			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

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7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2014 - 2016

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				
			Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

2014 - 2016

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.

If your cost estimations differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	50	18.35	917.5	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	20	23.32	466.4	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficiency of disinfection	5	26.57	132.85	yes	X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	5	20.26	101.3	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	0	0	0	no	X

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							Add a new row
4. Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
							Add a new row
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
							Add a new row
6. Consumables and specific equipment							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
							Add a new row
7. Other costs							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
							Add a new row
8. Cost of official sampling							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	60	0.5	30	yes		X
							Add a new row
Total		140		1648.05			

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : [jpg](#), [jpeg](#), [tiff](#), [tif](#), [xls](#), [doc](#), [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!