



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/3826/2008

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

Control programme of Salmonella in breeding, laying and broiler flocks

Approved* for 2009 by Commission Decision 2008/897/EC

Czech Republic

* in accordance with Commission Decision 90/424/EEC



EUROPEAN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE
AND CONTROL CENTRE
OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC
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Member State: **Czech Republic**

Disease: **Salmonella spp.**

Animal population covered

by the program: **BREEDING FLOCKS – Gallus gallus**

Year of implementation: **2009**

Reference of this document:

**State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic
Department of Animal Health and Welfare
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Part A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) The aim of the programme

The aim of the control programme is laid down according to Commission Regulation No 1003/2005, implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and amending 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. To ensure the reduction of percentage of positive adult breeding poultry flocks comprising at least 250 birds to 1% within the period of 3 years.

(b) 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

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 (EC) 1003/2005.

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



(c) Specific requirements laid down in Parts C 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.

(d)

I. General

I.1. 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, particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

Monitoring in breeding flocks January - December 2006

	Total number of holdings	Remarks	Flocks tested	Flocks positive for						
				<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	<i>S. Enteritidis</i>	<i>S. Typhimurium</i>	<i>S. Hadar</i>	<i>S. Virchow</i>	<i>S. Infantis</i>	Other serotypes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Egg production line										
Breeding flocks										
Elite	2		2	0						
Grandparents	3		3	0						
Parents	5		11	0	0					



Table 1. Results of Salmonella testing in flocks

Day-old chicks	5		11	0	0					
Rearing flocks	5		11	0	0					
Productive period	5		11	0	0					

Total number of flocks	Remarks	Flocks tested	Flocks positive for						
			<i>Salmonella</i> spp	<i>S. Enteritidis</i>	<i>S. Typhimurium</i>	<i>S. Hadjar</i>	<i>S. Virchow</i>	<i>S. Infantis</i>	Other serotypes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Meat production line

Breeding flocks

Elite	0		0							
Grandparents	0		0							
Parents	79		280	2	2					
Day-old chicks	65		262	0	0					
Rearing flocks	79		280	0	0					
Productive period	79		280	2	2					



Monitoring in breeding flocks January - December 2005

	Total number of holdings	Remarks	Flocks tested	Flocks positive for						
				<i>Salmonella spp.</i>	<i>S. Enteritidis</i>	<i>S. Typhimurium</i>	<i>S. Hadar</i>	<i>S. Virchow</i>	<i>S. Infantis</i>	<i>Other serotypes</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Egg production line										
Breeding flocks										
Elite	3		3	0						
Grandparents	3		3	0						
Parents	5		11	0	0					
Day-old chicks	5		11	0	0					
Rearing flocks	5		11	0	0					
Productive period	5		11	0	0					

	Total number of holdings	Remarks	Flocks tested	Flocks positive for						
				<i>Salmonella spp.</i>	<i>S. Fraerckidis</i>	<i>S. Typhimurium</i>	<i>S. Hadar</i>	<i>S. Virchow</i>	<i>S. Infantis</i>	<i>Other serotypes</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Meat production line										
Breeding flocks										



Elite	0	0							
Grandparents	0	0							
Parents	79	280	3	3					
Day-old chicks	65	262	1	1					
Rearing flocks	79	280	0	0					
Productive period	79	280	1	1					

Monitoring in breeding flocks January – December 2004

	Total number of holdings	Remarks	Flocks positive for							
			Flocks tested	<i>Salmonella</i> spp	<i>S. Enteritidis</i>	<i>S. Typhimurium</i>	<i>S. Hadar</i>	<i>S. Virchow</i>	<i>S. Infantis</i>	Other <i>serotypes</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Egg production line

Breeding flocks

Elite	3	3	0						
Grandparents	3	3	0						
Parents	9	9	7	7					
Day-old chicks	9	9	4	4					
Rearing flocks	9	9	13	13					
Productive period	9	9	4	4					



	Total number of holdings	Remarks	Flocks tested	Flocks positive for						
				<i>Salmonella spp</i>	<i>S. Enteritidis</i>	<i>S. Typhimurium</i>	<i>S. Hadar</i>	<i>S. Virchow</i>	<i>S. Infantis</i>	Other serotypes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Meat production line										
Breeding flocks										
Elite	0		0							
Grandparents	5		5	0						
Parents	80		156	4	4					
Day-old chicks	80		296	3	3					
Rearing flocks	80		296	0						
Productive period	80		296	1	1					

1.2. The structure and organisation of the relevant competent authorities

1.2. The structure and organisation of the relevant competent authorities

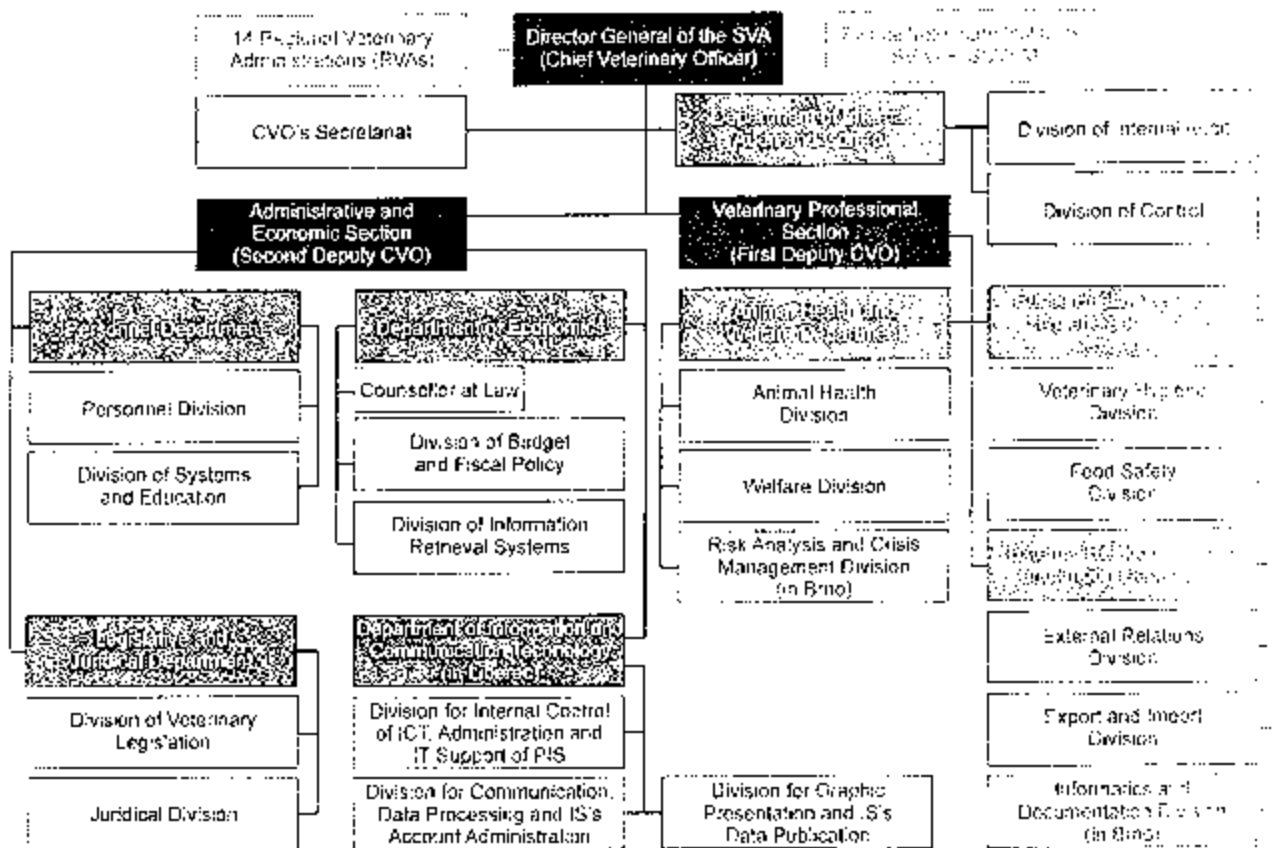
The State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "SVA CR") is the central authority responsible for supervising and coordinating of all activities in the field of veterinary care. The SVA CR shall, in accordance with § 47 of Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary 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.

Organizational chart of the State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic





Official checks at other stages of the food chain

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 “**CAPIA**”) 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 CAPIA thereof.

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

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 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”).
The laboratories concerned are the following:

SVI Prague – NRL

SVI Jihlava

SVI Olomouc

SVIs examine samples taken by operator and by official veterinarians.

1.4. Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

Methods used in the examination will be performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005.

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



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

Official controls at the level of feedstuffs

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 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, use of antimicrobials and use of vaccines.

Officials 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

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.

1.6. 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.

- (a) Performance of epidemiological inquiry in the holding, aimed at detection of source of the infection and, where appropriate, bacteriological examination of feed and water.
- (b) The use of antimicrobials shall be carried out in accordance to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006. Antimicrobials shall not be used as a specific method to control salmonella in poultry.

The use of antimicrobials (in exceptional cases) is subject to authorization and supervision of RVA and is based, wherever possible, on the results of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.

- (c) All poultry 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 the 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



1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

- (d) 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 subsample 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.

- (e) Non-incubated hatching eggs must be destroyed.

However, such eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

- (f) Where hatching eggs are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

- (g) A thorough cleansing and disinfection must be carried out after slaughtering or destruction of poultry from infected flocks, including safe disposal of droppings or litter, in accordance with the relevant RVA instructions.



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 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.

All breeding flocks included in the programme must be vaccinated against *S. enteritidis*.

Vaccination programme against *S. enteritidis* has to be approved by RVA and RVA carry out control of the vaccination programme.

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

The legal basis of the disease control and eradication programme consists of the following legal rules:

- Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;
- Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1003/2005 of 30 June 2005 implementing Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.
- Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry.
- Commission Regulation 1774/2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption



- Commission Regulation EC No 1237/2007, amending Regulation EC No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC, as regards the placing on the market of eggs from Salmonella infected flocks of laying hens;
- 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 296/2003 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.

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

Farmers shall be compensated for costs and losses connected with the detection of a salmonellosis of poultry which have arise as a result of enforcement of emergency veterinary measures pursuant to § 67, §68 and §70 of Veterinary Act.

Farmers shall be compensated for costs of vaccinus up to 6,-CzK per 1 vaccinated bird.

It is supposed that laboratory testing will be paid from the state budget for samples taken by operators.



2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

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

Hygiene management at farms

Farmers shall draw up and comply with sanitation rules for their holdings, keep records on all disinfections and preventive actions performed.

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

According to §3 of Decree No. 296/2003 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.

Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.

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.



2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

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 RVA.

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.

2.5. Registration of farms.

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.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

According to Decree No 136/2004 specifying in detail identification and registration of animals registration of holdings and persons specified by Breeding Act:

For each holding, where a flock is kept of more than 1000 head of poultry or **more than 100 head of poultry with the production of hatching eggs**, and in the case of domestic fowl a flock of laying hens with production of table eggs to be placed on the market, 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.

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

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

2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

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.



Part B

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point 1:

Bacteriological examination (monitoring) of salmonellae (*S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium*) had been carried out since the year 1996 in the Czech Republic; the monitoring was carried out according to Council Directive 92/117/EEC. As adequate register of poultry keepers and registration of flocks were not available, the examination was carried out according to poultry holdings.

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.

In the case of proven positive results in breeding flocks and grandparents flocks, slaughtering of poultry or safe disposal thereof by destruction and subsequent processing at rendering plants were applied; in the case of parents flocks of meat poultry and laying poultry combinations, as well as in the case of laying hens producing table eggs, antibiotic treatment based on antibiogramme, followed by use of probiotics or by acidifying of feed or water, were applied.

The monitoring was recorded according to particular sampling criteria. As within the past period changes of territorial arrangement and of recorded codes took place, incomparable data would be compared.

In 2007 the proper monitoring and control programme of *Salmonella* spp. in breeding flocks has been carried out according to the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 and prevalence of positive adult breeding flocks for *S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*, *S. infantis*, *S. hadar* and *S. virchow* at the end of 2007 was 5, 1%.



3. Description of the submitted programme:

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 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 in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* comprising at least 250 birds. 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 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 be team up with CRI..

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.



4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme: 3 years

First year:

2007

Last year: 2009

Control

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of positive animals
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of product

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

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 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:

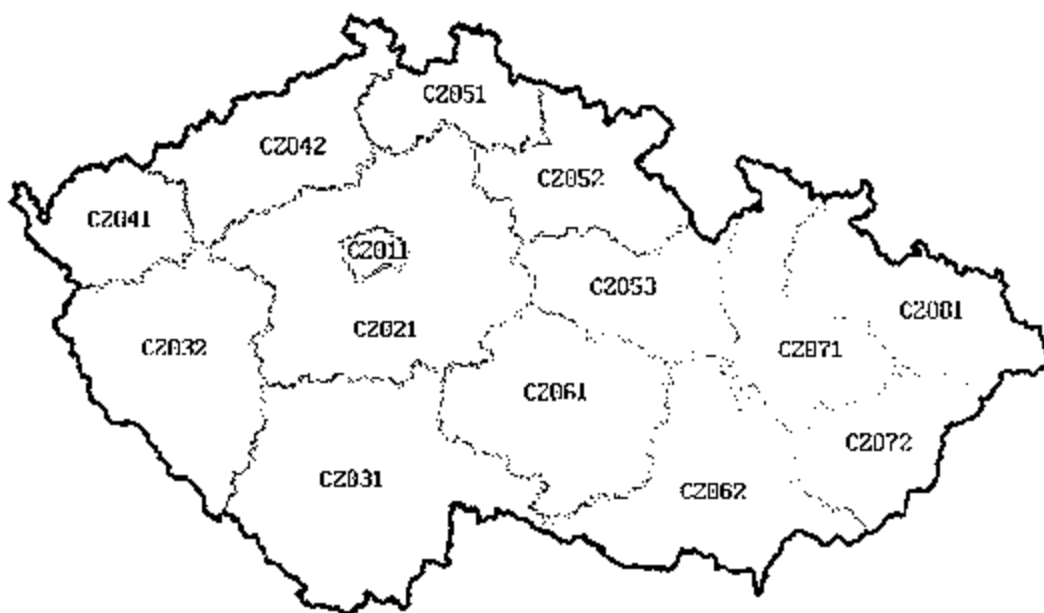
The program shall apply in the whole territory of the Czech Republic.

Holdings with breeding poultry in the Czech Republic in 2007

Region	Number of holdings
Capital city Prague	0
Central Bohemian	3
South Bohemian	2
Plzeň	0
Karlovy Vary	1
Ústí nad Labem	5
Liberec	0
Hradec Králové	11
Pardubice	22
Vysočina	11
South Moravian	18
Olomouc	10
Zlín	9
Moravian-Silesian	18
In total	110



Regions in the Czech Republic



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



Holdings with rearing breeding flocks





Holdings with adult breeding flocks





4.4. Measures implemented under the programme

4.4.1. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

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:

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:

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) Performance of epidemiological inquiry in the holding, aimed at detection of source of the infection and, where appropriate, bacteriological examination of feed and water.
- (b) The use of antimicrobials shall be carried out in accordance to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006.

Antimicrobials shall not be used as a specific method to control salmonella in poultry.

The use of antimicrobials (in exceptional cases) is subject to authorization and supervision of RVA and is based, wherever possible, on the results of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.

- (c) All poultry 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 the 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 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.
- (d) 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 subsample 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.

(c) Non-incubated hatching eggs must be destroyed.

However, such eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

(f) Where hatching eggs are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

(g) A thorough cleansing and disinfection must be carried out after slaughtering or destruction of poultry from infected flocks, including safe disposal of droppings or litter, in accordance with the relevant RVA instructions.

(h) RVA shall take swab samples for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection.

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

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

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:

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.

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

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

All breeding flocks included in the programme must be vaccinated against *Salmonella enteritidis*.

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.

Vaccination programme against *S. enteritidis* has to be approved by RVA and RVA carry out control of the vaccination programme.

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.

Farmers shall be compensated for costs of vaccines from the state budget up to 6,- CZK per one pullet.



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

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).

Farmers shall be compensated for the costs connected with vaccination and revaccination against *Salmonella enteritidis* (i.e. the price of vaccine used).

It is supposed that laboratory testing will be paid from the state budget for samples taken by operators.

5. General description of the costs and benefits:

1€ = 23,893 CzK (on the date 30 June 2008)

It is estimated that the programme will cost 37 644 460, - CzK (1 575 543,- €) in the year 2009.

The price involves laboratory testing for detection of *Salmonella spp.*, serotyping, fagotyping, detection of the inhibition substance, testing for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains, compensation for destruction of positive breeding flocks (including costs for animals, slaughter and destruction of animals, transport costs, salaries, cleaning and disinfection) and costs for vaccines.

Testing carried out in the framework of official testing:

We estimate 2 740 bacteriological tests (cultivation) for detection of *Salmonella spp.* in samples of faeces, boot swabs; 50 bacteriological tests (cultivation) in feedingstuffs and water, 55 tests for serotyping, 16 tests for fagotyping, 50 tests for control of distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains, 25 tests for detection of the inhibition substances.



It is estimated that 100 000 heads of animals will be positive for *S. enteritidis* /*S. typhimurium*/*S. hadar*/*S. infantis*/*S. virchow* in the framework of confirmation of the programme and it is estimated that **40 000 heads of animals** will be destroyed in 2009.

It is estimated that cost for official testing will be **1 812 480,- Czk (75 858,- €)**.

It is estimated that cost for destruction of positive flocks of breeding hens will be **12 750 000,- Czk (533 629,- €)**.

Vaccination:

It is expected that in total 531 flocks of breeding poultry will be vaccinated against *Salmonella enteritidis*. It is supposed that in total **16 000 000,- Czk (669 652,- €)** will be compensated for vaccines.

Testing carried out in the framework of samples taken by operators:

We estimate 11 200 bacteriological tests for detection of *Salmonella spp.* in swabs from internal wall of transport boxes, fallen chicks, samples of pooled samples, samples of faeces, 30 tests for serotyping, 6 tests for fagotyping.

It is estimated that cost for testing carried out by operators will be **7 081 980,- Czk (296 404,- €)**.

It is supposed that testing of samples taken by operators will be fully/partly compensated from the state budget.

The competent authority wishes 50% of co-financing of the total cost to be considered by the Commission.

The financial contribution by the Community of the programmes shall be for:

(a) the destruction of flocks of breeding hens or the difference between the estimated value of breeding poultry and the income from the sale of the heat-treated meat obtained from such poultry, destruction costs, transport costs, cleaning and disinfection costs and salaries costs;



- (b) the costs of diagnostics tests performed in the frame of the programme**
- (c) the costs of vaccine**



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

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2001-2006

Situation on date:

Animal species: Gallus gallus - breeding poultry

Disease/infection: Salmonella enteritidis and S. typhimurium

Region	Type of flocks	Total number of flocks ^(a)	Total number of animals under the programme	Total number of flocks checked ^(b)	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of positive ^(c) flocks ^(d)	Number of flocks depopulated ^(e)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(f)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number of kg) ^(g)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number of kg) ^(h)
		(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a5)	(a6)	(a7)	(a8)	(a9)
2001		81	2 050 851	81	2 050 851	43	0	0	0	0
2002		86	2 417 876	86	2 417 876	29	0	0	0	0
2003		88	2 201 385	88	2 201 385	15	0	0	0	0
2004		100	2 378 220	100	2 378 220	11	0	0	0	0
2005		90	2 252 280	90	2 252 280	3	0	0	0	0
2006		89	2 226 948	89	2 226 948	2	2	7 497	95	0
						*(6**)			0	0
Total										

* number of holdings with positive confirmation of Salmonella in organs

** number of holdings with positive bacteriological investigation of the pooled faeces



6 1 2 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2007

Animal species: Gallus gallus – REARING FLOCKS and ADULT BREEDING FLOCKS

Disease/infection: SALMONELLA ENTERITIDIS, TYPHIMURIUM, INFANTIS, HADAR, VIRCHOW

2007	Type of flock	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals under the programme	Total number of flocks checked	Number of positive flocks			Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of egg products channelled to (number or kg) ⁽⁶⁾
					S. enteritidis	S. typhimurium	S. infantis		(a1)	(a2)		
	REARING	582		582	10	0	1	0	4512	0	0	0
	ADULT	552	4 205 922	552	24	3	1	0	26 826	0	298 148	0

For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella Enteritidis*, (a2) for *Salmonella Typhimurium*, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium*.

(b) Other serotypes... not covered under the programme

Type of flock	Number of positive flocks	<i>Salmonella</i> spp.
Rearing	12	S. kentucky
Adult	5	S. agona
	3	S. derby
	2	S. havana
	1	S. montevideo



6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests – Salmonella spp.

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

Year: 2007

Animal species: GALLUS GALLUS Category: BREEDING REARING AND ADULT

Region	Other tests - cultivation		Other test - confirmation from organs			Other test - cultivation from water and feedingsuffs		Other test- phagotyping		Other test - detection of the inhibition substances
	Number of samples tested*	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of positive samples	Phagotyping	detection of the inhibition substances	
Czech Republic	6 575	68	40	7	76	0	47	30		
Total	6575	68	40	7	76	0	47	30		

* Number of samples in the framework of official sampling and samples taken by farmers



6.3. Data on infection

Year:

2007

Animal species: Citallus galus (breeding flocks)

Region	Number of flocks infected <i>(confirmatory tests from flocks)</i>	Number of animals infected <i>(confirmatory tests from animals)</i>
<u>The Czech Republic</u>	7	61 138
Total	7	61 138



6.4. Data on vaccination programmes

Year: 2007

Animal species: : Gallus gallus – breeding flocks

The Czech Republic		Information on vaccination programme			
Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
531		531	531		7 697 641
Total	531	531	531		7 697 641



7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing in 2009

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Animal species: *Gallus gallus* – breeding flocks

	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
<i>Samples taken by farmer</i>	Detection of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Faeces/boot swabs	control	11 200
	Serotyping	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	control	30
	Fagotyping	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	control	6
<i>Samples taken by official veterinarian</i>	Detection of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	During production period	Faeces/boot swabs	control	3 900
	Serotyping	During production period	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	control	30
	Fagotyping	During production period	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	monitoring	6
	Detection of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Confirmatory tests	Control	140
	Serotyping	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	control	20
	Fagotyping	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	monitoring	10
	Detection of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Feedingsuffis/water	control	50
	Serotyping	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Feedingsuffis/water	control	5
	Detection of the inhibition substances	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	organs	Control of use of antibiotics	25
	<i>Laboratory testing</i>	Tests for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	Control of distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains

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.

Serotyping

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

Fagotyping

Fagotyping shall be carried out in accordance with the HPA Colindale, London in one isolate from each positive sample for *Salmonella enteritidis*.

Testing for inhibition substances

To verify the absence of the use of antimicrobials, potentially affecting the result of the analyses of the sampling.

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



7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks

Year: 2009

Animal species: Galus gallus (breeding flocks) Infection: Salmonella spp.

Regional Type of flock	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Total number of animals under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme checked	Expected number of flocks to be checked	Number of flocks expected to be			Total number of animals expected to be			Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
						(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a5)	(a6)		(a7)
Czech Republic	552	4 200 000	552	4 200 000	552	5	1	5	0	100 000	0	500 000	
Total													

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis; (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium; (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate; (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks); production flocks, laying hen flocks, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

(c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.

(d) 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 once.

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



7.2. Targets on vaccination (one table for each year of implementation)

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination

Animal species: Gallus gallus – breeding flocks

CZECH REPUBLIC	Total number of animals in vaccination programme		Targets on vaccination programme			
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
	531		531	531		8 000 000
Total	531		531	531		8 000 000



8. **Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme – official sampling**

Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme 2009 - official sampling

<u>Costs related to</u>	<u>Specification</u>	<u>Number of units</u>	<u>Unitary cost in Czk</u>	<u>Total amount in Czk</u>	<u>Community funding requested (yes/no)</u>
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis					
	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling - faeces, foot swabs,	2 740	630	1 726 200 (72 247 €)	Yes
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out - faeces, foot swabs,	50	780	39 000 (1 632 €)	Yes
	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling feedstuffs, water	50	260	13 000 (544 €)	Yes
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out in feedstuffs, water	5	780	3 900 (163 €)	Yes
	Test: Number of fagotyping tests planned to be carried out	16	430	6 880 (288 €)	Yes
	Test: Number of detection of the inhibition substances tests planned to be carried out	25	360	9 000 (377 €)	Yes
	Test: Number of tests for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains	50	290	14 500 (607 €)	Yes
2. Vaccination or treatment					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment					
	Number of purchase of vaccine doses planned if a vaccination policy is part of the programme	8 000 000	2	16 000 000 (669 652 €)	Yes



11. VÁLTOZÁSOK ÉRTÉKELÉSE
MÉRLEGELT ÉRTÉKELÉS (KÖLTSÉGVETÉS)

<u>3. Slaughter and destruction</u>					
<u>Compensation of animals (slaughtered and killed)</u>		100 000	70	7 000 000 (292 973 €)	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Destruction costs, transport costs, salaries</u>				2 000 000 (83 707 €)	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Cleaning and disinfection</u>				250 000 (10 463 €)	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Cost for treatment of hatching eggs</u>		500 000	7	3 500 000 (146 486 €)	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Total: 30 562 480 Czk (1 279 139,- €)</u>				30 562 480	Yes



8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme 2009 - samples taken by operator:

It is supposed that laboratory testing for samples taken by operators will be paid from the state budget

<u>Costs related to</u>	<u>Specification</u>	<u>Number of units</u>	<u>Unitary cost in Czk</u>	<u>Total amount in Czk</u>	<u>Community funding requested (yes/no)</u>
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out- faeces, boot swabs	11 200	630	7 056 000 (295 316 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out	30	780	23 400 (979 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Test: Number of fagotyping tests planned to be carried out	6	430	2 580 (108 €)	<u>Yes</u>
TOTAL : 7 081 980,- Czk (296 404,- €)					



STATE VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION
Czech Republic

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Member State: **Czech Republic**

Disease: **Salmonella spp.**

Animal population covered by the program:

LAYING HENS PRODUCING TABLE EGGS (Gallus gallus)

Year of implementation: **2009**

Reference of this document:

State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic
Department of Animal Health and Welfare
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Date sent to the Commission: **29. 4. 2008**

Revised version sent **31. 7. 2008**

Part A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) The aim of the programme

The aim of the National Control Programme for Salmonella Infections in Laying Hens (*Gallus gallus*) producing table eggs, to be applied from the year 2008 (hereinafter referred to as the “National Programme”) is reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* (SE) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (ST) 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 (EC) No. 1168/2006.

In accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1168/2006, targets of the Programme are the following:

Annual minimum percentual decrease of adult laying hen positive flocks at least of:

- a) 10 %, in the case when prevalence in the previous year was under 10 %,
- b) 20 %, in the case when prevalence in the previous year was between 10 and 19 %,
- c) 30 %, in the case when prevalence in the previous year was between 20 and 39 %,
- d) 40 %, in the case when prevalence in the previous year was of 40 % or more.

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 will be 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).

Consequently, decrease in the number of positive adult laying hen flocks of 40 % during the first year. Prevalence under 37.5 %, after the first year, prevalence under 26.3 % during

second year and prevalence under 18.4% during third year of application of the programme, should be reached.

Targets of the programme:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Prevalence in previous year (%)</i>	<i>Percentual decrease of positive flocks (%) in accordance with Commission Regulation No. 1168/2006 at least</i>	<i>Estimated prevalence of positive flocks to be reached (%) at the end of the year</i>
<i>2008</i>	62.5	40	37.5
<i>2009</i>	37.5	30	26.3
<i>2010</i>	26.3	30	18.4

(b) 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

Minimum sampling requirements are in accordance with sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) 1168/2006.

Laying hens:

- rearing flocks -- 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.

1.1. 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, particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

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 since 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).

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.

The monitoring and the control of salmonella spp. in laying hens producing table eggs in 2007:

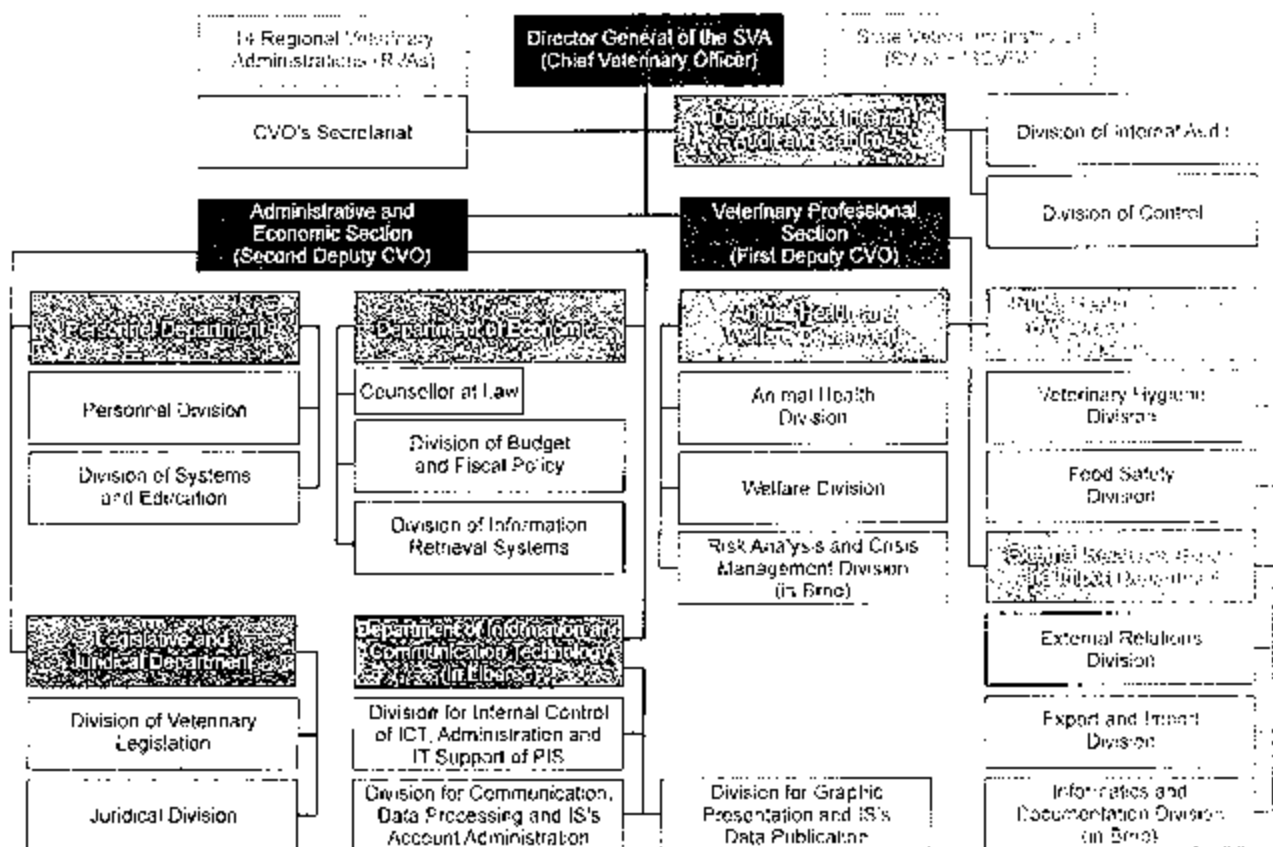
	Sampling unit	Units tested	Total units positive for <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	<i>S. enteritidis</i>	<i>S.typhimurium</i>	<i>Salmonella</i> spp., unspecified
Day-old chicks	flock	123	6	4	0	2
During rearing period	flock	140	3	3	0	0
During production period	flock	426	108	101	1	6

1.2. The structure and organisation of the relevant competent authorities

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.

Organizational chart of the State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic



Official checks at other stages of the food chain

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** shall establish 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.

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

Samples taken within this programme shall be examined only in laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes (hereinafter referred to as "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 – National reference laboratory for salmonella**
- **SVI Jihlava**
- **SVI Olomouc**

State Veterinary Institutes will examine samples taken by operator and by official veterinarian.

1.4. Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

Methods used in the examination will be performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006.

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

Sampling is carried out in accordance with minimum requirements of Part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 2160/2003 and Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1168/2006.

Testing is carried out by the SVI Prague, SVI Jihlava and SVI Olomouc. SVI in Prague was named as the NRL for Salmonellosis.

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.

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

Fagotyping 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.

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

Official sampling at flock level:

- a) in one flock once per year, and/or
- b) at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where salmonella was detected in the preceding flock; and/or
- c) in any case of suspicion on *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks, in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- d) in all other laying flocks on the holding in case *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* are detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- e) in cases where the RVA considers it appropriate.

Sampling protocol for feeds and table eggs:

- a) Complete feedingstuff manufacturing plants shall be sampled for bacteriological examination by RVAs. The number of samples taken shall be based on feed turnout in the previous year. Samples shall be taken on a random basis, in numbers prescribed by the SVA CR. Final complete feedingstuffs shall be taken, either at manufacturing plants prior to their dispatch or directly on holdings.
- b) Samples of table eggs shall be taken at egg sorting or packaging plants, either within the HACCP programme, or at any suspicion on salmonella infection in primary production of table eggs.”

1.6. 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.

Measures taken in the case of salmonella detection (*S. enteritidis* and/or *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 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 1774/2002;

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.

Vaccination

- a) Vaccination of poultry against *Salmonella enteritidis* is obligatory within this programme.
- b) Vaccines used must have valid registration by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (hereinafter referred to as the "ISCVBM") 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.

- c) According to this programme, vaccination of pre-laying pullets shall be performed during their rearing period, so as to the vaccination and re-vaccination are completed prior to the planned start of their laying period.

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

- Live attenuated vaccines against salmonellae may not be used within the National Programme unless the manufacturer provides adequate method for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains.
- Live attenuated vaccines may not be used in laying hens during the laying period.
- Vaccination against *Salmonella enteritidis* aimed at the reduction of spreading rate and contamination of eggs shall be used in all pre-laying pullets during their rearing period by 1 January 2008 at the latest, for the period of 3 years at least.

Vaccination programme against *S. enteritidis* has to be approved by RVA and RVA carry out control of the vaccination programme.

The relevant RVA may authorize, from 1 January 2009, derogations from this provision, provided that:

- it is satisfied on the nature of preventive measures taken by the farmer on the holding in question; and
- the farmer demonstrates absence of *Salmonella enteritidis* during 12 months preceding introduction of pullets to the holding.

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 ISCVBM may be used for the treatment.
- 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.

- 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*.

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

- a) Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;
- b) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry;
- c) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 of 31 July 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hens of *Gallus Gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005;
- d) Commission Regulation EC No 1237/2007, amending Regulation EC No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC, as regards the placing on the market of eggs from *Salmonella* infected flocks of laying hens
- e) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs;
- f) Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs;

- g) Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC;
- h) Act No. 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as amended (Veterinary Act);
- i) Act No. 154/2000 concerning pedigree breeding, breeding and registration of farm animals and amending certain related laws, as amended (Breeding Act);
- j) Act No. 146/2002 concerning the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority and amending certain related laws, as amended;
- k) Act No. 20/1966 concerning public health care, as amended;
- l) 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;
- m) Decree No. 296/2003 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorization and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities;
- n) Decree No. 136/2004 laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person designated by Breeding Act.

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

Farmers shall be compensated for costs 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.

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 6,- CZK per 1 vaccinated bird.

It is supposed that laboratory testing will be fully/partly paid from the state budget for samples taken by farmers.

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

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

Hygiene management at farms

For all laying holdings, farming regulations covering all farming procedures starting from one-day old chicks' stage, their rearing, 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, Lohmann, 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.

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

According to §3 of Decree No. 296/2003 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.

Farmers shall draw up and comply with sanitation rules for their holdings, keep records on all disinfections and preventive actions performed.

Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

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.

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms

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.

2.5. Registration of farms

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.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

Record keeping in holdings shall be performed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 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,

- 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.

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

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.

2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

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/12345678-02/2006 hala Pod rybníkem".

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers; e.g. 02/2006 and 06/2006.

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 food chain information at the dispatch of poultry to a slaughterhouse or in the veterinary certificate at the dispatch of poultry to another holding.

Part B

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point.

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).

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* reached 24% at the end of 2007.

Description of the submitted programme:

The aim of the National Control Programme for Salmonella Infections in Laying Hens (*Gallus gallus*) producing table eggs is reduction of the prevalence of *SE and ST* 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 (EC) No. 1168/2006 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Targets of the Programme are in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1168/2006.

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).

Consequently, the reduction of percentage of positive laying hens' flocks to 37. 5% must be reached in the first year of implementation of the programme (at the end of 2008) and within three years of application of the programme prevalence under 18. 4% shall be reached.

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 (EC) No. 1168/2006 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*), to a level of 18,4% or lower within 3 years of application of the National programme, 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

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme: 3 years

First year: 2008

Last year: 2010

Control

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of positive animals
- Vaccination
- Treatment – according to the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006
- Disposal of product

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

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.

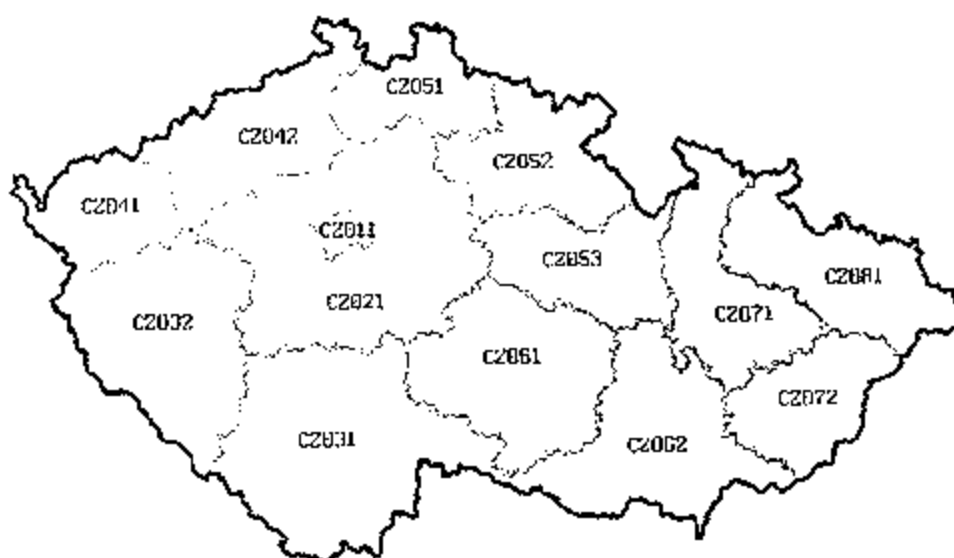
Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic determines main strategies in a veterinary care and carries out their control as laid down in the Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 Article 44. Point 1a. The Ministry of Agriculture specifies obligatory preventive and diagnostics campaigns in accordance with the 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 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 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:

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

Regions in the Czech Republic



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

Holdings with rearing flocks



Holdings with laying flocks during production period



4.4. Measures implemented under the programme

4.4.1. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings:

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:

The programme will be performed in poultry without individual identification.

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

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:"

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

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 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 1774/2002;

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.

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

“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: “CZ12345678-02/2006 hala Pod rybníkem”.

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers: e.g. 02/2006 and 06/2006.

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:

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.

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:

Sampling in laying flocks shall be performed pursuant to an established scheme, either by farmers, or by private veterinarians; official samples shall always be taken by the relevant RVA officer (official veterinarian).

Frequency of sampling by farmers

- day-old chicks
- pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

- every 15 weeks;
- initial sampling – at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks

Official sampling

- in one flock once per year; or
- at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where salmonella was detected in the preceding flock; or
- in any case of suspicion on *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks, in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- in all other laying flocks on the holding in case *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* are detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- in cases where the RVA considers it appropriate.

Sampling protocol

In order to maximise sensitivity of sampling, both faecal material and the environment shall be sampled at least as provided for in (a) and (b):

- a) in cage flocks, 2 × 150 grams of naturally pooled faeces shall be taken from all belts or scrapers in the house after running the manure removal system; however, in the case of step cage houses without scrapers or belts 2 × 150 grams of mixed fresh faeces must be collected from 60 different places beneath the cages in the dropping pits;
- b) in barn or free-range houses, two pairs of boot swabs or socks shall be taken, without changing over boots between boot swabs.

In the case of official sampling, 3 samples of 150 grams of naturally pooled faeces shall be taken and these 3 samples will be separately tested. Checks on sanitation programme, vaccination programme and compliance with zoo-hygiene preventive measures shall be carried out together with official sampling.

Where the presence of *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are, it shall be accounted for as an infected laying flock.

Transport and preparation of samples

Samples shall be sent by express mail, courier or collection line to the laboratories, on the day of collection. At the laboratory, samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following receipt.

Boot swab samples

The following procedure shall be followed at the laboratory:

- a) Two pairs of boot swabs (or socks) shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adhered faecal material, pooled and placed in 225 ml of Buffered Peptone Water (BPW) which has been pre-warmed to room-temperature;
- b) the sample shall be swirled to fully saturate it and culture shall be continued using the detection method above mentioned.

Faecal material and dust samples

The following procedure shall be followed at the laboratory:

- a) Faecal samples shall be pooled, thoroughly mixed and 25 gram sub-sample shall be collected for culture;
- b) the 25 gram sub-sample shall be added to 225 ml of BPW which has been pre-warmed to room-temperature;
- c) culture of the sample shall be continued using the detection method above mentioned.

If ISO standards on the preparation of faeces for the detection of salmonella are agreed on, they shall be applied and replace the above provisions on sample preparation.

Vaccination

- d) Vaccination of poultry against *Salmonella enteritidis* shall be obligatory within this programme.
- e) 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.
- f) According to this programme, vaccination of pre-laying pullets shall be performed during their rearing period, so as to the vaccination and re-vaccination are completed prior to the planned start of their laying period.

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

- Live attenuated vaccines against salmonellae may not be used within the National Programme unless the manufacturer provides adequate method for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains.
- Live attenuated vaccines may not be used in laying hens during the laying period.
- Vaccination against *S. enteritidis* aimed at the reduction of spreading rate and contamination of eggs shall be used in all pre-laying pullets during their rearing period by 1 January 2008 at the latest, for the period of 3 years at least.

Vaccination programme against *S. enteritidis* has to be approved by RVA and RVA carry out control of the vaccination programme.

The relevant RVA may authorize, from 1 January 2009, derogations from this provision, provided that:

- it is satisfied on the nature of preventive measures taken by the farmer on the holding in question; and
- the farmer demonstrates absence of *Salmonella enteritidis* during 12 months preceding introduction of pullets to the holding.

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

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).

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 6,- CZK per 1 vaccinated bird.

It is supposed that laboratory testing will be fully/partly paid from the state budget for samples taken by farmers.

5. **General description of the costs and benefits:**

1€ 23.893 Czk (on the date 30 June 2008)

It is estimated that the programme will cost **69 982 950,- Czk (2 929 015,- €)** in the year 2009..

The price involves laboratory testing for detection of *Salmonella spp.*, serotyping, fagotyping, detection of the inhibition substance, testing for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains. compensation for destruction of positive flocks of laying hens (including costs for animals, slaughter and destruction of animals, transport costs, salaries, cleaning and disinfection) and costs for vaccines.

Testing carried out in the framework of official testing:

We estimate 1 180 bacteriological tests (cultivation) for detection of salmonella spp.in samples of faeces and dust, 100 bacteriological tests (cultivation) in feedingstuffs and water, 185 tests for serotyping, 65 tests for fagotyping, 100 tests for control of distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains, 120 tests for detection of the inhibition substances.

It is estimated that 25 laying flocks with 500 000 heads of animals will be positive for *S. enteritidis* or/and *S. typhimurium* in the framework of the programme. It is estimated that 500 000 laying hens will be destroyed/slaughtered in 2009.

It is estimated that cost for official testing will be **1 013 850,- Czk (42 433,- €)**.

It is estimated that cost for destruction/slaughtering of positive flocks of laying hens will be **32 200 000,- Czk (1 347 675,- €)**.

Vaccination:

It is expected that in total 206 flocks with 7 000 000 heads of animals will be vaccinated against *Salmonella enteritidis*. It is supposed that in total **36 000 000,- Czk (1 506 717,- €)** will be compensated for vaccines.

Testing carried out in the framework of samples taken by operators:

We estimate 1100 bacteriological tests for detection of salmonella spp. in swabs from internal wall of transport boxes, fallen chicks, samples of pooled samples, samples of faeces, 70 tests for serotyping, 50 tests for fagotyping.

It is estimated that cost for testing carried out by operators will be 769 100,- CzK (32 189,- €).

It is supposed that testing of samples taken by operators will be fully/partly compensated from the state budget.

The competent authority wishes 50% of co-financing of the total cost to be considered by the Commission.

The financial contribution by the Community of the programmes shall be for:

(a) the destruction of flocks of laying hens or the difference between the estimated value of poultry and the income from the sale of the heat-treated meat obtained from such poultry, destruction costs, transport costs and salaries costs;

(b) the costs of diagnostics tests performed in the frame of the programme

(c) the costs of vaccine

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

6.1.2. Data on evolution of the disease in the whole territory of the Czech Republic

Year: 2001 ... 2007

Animal species: Gallus gallus - laying flocks

Disease/infection: SALMONELLA ENTERITIDIS AND TYPHIMURUM

Year	Type of holding	Total number of holdings	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of holdings checked	Number of positive holdings	Number of holdings depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg)
		(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a5)	(a6)	(a7)	(a8)
2001		90	8 33 000	90	15		29 604	310 000	
2002		89	8 100 000	89	18		33 000	420 000	
2003		89	7 900 000	89	28		39 700	480 000	
2004		91	6 850 000	91	18		29 529	305 000	
2005		92	7 000 000	92	1		215 848	2 050 000	
2006		92	6 200 000	92	0	0	0	0	0

In the Czech Republic monitoring of salmonella in laying hens holdings in the years 2001 – 2006 was carried out and was aimed for confirmation of the *Salmonellosis infection*. Due to the different testing scheme and approach, the data received on the basis of baseline study carried out according to the Commission Decision 2004/665/EC were not comparable to the data received on the basis of monitoring performed before baseline study.

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2007

Animal species: Gallus gallus laying flocks

Disease/infection: Salmonella spp.

Year	Type of flocks	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked	Number of positive flocks				Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg)
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)			
2007	Day old chicks	123		123		123	4	0	2	4	(a4)	25 000	
2007	Rearing period	140		140		140	3	0	0	3	0		
2007	Production period	426	7 766 739	426		426	101	1	6	102	27	412 830	

For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella Enteritidis*, (a2) for *Salmonella Typhimurium*, (a3) for other serotypes-specific as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium*.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, etc. flocks or herds or as appropriate.

(c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.

(d) 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 once.

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

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

Year: 2007 Animal species: Gallus gallus Category: laying flocks

Region	Other tests - cultivation	Other test - confirmation from organs	Other test - cultivation from water and feedingsuffs	Other test - phage typing	Other test - detection of the inhibition substances
	Number of samples tested*	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Czech Republic	1187	119	28	252	3
Total	1187	119	28	252	3
				141	91

* Number of samples in the framework of official sampling and samples taken by farmers

6.3. Data on infection

Year: 2007

Animal species: *Gallus gallus* (laying hens)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of flocks infected Confirmatory tests from organs</i>	<i>Number of animals infected (confirmatory tests from animals)</i>
<i>The Czech Republic</i>	28	437 830
<i>Total</i>	28	437 830

6.4. Data on vaccination programmes

Year: 2007

Animal species: *Gallus gallus* – Laying hens

Region	Information on vaccination programme			Number of doses of vaccine administered
	Total number of flocks during rearing period	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	
Czech Republic	206		206	16 323 481
Total	206		206	16 323 481

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing in 2009

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Animal species: Gallus gallus – laying hens

Type of the test		Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
Samples taken by farmer	Detection of Salmonella spp.	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Faeces	control	1100
	Serotyping	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	control	70
	Fagotyping	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	control	50
Samples taken by official veterinarian	Detection of Salmonella spp.	During production period	Dust/faeces	control	900
	Serotyping	During production period		control	80
	Fagotyping	During production period	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	monitoring	50
	Detection of Salmonella spp.	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Confirmatory test	Control	280
	Serotyping	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	control	100
	Fagotyping	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	monitoring	15
Detection of Salmonella spp.	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Feeding stuff/water	control	100	

Serotyping	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Feeding water	Control	§
Detection of the inhibition substances	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	organs	Control of use of antibiotics	120
Efficacy of disinfection	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Swabs	Control of disinfection	15
Tests for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	Control of distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains	100

Detection method

The detection method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRI.) for *salmonellae* in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, shall be used. That method is described in the current version of draft Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): "Detection of *Salmonella spp.* in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage". In that detection method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

Serotyping

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

Fagotyping

Fagotyping shall be carried out in accordance with the IHPA Colindale, London in one isolate from each positive sample for *Salmonella enteritidis*.

Testing for inhibition substances

To verify the absence of the use of antimicrobials, potentially affecting the result of the analyses of the sampling.

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

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks

Year: 2009

Animal species: *Gallus gallus* (laying hens) infection: *Salmonella* spp.

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Expected number of flocks	Expected number of animals	Number of flocks expected to be positive	Number of flocks expected to be slaughtered ^(a)	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a3)	(a)		
													(a1)	(a2)	(a3)
Czech Republic	Production	426	7 766	426	7 766 739	426	90	1	6	25	500 000	1000 000			
	period		739												
Total		426		426			90	1	6	25	500 000	1000 000			

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specific as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

(c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.

(d) 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 once.

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

7.2. Targets on vaccination

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination for the whole territory of the Czech Republic in 2009

Animal species: Gallus gallus – laying hens

Region	Total number of animals in vaccination programme		Targets on vaccination programme			
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
Czech Republic	206	7 000 000	206	206	7 000 000	18 000 000
Total	206	7 000 000	206	206	7 000 000	18 000 000

Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme 2009 - official sampling

Co-financed	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (Yes/No)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis					
	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling - faeces, dust, animals.	1 180	630	743 400 (31 114 €)	Yes
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out	180	780	140 400 (5 876 €)	Yes
	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling - feedstuffs, water	100	260	26 000 (1 088 €)	Yes
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out in feedstuffs	5	780	3 900 (163 €)	Yes
	Test: Number of lagotyping tests planned to be carried out	65	430	27 950 (1 170 €)	Yes
	Test: Number of detection of the inhibition substances tests planned to be carried out	120	360	43 200 (1 808 €)	Yes
	Test: Number of tests for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains	100	290	29 000 (1 214 €)	Yes
2. Vaccination or treatment					
2.1. Purchase of					

<u>vaccine/treatment</u>							Yes
	Number of purchase of vaccine doses planned if a vaccination policy is part of the programme	18 000 000	2	36 000 000 (1 506 717 €)			Yes
	3. Slaughter and destruction						
	<u>Compensation of animals (slaughtered and killed)</u>	500 000	50	25 000 000 (1 046 332 €)			Yes
	<u>Destruction costs, transport costs, salaries</u>			6 000 000 (251 120 €)			Yes
	<u>Cleaning and disinfection</u>			1 200 000 (50 224 €)			Yes
	TOTAL:			69 213 850 CzK			Yes

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme 2009 - samples taken by farmer

It is supposed that samples taken by farmers will be fully/partly compensated from the state budget

<u>Costs related to</u>	<u>Specification</u>	<u>Number of units</u>	<u>Unitary cost in CZK</u>	<u>Total amount in CZK</u>	<u>Community funding requested (yes/no)</u>
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis					
	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out - faeces,	1100	630	693 000 (29 004 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out	70	780	54 600 (2 285 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Test: Number of phage typing tests planned to be carried out	50	430	21 500 (900 €)	<u>Yes</u>
TOTAL				769 100,- CZK (32 189,- €)	

SCP BREEDERS

- **Specify the number of liners when small stick swabs are used for sampling chick delivery box liners**

10 swabs from internal surfaces of boxes or crates used for transportation of the chicks shall be randomly taken, at least from 10 delivery box liners. A sample from the entire consignment of chicks is concerned that is, if appropriate, combined to form a pooled sample.

SCP LAYERS

- **Clarify in the text of the programme if dust is /not included in official sampling of layers**

We confirm that dust is not included in official sampling of layers in the framework of routine testing.

Dust will be taken in case of confirmatory tests (five samples of naturally mixed faeces and 2 samples of dust will be taken for confirmatory tests).

- **Confirm if 3 pairs of bootswabs would be taken from non-cage laying flocks for official sampling, or if manual collection of faeces from non-cage flocks is anticipated**

We confirm that from non-cage flocks 3 pairs of bootswabs shall be taken for official sampling and these 3 pairs of bootswabs will be separately tested.

Czech Republic – additional information about Salmonella control programmes in 2009

- **Please describe the method for non-cage flocks clearly so as to make it clear how many faeces will be in each pool**

Sampling carried out by operator for non-cage flocks will be carried out in compliance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 - two pairs of boot swabs or socks shall be taken, without changing over boots between boot swabs. For non-cage flocks taking of naturally pooled faeces will be not carried out.