



Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX II - PART A + B

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

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

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- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

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Submission Date

Friday, September 19, 2014 16:21:31

Submission Number

1411136495719-3777

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Identification of the programme

Member state: SLOVENIJA

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2015

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

Aim of the national Salmonella spp. control programme in the poultry breeding flocks is a reduction to 1% or less of the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus remaining positive for Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Infantis, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Typhimurium, including monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-, and Salmonella Virchow. National Salmonella spp. control programme in breeding flocks covers all breeding flocks in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

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

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

Animal population Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for Salmonella in the following phases of production :

rearing flocks

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

adult breeding flocks

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

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(c) *Specific requirements*

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures taken in the breeding flocks in the case of detection of serovars Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium are conducted in compliance with Part C and Part E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and in compliance with the Rules on monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus gallus (UL RS 97/2010).

Measures taken in the breeding flocks in the case of detection of serovars Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Virchow and S. Infantis are taken in compliance with the Rules on monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus gallus (UL RS 97/2010).

Products from breeding flock in which serovars Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium was detected must not be placed on the market as a fresh meat. All products derived from such breeding flock may be placed on the market for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of Salmonella. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

(d) *Specification of the following points :*

(d)1. *General*

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

OCCURRENCE OF SALMONELLOSIS IN HUMANS :

By 2008, Salmonella was the most frequent agent of enteritises in humans. Since 2009, Campylobacter have been the most frequent agent of bacterial enteritises.

The number of reported Salmonella cases in humans increased in Slovenia in the period 1999-2000, reaching the culmination in 2003, where the incidence amounted to 201/100,000 inhabitants. Since

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2004, the number of reported salmonellosis cases has been decreasing. Only in 2011, as compared to 2010, the incidence slightly increased, amounting to 19.5/100,000 inhabitants (400 cases). In 2012, the number of reported salmonellosis cases in humans equalled the number reported in 2011.

Also in 2012, most frequently isolated was *S. Enteritidis*, representing 49 % of all the *Salmonellas* isolated (in 2011, 56%). The share of *S. Typhimurium* and *C. Coeln* amounted to 8,2 %, and the shares of other serovars were equal to or less than 3 %.

Final data for 2013 on infectious diseases in humans are not known as yet, as the National Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia (NIPH), which collects data on infectious diseases in humans, has not published the Report on the epidemiological monitoring of communicable diseases of 2013. According to data collected and not finalised, 283 *Salmonella enteritis* cases were reported in 2013 (source: monthly eNBOZ news of 2014, publishing the data on the number of notified communicable diseases per particular months).

Number of reported salmonellosis cases in the period 2000 – 2012 are aggregated in Annex 1 (Human cases)

In 2011, 5 foodborne outbreaks caused by *Salmonella* were reported in the Republic of Slovenia, and thereof, 4 outbreaks were caused by *Salmonella Enteritidis* and 1 outbreak by *Salmonella Java*. In 2012, *Salmonella* was found as the cause in 4 foodborne outbreaks (*Salmonella* spp – 1x, *Salmonella* group B – 1x and *Salmonella Enteritidis* – 2x).

Considering the data in the eNBOZ news of 2013, including the framework data on the number of outbreaks of communicable diseases reported, there were 69 communicable disease outbreaks reported in 2012. According to the preliminary data collected, in 2 of the 69 outbreaks *Salmonella* was found as the cause of foodborne outbreak (*Salmonella Napoli* – 1x and *Salmonella* group B – 1x).

MONITORING IN FOOD:

In 2010, within the national monitoring of zoonoses in the approved establishments, registered establishment and at retail 1902 samples of foodstuffs were taken for testing for the presence of *Salmonella* spp. (1027 samples of foodstuffs of animal origin and 875 samples of foodstuffs of non-animal origin, including the food for special nutritional purposes). From a total number of samples taken, *Salmonella* spp. was identified in 2 samples of fresh broiler meat and 1 sample of tea.

In 2011, 532 foodstuffs of animal origin (meat products, fishery products and raw milk) were sampled for the presence of *Salmonella* in the approved establishments and in retail, 300 samples of foodstuffs of non-animal origin in the registered establishments and in retail (seeds, cut fruit and vegetables, chocolate, cocoa, coffee, and teas, and other RTE foods), and 415 foodstuffs for special nutritional purposes, and foodstuffs taken in public restaurants and canteens. *Salmonella* spp. was detected in one sample of foodstuff of non-animal origin (fresh vegetables).

In 2012, within the official control, 908 food samples were analysed. In foodstuffs of animal origin, *Salmonella* was identified in 1 sample of a meat product, namely, *Salmonella typhimurium* (serovar 1,4, (5), 12:i:-), and most frequently, the presence of *Salmonella* was identified in the fresh poultry meat, where *S. Infantis* was identified in 13 samples. In foodstuffs of non-animal origin, the presence of *Salmonella* spp. was identified in 1 pastry (dessert) sample.

MONITORING IN POULTRY:

BREEDING FLOCKS

In the period 2003-2005, *Salmonella* monitoring in breeding flocks confirmed the presence of *Salmonella* serovars, for which the Community target had been set, in a total of 5 adult breeding flocks, in all the five flocks *S. Enteritidis* was identified. *Salmonella* spp. was not detected; neither in adult

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breeding flocks, nor in rearing breeding flocks in 2006.

In the period from 2007 by the end of 2010 the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks remaining positive for *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* and *S. Infantis* was below 1 % in all the four years. In the same period, also the percentage of adult breeding flocks remaining positive for *Salmonella* spp. in the adult breeding flocks was below 1 %. In 2011, considering the total number of adult breeding flocks included in the national *Salmonella* control programme, the percentage of adult breeding flocks which may remain positive for targeted serovars, was higher than 1 %.

In 2012 and 2013 maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks remaining positive for *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* and *S. Infantis* was below 1 % again.

LAYING HEN FLOCKS

Within the baseline study conducted in the period 2004 – 2005, the presence of *Salmonella* spp. was detected in 19.4 % of the flocks, and thereof, the presence of *S. Enteritidis* was detected in 9.2 % laying hen flocks. *S. Typhimurium* was not detected in the adult laying hen flocks.

In 2008, *S. Enteritidis* was detected in 8.7 % of the adult laying hen flocks, meaning that the percentage of adult laying hen flocks was by 0.4 % higher than the Community target that the Republic of Slovenia was supposed to achieve in 2008. In the period 2009 – 2013 the Union target were met, as the number of adult laying hen flocks with identified *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium* decreased by more than 10 % in each year or remains less than 2%.

BROILERS

Within the baseline study, 326 broiler flocks were sampled in the Republic of Slovenia. *Salmonella* spp. was identified in 10 flocks (3.1 %), and that, in 9 flocks the *Salmonella Enteritidis* serovar (2.8 %) and in 1 flock the *Salmonella Infantis* serovar (0.3 %). The estimated prevalence of *Salmonella Enteritidis*/*Salmonella Typhimurium* in broiler flocks amounted to 1.6 %, and the prevalence of the remaining *Salmonella* serovars amounted to 0.2 %.

In 2009, there were 3080 broiler flocks in total sampled prior to slaughter. *Salmonella* was identified in 23 flocks, but in no flock the presence of *Salmonella Enteritidis*/*Salmonella Typhimurium* was identified. In 2010, from a total of 2153 broiler flocks submitted to testing, *Salmonella* spp. was identified in 24 broiler flocks, and thereof, in one flock *S. Typhimurium* was identified. In 2011, *Salmonella* was detected in 27 flocks at 19 holdings out of 2,226 broiler flocks tested. The following *Salmonella* serovars were identified: *S. Infantis* (in 22 flocks), *S. Typhimurium* (in 3 flocks) and *S. Coeln* (in 1 flock). In 2012, 2202 broiler flocks were tested prior to slaughter. *Salmonella* was identified in 49 flocks (*S. Infantis* in 48 flocks and *S. Coeln* in 1 flock).

TURKEYS

Within the baseline study, there were in the Republic of Slovenia 131 broiler flocks sampled, and thereof, the presence of *Salmonella* spp. was identified in 29 flocks (22.1 %). Serovar *Salmonella Enteritidis* was identified in 4 flocks, and serovar *Salmonella Typhimurium* in 1 flock. Most frequently identified was the serovar *Salmonella Infantis*, and that, in 11 flocks. The estimated prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. amounted to 21.1 %, and the prevalence of *Salmonella Enteritidis*/*Salmonella Typhimurium* amounted to 4.7 %.

In 2010, within the national control programme prior to slaughter, 112 broiler flocks were subjected to testing, and the presence of *Salmonella* spp. was identified in a single turkey flock (*S. Saintpaul*). In 2011, there were 122 turkey flocks tested prior slaughter. *Salmonella* was identified in 4 turkey flocks (*S. Chartres* was identified in 2 turkey flocks, *S. Stanley* in 1 flock, and *S. Chartres* and *S. Saintpaul* in 1 flock). In

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2012, Salmonella was detected in 4 turkey flocks out of 129 flocks tested prior slaughter (S.Chartres in 1 flock, S.Ohio in 1 flock, S.Melagridis in 1 flock, S.Chartres and S.Infantis in 1 flock).

Data on the number of poultry flocks included in the Salmonella control programmes and on the number of positive flocks per poultry species are aggregated in the Annex 1.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Competent authority under Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 is the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection (AFSVSPP).

AFSVSPP includes: Food, Feed and Medicinal Products Division, Animal Health and Welfare Division, Plant Protection Products Division (PPP), Plant Health and Plant Reproductive Material Division, Animal Identification and Registration and Information Systems Division, International Affairs Division, Internal Audit Office, General Affairs Service, and Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Health Inspection, which includes 10 Regional Offices and 2 Border Inspection Posts.

Within AFSVSPP:

a) Food, Feed and Veterinary Medicinal Products Division is responsible for the preparation of the national control programmes and amendments thereto, for collecting data on the number of flocks sampled, and on positive flocks within the national control programmes, and for the submission of data to the European Commission (EFSA).

b) Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Health Inspection (including 10 Regional Offices) is responsible for the implementation of checks at poultry rearing holdings and at hatcheries, for the control of implementation of the national control programme by the business operators, for the implementation of official sampling, and for instituting and controlling the implementation of measures in case of identification of Salmonella spp. Official sampling and control of holdings is conducted by official veterinarians.

Laboratories conducting tests on samples taken by business operators, at least once a month for the preceding month submit the results on investigation of samples by business operators, jointly with the sampling protocol, to the Food, Feed and Medicinal Products Division.

Designated laboratories conducting tests on official samples, submit the investigation results on samples to the competent Regional Office, to the official veterinarian, who had conducted the sampling, and at least once a month for the preceding month, to the Food, Feed and Medicinal Products Division. In case of identification of the serovars Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Virchow or Salmonella Infantis in the breeding flocks, or the serovars Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in laying-hen flocks, broiler flocks or turkey flocks, the laboratories shall submit the investigation results on the day following the completed serotyping, at the latest, by e-mail or by fax to Regional Office that is competent for control of the particular holding, where

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the relevant flock is kept. In case of identification of the remaining Salmonella serovars, the laboratories shall submit the investigation results within three working days from completion of investigation, at the latest.

Based on investigation results of samples taken by business operators and of the official samples submitted by the laboratories, the Food, Feed and Medicinal Products Division shall keep records on the breeding flocks subjected to sampling, and on breeding flocks found positive, and on the official samplings that had been carried out.

Annex 2: Organisation of implementation of Salmonella control programme in breeding flocks

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratories involved in national control programme

I. Investigations of samples taken within the implementation of the national control programme by business operators may be conducted by laboratories which are entered by AFSVSPP into the list of designated laboratories involved in the national Salmonella spp. control programme. The list of approved laboratories kept by AFSVSPP includes 9 laboratories.

List of designated laboratories is accessible via AFSVSPP website:

http://www.uvhvvr.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/zivila/programi_nadzora_salmonel/pravilnik_o_monitoringu_in_nadzoru_salmonel_pri_perutnini_vrste_gallus_gallus/

II. Investigations of official samples are conducted by laboratories which have in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 been designated for the implementation of investigations within the official controls. Investigations of official samples are conducted by three Units of the National Veterinary Institute (NVI - Unit for the Diagnostics of Contagious and Other Diseases, NVI Maribor-Ptuj Unit, and NVI Nova Gorica Unit). In case of official confirmatory sampling, the investigations of official samples are conducted at the National Reference Laboratories.

National Reference Laboratories - NRL - for Salmonella spp. is University of Ljubljana, Veterinary Faculty, National Veterinary Institute. National Reference Laboratories is accredited according to SIST EN ISO/IEC 17025 and has in place the accredited method of isolation of Salmonella spp. (ISO 6579/Amd 1) and strain serotyping (Kauffmann-White-Le Minor Scheme (WHO)).

Laboratories cooperating in the Salmonella Control Programme and carrying out investigations on samples for the presence of Salmonella spp. shall comply with the requirements of Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. The method of analysis used by the laboratories for the detection of presence of Salmonella spp. shall be validated, so as to facilitate the determination of the level of detection, sensitivity and specificity.

Seven laboratories are the Regional Units of the University of Ljubljana, Veterinary Faculty, National Veterinary Institute (VF, NVI) and have been accredited according to SIST EN ISO/IEC 17025. All the NVI

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Regional Units are subjected to inspection on an annual basis by the VF, NVI, within the internal auditing, and audited by the Slovenian Accreditation (SA) within the external auditing procedure for the granting of the accreditation.

Two laboratories are the internal laboratories of the poultry rearing business operators. Both the laboratories have in place and are applying the quality assurance systems SIST EN ISO/IEC 17025. Both business operators are complying with the requirements of the ISO 9001:2000 standard. AFSVSPP conducted the inspection, in cooperation of the NRL representative, of both the laboratories in 2007 2008 and in 2012.

NRL for Salmonella organises the collaborative testing for Salmonella spp., i.e. isolation (detection) and biochemical confirmation, and serotyping up to serological group (not conducted by all the laboratories). All the laboratories involved in the Salmonella control programme regularly participate in the collaborative testing.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Investigation of samples – types of diagnostic methods

All the laboratories conduct the testing of samples in accordance with Commission Regulation 200/2010/EC (point 3 of Annex to Regulation).

Serotyping is always conducted at the National Reference Laboratory.

Method of detection

For tests on samples taken within the National Control Programme, the method according to Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579 "Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. – Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. In animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage" of the International Organization for Standardization is applied.

Serotyping

Certain laboratories conduct also the serotyping up to serological group, serotyping up to serovar is conducted by the NRL only. NRL conducts the serotyping according to the Kauffmann-White-Le Minor Scheme (WHO).

Where the bacteriological investigation is conducted by the NRL, serotyping is conducted on the same day or on the following day, on conclusion of isolation; where the bacteriological investigation is conducted by another laboratory, serotyping is concluded approximately 2-3 days upon conclusion of isolation. According to the national legislation, the laboratories that do not conduct the serotyping, are required to submit the isolate to the NRL no later than on the following day upon conclusion of isolation, and the NRL shall begin serotyping no later than on the following day upon acceptance of the isolate.

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The Salmonella test results submitted by the laboratory to the relevant business operator and/or Competent Authority, always include the serovar that had been identified.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

I. OFFICIAL CONTROL OF ANIMAL FEED

Official control of animal feed in the Republic of Slovenia is conducted by the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food Safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection (AFSVSPP) and by the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry and Food (IRSAFF). Feed control is conducted on the basis of the Animal Feed Control and Monitoring Programme, which is prepared jointly by AFSVSPP and IRSAFF.

The Programme includes the inspection and control of feed business operators (FBOs), as well as a feed sampling programme. Based the Programme, the official veterinarian conduct sampling in the approved and registered establishments. Official samples of animal feed are taken at animal feed producers, importers and intermediaries, and at agricultural holdings.

Commission Regulation 142/2011/EU lays down the EU microbiological criteria for Salmonella. Rules on feed safety criteria (UL RS 58/2011) are laying down the national microbiological criteria for Salmonella in animal feed.

Feed business operators carrying out the activity of feed production are obliged to ensure, based on the annual plans of internal controls, the compliance of raw materials and products with the microbiological criteria for animal feed. Where a feed business operator at implementation of internal controls establishes that the feed does not comply with the microbiological criteria, he shall immediately notify thereof the competent AFSVSPP Regional Office, and take action in accordance with Article 20 of Regulation 178/2002/EC.

A total of 95 feed samples were taken in 2011 for Salmonella testing. Salmonella spp. Was not isolated from any of the official feed samples taken. In 2012, 77 feed samples were tested for the presence of Salmonella. Salmonella was identified in 3 samples: in compound feed for milking cows (S.Tennessee), in compound feed for fattening pigs (S.Tennessee), and in raw dog food (S.Infantis).

II. OFFICIAL CONTROL IN BREEDING FLOCKS

Official sampling is conducted by official veterinarians in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010, at the hatcheries and at the holdings rearing the breeding flocks. Official sampling substitutes the sampling on the initiative of business operator.

1) Official routine sampling of adult breeding flocks is conducted:

(i) every 16 weeks at the hatchery. Sampling is conducted by the method referred to in point 2.2.1 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

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(ii) twice during the production cycle; official sampling in every adult breeding flock is conducted within four weeks after the onset of the laying phase or after transfer to the laying unit, and the other mentioned sampling is conducted towards the end of the brooding phase, but not earlier than 8 weeks prior to the end of production cycle. Samples are taken by the method referred to in point 2.2.2.1 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

2. Official confirmatory sampling of adult breeding flocks is conducted in the following cases:

(i) where the Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Infantis, Salmonella Hadar and/or Salmonella Virchow is identified in samples of eggshells taken at the hatchery on the initiative of business operator or during the official routine sampling at the hatchery, the official confirmatory sampling of the breeding flock is conducted at the holding, in accordance with point 2.1.2.1 (c) of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010. Samples are taken by the method referred to in point 2.2.2.2 (b) of the same Regulation. During the official confirmatory sampling of adult breeding flocks there are additionally taken also samples (5 animals or 12 eggs) for the detection of presence of antimicrobials, or the re-sampling of the flock or the progeny for the presence of Salmonella spp. is conducted.

(ii) Where the presence of Salmonella spp. was identified in samples taken at the holding during the official sampling in accordance with point 2.1.2.1(b) or point 2.1.2.1(c) of Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010, the re-testing of the flock is conducted in exceptional cases only, where the AFSVSPP official veterinarian has substantiated grounds for suspecting false results, i.e. false positive or false negative results. Re-sampling is conducted in accordance with point 2.2.2.2(b) of Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

Once a year, official inspection is conducted at all the holdings rearing the breeding flocks, and at the hatcheries. (please see also point 2.4)

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION OF BREEDING FLOCKS

In the Republic of Slovenia there are 3 major establishments whose activity comprises the entire production chain: breeding and/or rearing of breeding flocks, hatcheries, breeding and/or rearing of production animals, collection centres and/or packaging centres for eggs, and slaughterhouses. Two (2)

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establishments conduct the rearing of breeding flocks for broiler production line, and in one (1) establishment, breeding flocks for broiler production line and breeding flocks for egg production line are reared.

Breeding flock rearing within a lesser extent is conducted at one (1) higher education and research establishment, whose production is primarily intended for the research activity and for education purposes.

Most productive poultry (laying hens and broilers) was produced in the Republic of Slovenia, and in a lesser percentage, the hatching eggs intended for the production of day-old laying hens or day-old broilers are imported from the other EU Member States or from third countries.

Currently there are only parent breeding flocks in Slovenia and therefore the business operators purchase for the needs of their own breeding the day-old chicks of breeding flocks outside the country.

Annex 3: Number of holdings keeping breeding flocks and number of hatcheries per Regional Units (January 2014)

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

Business operators carrying out the activity of feed production and/or storage and/or placing on the market and/or transport and/or import, shall be approved or registered with the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food Safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection (AFSVSPP) (depending on the type of activity).

On 10.1.2014, the registers of AFSVSPP included 135 approved and/or registered feed producers, and 50639 agricultural holdings¹ carrying out the activity of feed production.

Annex 4B: Number of approved and registered feed producers

Annex 4C: Feed production in R Slovenia in 2012

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

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Establishment rearing breeding flocks shall fulfil requirements as laid down in Chapters I and II of Annex II to Council Directive 2009/158/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs

Business operators, who are rearing the breeding flocks, have in place their internal instructions covering the hygiene issues and biosecurity conditions at farms, including the procedures of transporting animals between farms.

There are no national guidelines in place for hygiene management at farms.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Establishment rearing breeding flocks shall fulfil requirements as laid down in Chapters I and II of Annex II to Council Directive 2009/158/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs.

Slovenian Feed Manufacturers' Association adopted the FEFAC guidelines (FEFAC = The European Feed Manufacturers' Federation)

The former Directorate for Food Safety within the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment of the Republic of Slovenia had prepared and published on their website the "Guidelines on the Use of Feed Additives".

Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia prepared the "Guidelines on Good Practice in Primary Production of Food and Feed", intended for farmers as guides in primary production of food and feed in compliance with national and EU legislation.

Guidelines are accessible via MAE website.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Establishment rearing breeding flocks shall fulfil requirements as laid down in Chapters I and II of Annex II to Council Directive 2009/158/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs

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Business operators, who are rearing the breeding flocks, have in place their internal instructions covering the hygiene issues and biosecurity conditions at farms, including the procedures of transporting animals between farms.

There are no national guidelines in place for hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.

(d)2.4 *Routine veterinary supervision of farms*

(max. 32000 chars) :

OFFICIAL CONTROL of implementation of Salmonella spp. monitoring and control

Official control of implementation of SNCP is conducted by the official veterinarians on the basis of the AFSVSPP Work Plan. Official control is conducted on an annual basis at all the holdings rearing the adult and rearing flocks and at all the hatcheries. Additionally, all the holdings with the identified S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium, S. Hadar, S. Virchow or S. Infantis are inspected, where the inspection is conducted 6 months after the identification of presence of Salmonella spp.

At inspection of holdings keeping breeding flocks and hatcheries, the official veterinarians use checklists, which are accessible via AFSVSPP internal portal.

Checklist for holdings keeping breeding flocks and for hatcheries includes, in addition to verification of implementation of Salmonella monitoring, the verification of biosecurity conditions at the holding, including the conditions as laid down in Chapters I and II of Annex II to Council Directive 2009/158/EEC. Official veterinarians conduct checks at holdings so as to verify their compliance with the animal health and welfare legislation, the use and traceability of veterinary medicinal products, and legislation in the feed sector.

Other checks at holdings

In addition to the above checks at holdings, which are conducted by official veterinarians, the Veterinary Compliance Criteria Act (UL RS 136/2006) is laying down also the regular veterinary checks to be conducted by veterinarians of veterinary organisations with concession on the holdings rearing domestic bi-ungulates, Equidae, poultry, lagomorphs, and farmed game, which are intended for circulation and trade or food production. Based on certain criteria, AFSVSPP prepares for every particular year a selection of holdings, where the above inspections are to be conducted.

The following shall be verified during such checks: categories and number of animals kept at the holding, logbook of veterinary treatments, register of animals kept at the holding and the prescribed identification of animals (identification requirements do not apply to poultry), compliance with the requirements for the protection of animals kept for farming purposes, and the state of health of the animals kept at the holding.

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(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Records of establishments of breeding flock rearing business operators are kept at the AFSVSPP. All establishment, except one establishment whose production is primarily intended for the research activity and for education purposes, are trading also in the territory of the EU and are therefore, in compliance with the Rules on veterinary conditions for the trade in poultry, day-old chicks and hatching eggs in the territory of EU and for import from third countries, approved by AFSVSPP and entered in the List of establishments for poultry.

List of establishments for poultry (Directive 2009/158/EC) is accessible via AFSVSPP website:
http://www.uvhvvr.gov.si/si/registri_obrazci_in_spletne_aplikacije/zdravje_zivali/seznam_obratov_na_podrocju_zdravja_zivali/

In addition to the registration of holdings, the business operators shall notify the relevant Regional Office of any new housing or culling of the breeding flocks. Regional Office shall be notified of new housing of an adult breeding flock at least 2 weeks prior to the envisaged housing, and of the culling at least 8 weeks prior to the envisaged culling of a flock.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

Business operators shall keep records on the flocks kept at the holding, which shall include at least the following data:

- poultry species kept (breeding flock, laying-hen flock, broiler flock);
- designation or identification of the flock;
- identification of the house or facility/premises where the flock is kept;
- date of first housing of the flock, or of the culling of the flock, and the age of animals at first housing and at culling;
- number of animals at housing and at culling;
- data on the business operator, from whom the animals have been brought to the holding, and the data of the business operator, to whom the animals are dispatched from the holding.

For every particular poultry flock, the business operator shall keep records of sampling for Salmonella.

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Records shall include at least the following data:

- date of sampling;
- identification of the flock, from which the samples have been taken;
- type of sample;
- age of flock at sampling;
- investigation results.

Business operators shall keep also:

- records required in Annex II to Council Directive 2009/158/EC and
- register (logbook) of veterinary treatments, which is kept at the holding and in which the data on animal treatments and therapies by the veterinarian, and on any instructions by the veterinarian are recorded.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

- IntraTrade certificate:

After notification of a consignment of live poultry to another Member State, the official veterinarian shall check at the holding whether live poultry complies with the requirements of Directive 2009/158/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs. In case of compliance with the required conditions, the official veterinarian shall issue the IntraTrade certificate, and enter the trading into the TRACES web application.

- Veterinary health certificate for exports into third countries:

After notification of a consignment of live poultry to a third country, the official veterinarian shall check at the holding whether live poultry complies with the requirements for export to the third country of destination, and in case of compliance with the required conditions, the official veterinarian shall issue the veterinary health certificate.

- Veterinary health certificate for imports from third countries:

In case of imports of live poultry from third countries, the official veterinarian in the place of destination shall be notified of the consignment through the TRACES System. He/she shall be notified by the Border Inspection Post (BIP) of entry of the consignment. At the place of unloading of the consignment of live poultry, the official veterinarian may conduct the additional checks on the consignment if suspecting any non-compliances.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

For the time being, there are no other legislative requirements.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From 2015 To 2015

1.1 Contact

Name : MAJA BAJT

Phone : 00386 01 300 13 51

Fax. : 00386 01 300 13 56

Email : maja.bajt@gov.si

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring and control of Salmonella spp. in the past

In the period 2003-2006, Salmonella monitoring and control programme in breeding flocks was carried out in compliance with national legislation in the Republic of Slovenia. National legislations are transposing Council Directive 92/117/EEC of 17 December 1992 concerning measures for protection against specified zoonoses and specified zoonotic agents in animals and products of animal origin in order to prevent outbreaks of food-borne infections and intoxications.

Monitoring of Salmonella spp. in breeding flocks had in the Republic of Slovenia been conducted already before the beginning of implementation of the National Control Programme, at the hatcheries, every 2 weeks. Also in case of identification of S.Enteritidis or S.Typhimurium there were measures

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implemented. In breeding flocks, the official confirmatory sampling was conducted in case of identification of *Salmonella* spp. at the hatchery, whilst the official routine sampling in breeding flocks up to the commencement of the National Control Programme had not been carried out.

By the end of 2006, in case of identification of the *Salmonella* Enteritidis, *Salmonella* Typhimurium, *Salmonella* Hadar, *Salmonella* Virchow and *Salmonella* Infantis serovars in breeding flocks, also the treatment in accordance with the required conditions was authorised.

Since January 2007, the national *Salmonella* control programme in breeding flocks has been conducted in the Republic of Slovenia in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 (since 2010 in accordance with Commission Regulation 200/2010) and Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, taking into account the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006, which is prohibiting the use of antimicrobials as a method of control of *Salmonella* spp. in breeding flocks.

Commencing with the implementation of the National Control Programme, also the national legislation in the field of *Salmonella* spp. monitoring and control in poultry has appropriately been amended.

Results on occurrence of *Salmonella* spp. in breeding flocks

In the period 2003-2005, *Salmonella* monitoring in breeding flocks confirmed the presence of *Salmonella* serovars, for which the Community target had been set, in a total of 5 adult breeding flocks, in all the five flocks *S. Enteritidis* was identified. *Salmonella* spp. was not detected; neither in adult breeding flocks, nor in rearing breeding flocks in 2006.

In 2007, 88 rearing breeding flocks and 118 adult breeding flocks were included in the national *Salmonella* control programme. *Salmonella* was identified in eggshell samples taken on the initiative of business operators in 4 adult breeding flocks, i.e. twice the *S. Saintpaul* serovar, and twice the *S. Chartres* serovar. In sampling adult breeding flocks at holdings, *Salmonella* was not detected.

In 2008, 91 rearing breeding flocks and 151 adult breeding flocks were sampled for the presence of *Salmonella*. *Salmonella* was detected neither in eggshell samples taken in adult breeding flocks, nor in rearing breeding flocks. In one adult breeding flock – meat production line, the *Salmonella* Typhimurium serovar was detected during the official routine sampling at the holding in the beginning of the production period.

In 2009, a total of 155 adult breeding flocks (6 flocks – egg production line, and 149 flocks – meat production line), and 118 rearing breeding flocks (1 flock – egg production line, and 117 flocks – meat production line) were tested. *Salmonella* was confirmed in one rearing breeding flock (*Salmonella* Newport), whilst in 2009, *Salmonella* was not confirmed in the adult breeding flocks.

In 2010, *Salmonella* spp. was identified in five rearing breeding flocks of a total of 122 rearing breeding flocks tested. In 1 breeding flock, in day-old chicks, the *S. Cotham* and *S. Derby* serovars were identified, and three weeks later, in official faeces sampling, also the *S. Tennessee* serovars; in the other four breeding flocks, in day-old chicks, *S. Montevideo* was identified, and in transport linings, *Salmonella* O:6,7 was identified. During sampling at the age of 4 weeks, *Salmonella* was not detected in any of the breeding flocks anymore. Of a total of 165 adult breeding flocks tested *S. Saintpaul* was identified in eggshell samples in two flocks; however, the presence of *Salmonella* was not confirmed by the confirmatory official sampling of both the flocks at the holding.

In 2011, the national control programme included 116 rearing flocks and 160 adult breeding flocks. *Salmonella* spp. was identified in five rearing breeding flocks of a total of 116 flocks tested. In all the rearing flocks, *S. Ohio* was identified, and that, in samples of transport box linings as well as in samples of day-old chick dead bodies. During sampling at the age of 4 weeks, *Salmonella* was not detected in any of

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the rearing flocks anymore.

In case of adult breeding flocks, of a total of 160 adult breeding flocks sampled, Salmonella was detected in 2 flocks during the official routine sampling at the holding. In both the flocks, S.Typhimurium was identified.

In the period from 2007 by the end of 2010, the Republic of Slovenia achieved the Union target for breeding flocks, as the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks remaining positive for S.Enteritidis, S.Typhimurium, S.Hadar, S.Virchow and S.Infantis was below 1 % in all the four years. In the same period, also the percentage of adult breeding flocks remaining positive for Salmonella spp. in the adult breeding flocks was below 1 %.

Considering the total number of adult breeding flocks included in the national Salmonella control programme, in 2011, the percentage of adult breeding flocks which may remain positive for S.Enteritidis, S.Typhimurium, S.Hadar, S.Virchow and S.Infantis, was higher than 1 %.

In 2012, 100 rearing breeding flocks and 144 adult breeding flocks were included in the national Salmonella control programme. From among the rearing breeding flocks, Salmonella spp. was identified in a single flock. S. Infantis was identified in samples of day-old chick carcasses, whilst Salmonella was not identified in the internal lining samples. In 2012, Salmonella was not identified in the adult breeding flocks.

In 2013, the national control programme included 101 rearing flocks and 139 adult breeding flocks. Salmonella spp. was identified in four adult breeding flocks, and that, in 3 flocks the Salmonella Ohio serovar and in 1 flock the Salmonella Stanleyville serovar. In rearing breeding flocks Salmonella spp. was not identified.

In period from 2012 by the end of 2013 the Union target for breeding flocks was achieved, as the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks remaining positive for S.Enteritidis, S.Typhimurium, S. Hadar, S.Virchow and S.Infantis was below 1 %. However, in the same period, the percentage of adult breeding flocks remaining positive for Salmonella spp.(other than targeted serovars) was 2,8%.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

I. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROGRAMME

Objective of the national Salmonella spp. control programme in the poultry breeding flocks is a reduction to 1% or less of the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus remaining positive for Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Infantis, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Typhimurium, including monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-, and Salmonella Virchow. National Salmonella spp. Control Programme in breeding flocks covers all breeding flocks in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

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II. CASE DEFINITION

1. Positive flock for the purposes of monitoring means a flock in which the presence of *Salmonella* spp. has been detected:

- In case of rearing breeding flocks, a positive flock means a flock in which the presence of *S. Enteritidis*/*S. Typhimurium* (other than vaccine strains) has been detected in samples of internal linings of the boxes in which the chicks are delivered to the holding, or on carcasses of day-old chicks taken by the business operator, and the rearing flock in which the presence of *S. Enteritidis* / *S. Typhimurium* / *S. Hadar* / *S. Virchow* / *S. Infantis* has been detected in one or more samples of faeces taken at the holding while implementing the confirmatory official sampling;
- In case of adult breeding flocks, a flock is positive in cases referred to in point 4 of Annex to Regulation 200/2010/EC;

2. Suspect flock means:

- rearing breeding flock in which the presence of *S. Hadar* / *S. Virchow* / *S. Infantis* has been isolated from samples of internal linings of the boxes in which the chicks are delivered to the holding, or on carcasses of day-old chicks taken by the business operator or rearing breeding flock in which the presence of *S. Enteritidis* / *S. Typhimurium* / *S. Hadar* / *S. Virchow* / *S. Infantis* has been isolated in one or more samples of faeces taken at the holding by the business operator;
- adult breeding flock in which *Salmonella Enteritidis*, *Salmonella Typhimurium*, *Salmonella Hadar*, *Salmonella Virchow* or *Salmonella Infantis* has been isolated from samples of egg shells taken at the hatchery or in one or more samples of faeces taken by the business operator, or from samples of egg shells taken during the official routine sampling in the hatchery;

III. SAMPLING

Monitoring in breeding flocks is conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation (EC) No 200/2010/EC and of the Rules on monitoring and control of *Salmonella* in poultry of *Gallus gallus*. Sampling of adult breeding takes place at the hatchery (point 2.1.1 (a) of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010/EC).

SAMPLING AT THE INITIATIVE OF BUSINESS OPERATORS

A) Sampling in rearing breeding flocks is conducted at least:

- when the chicks are one day old (day-old chicks),
- when flock is four weeks old, and
- two weeks prior to transfer into the unit for adult animals, or two weeks prior the onset of the laying phase of the pullets.

a) in case of the day-old chicks, for every consignment of animals arriving to the holding in the same means of transport and from the same hatchery, at least one pooled sample shall be taken of the internal linings of transport boxes in which the animals have arrived to the holding, or bodies of animals whose death has been ascertained on arrival; one pooled sample of internal linings of transport boxes shall be composed so as to take at random per ever 500 day-old chicks 1 visibly soiled lining, but not more than 10 linings;

b) in case of the four weeks old hens, and two weeks prior the onset of the laying phase or prior to transfer into the unit for adult laying hens, faeces samples shall be taken by the method referred to in point 2.2.2. of Annex to Regulation 200/2010/EC. For the investigation, the samples may be pooled into two pooled samples.

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B) Sampling of adult breeding flocks shall be conducted every 2 weeks at the hatchery by the method referred to in point 2.2.1 of Annex to Regulation 200/2010/EC. For every flock, a pooled sample may be taken of the eggshells, weighing 250 g, from 25 hatchers, or a sample (swab) with a moistened cloth on the surface of at least 900 cm² from five hatchers.

In case of trade in hatching eggs, the flock sampling shall be conducted at the holding by the method referred to in point 2.2.2.1. of Annex to Regulation 200/2010/EC.

OFFICIAL SAMPLING: is conducted by official veterinarians as set out in Part A, point 1.5 (II).

IV. STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF SAMPLES

Samples taken by business operator or official samples shall, where possible, be delivered to laboratory within 24 hours after sampling. If samples are not delivered to the laboratory within 24 hours after sampling, they shall be kept refrigerated. Samples may be transported at the ambient temperature if not exposed to excessive heat (above 25 °C) or sunlight. In laboratories, samples shall be kept refrigerated pending the investigation, which shall commence within 48 hours of acceptance, and within 96 hours of sampling.

Investigations of samples taken by business operators may be conducted by laboratories only, which are entered by AFSVSPP on the list of designated laboratories. Investigations of official samples are conducted by official laboratories (Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004).

V. MEASURES

Measures taken in breeding flocks in the case of detection Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Infantis and Salmonella Virchow are conducted in compliance with Part C and Part E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and in compliance with the Rules on monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus gallus (UL RS 97/2010).

Measures in case of detection of Salmonella spp. in breeding flocks are set out in point 4.4.4

VI. USE OF VACCINES AND ANTIMICROBIALS

Use of antimicrobials and vaccines in breeding flocks is authorised in accordance with 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. Please see also point 4. and point 4.4.7

VII. REPORTING

Results of sampling and results of tests conducted within the National Sampling Programme are reported in compliance with point 4 of Annex to Regulation 200/2010/EC.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

MEASURES IN CASE OF DETECTION OF SALMONELLA spp.

In case of a positive result in a parent flock, measures shall be carried out that are laid down in:

- 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, Part C of Annex II
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus
- Rules on monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus gallus (UL RS 97/10)

I. Measures in case Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Infantis, Salmonella Hadar and/or Salmonella Virchow is detected in eggshell samples (SUSPECT FLOCK)

Where Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Infantis, Salmonella Hadar and/or Salmonella Virchow (hereinafter referred to as relevant Salmonella serovars) is detected in eggshell samples taken at the hatchery on the incentive of the business operator, or during the official routine sampling at the hatchery, there shall be conducted at the holding:

- official confirmatory sampling of relevant parent flock in compliance with point 2.1.2.1 (c) of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010. Samples shall be taken by the method detailed in point 2.2.2.2 (b) of the same Regulation. In official confirmatory sampling of adult breeding flocks there shall additionally be taken the samples for detecting the presence of antimicrobials;
- epizootiological investigation with the objective of establishing the source of infection;
- feed sampling for tests for the presence of Salmonella spp., where applicable for establishing the source of infection.

In addition to official confirmatory sampling that is conducted by official veterinarian, there shall apply the following measures for the "suspect flock":

- ban on animal movements from the suspect flock, unless for slaughter or destruction of the flock;
 - ban on circulation of, trade in and export of eggs from the suspect flock, unless handled as defined in point 3 of Part C of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;
 - ban on placing eggs from suspect flock into the hatcher in case of detected Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium;
 - where eggs from a suspect flock in which the Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Virchow or Salmonella Infantis serovars have been detected are placed into the hatcher, the business operator shall ensure that hatching is carried out in segregated hatchers and provide for the traceability of such hatching eggs.
- Measures instituted in "suspect" breeding flocks shall apply pending the results of official confirmatory

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sampling.

II. Measures in case *Salmonella Enteritidis* or/and *Salmonella Typhimurium* is detected in the samples taken at the holding during official routine sampling at the holding in compliance with point 2.1.2.1(b) or during official confirmatory sampling in compliance with point 2.1.2.1 (c) of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010, measures laid down in Annex II, Part C, to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall be carried out (POSITIVE FLOCK).

Measures are detailed in point 4.4.4 (I)

III. Measures in case *Salmonella Infantis*, *Salmonella Hadar* and/or *Salmonella Virchow* is detected in the samples taken at the holding during official routine sampling at the holding in compliance with point 2.1.2.1(b) or during official confirmatory sampling in compliance with point 2.1.2.1 (c) of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010, measures laid down in national legislation shall be carried out (POSITIVE FLOCK).

Measures are detailed in point 4.4.4 (II)

USE OF VACCINES AND ANTIMICROBIALS

Use of antimicrobials and vaccines in breeding flocks is authorised in accordance with 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. Antimicrobials are not used as a specific *Salmonella* control method in poultry.

In the Republic of Slovenia, the programme of vaccination against *Salmonella* in breeding flocks is not conducted. As vaccination against *Salmonella* is not prohibited under national legislation, business operators may decide on performing voluntary vaccination, where the full expenses in conjunction with vaccination are charged to animal owners' accounts.

Voluntary vaccination against *Salmonella* is conducted in all breeding flocks. Business operators conduct the vaccination exclusively during the rearing period (rearing flocks only are vaccinated). In breeding flocks – meat production line vaccination is conducted three times, where the vaccination with live vaccine is conducted twice, and inactivated vaccine is used once. Breeding flocks – egg production line are vaccinated twice, where the inactivated vaccine is used in both vaccinations. Vaccination is carried out against *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme: 2015 - 2015

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Measures

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

Other, please specify

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection (AFSVSPP)

AFSVSPP was organised by incorporating several bodies within Ministry of Agriculture and of the Environment (MAE), including the Veterinary Administration, Phytosanitary Administration, the Directorate for Food Safety, and a part of the Agricultural Inspectorate within a single institution that began operating as from 1.1.2013.

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, AFSVSPP is the competent authority for official control of verification of compliance with the applicable legislation in the field of:

- Animal health and welfare,
- Safety and quality of foodstuffs of animal and plant origin,
- Animal feed,
- Plant health,
- Plant protection products,
- Plant reproductive material and animal feed.

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AFSVSPP is the Competent Authority in accordance with Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, and responsible for:

- preparation of national control programmes and of amendments thereto in compliance with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003,
- implementation of official controls at business operators, including the official sampling within the national control programmes,
- collection of data for the valuation of results, and for the annual submission of such data to the European Commission.

Within the scope of AFSVSPP there operate:

- Food, Feed and Medicinal Products Division
- Animal Health and Welfare Division
- Plant Protection Products Division (PPP)
- Plant Health and Plant Reproductive Material Division
- Animal Identification and Registration and Information Systems Division
- International Affairs Division
- Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Health Inspection, including 10 Regional Offices and 2 Border Inspection Posts
- Internal Audit Office
- General Affairs Service

a) The Food, Feed and Medicinal Products Division is responsible for the preparation of the national control programmes and amendments thereto, for collecting data on the number of flocks sampled, and on positive flocks within the national control programmes, and for the submission of data to the European Commission (EFSA).

b) Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Health Inspection (10 Regional Offices) is responsible for the implementation of checks at poultry rearing holdings and at hatcheries, for the control of implementation of the national control programme by the business operators, for the implementation of official sampling, and for instituting and controlling the implementation of measures in case of identification of *Salmonella* spp. Official sampling is conducted by official veterinarians.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme is conducted in the entire territory of the Republic of Slovenia. Business operators have breeding flocks within the competence of 5 AFSVSPP Regional Offices, i.e.:

- Regional Office of Postojna (adult breeding flocks and rearing breeding flocks)
- Regional Office of Ljubljana (adult breeding flocks and rearing breeding flocks)
- Regional Office of Ptuj (adult breeding flocks and rearing breeding flocks)

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- Regional Office of Murska Sobota (adult breeding flocks and rearing breeding flocks)
- Regional Office of Nova Gorica (rearing breeding flocks)

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

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

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Veterinary Compliance Criteria Act lays down in Article 11 that animal owners shall notify AFSVSPP of the breeding, possession of livestock, a hotel for animals or a shelter for abandoned animals, and the activities of collection, sale, transport, circulation of or trade in animals, and any amendments thereof, and that AFSVSPP shall keep records and registers thereof. Records of business operators, who are rearing the breeding flocks, are kept by the AFSVSPP.

The Rules on veterinary conditions for the trade in poultry, day-old chicks and hatching eggs in the territory of EU and for import from third countries, which are transposing the provisions of Directive 2009/158/EC, are laying down that the trade on the territory of the EU in the hatching eggs, day-old chick, breeding and production poultry flocks shall be authorised only if the relevant establishment or holding is registered with AFSVSPP and entered in the List of approved establishments kept by the European Commission.

Records of establishments of breeding flock rearing business operators are kept at the AFSVSPP.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable for poultry.

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

I) Obligations of business operators

The Rules on monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus gallus (UL RS 97/2010) are laying down in Article 7:

- that in case of detection of presence of the Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Virchow or Salmonella Infantis serovars in breeding flocks, the business operator shall notify, either by phone, fax or e-mail, the relevant Regional Office, no later than within two working days of acceptance of the laboratory report

II) Obligations of laboratories conducting the testing within the national control programmes

The Rules on monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus gallus (UL RS 97/2010) are laying down in Article 13:

- that the laboratory conducting the testing of samples of business operators, or the designated laboratory conducting the testing of the official samples shall, on having identified the presence of the Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Virchow or Salmonella Infantis serovars in the breeding flocks, submit a report on the investigation results no later than on the following working day from conclusion of serotyping, either by e-mail or by fax notify the relevant Regional Office, which is competent for control of the holding of the affected flock.

- that in case of identification of serovars other than those referred to in the preceding paragraph, the laboratory conducting the testing of samples of business operators, or the designated laboratory, shall submit a report on the investigation results no later than within three working days from conclusion of serotyping, to the relevant Regional Office, which is competent for control of the holding of the affected flock.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

MEASURES IN CASE OF A POSITIVE BREEDING FLOCK

In case of a positive breeding flock, measures shall be carried out that are laid down in:

- 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, Part C of Annex II
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus
- Rules on monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus gallus (UL RS 97/10)

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I. Measures in case Salmonella Enteritidis or/and Salmonella Typhimurium is detected (positive flock)
Where Salmonella Enteritidis and/or Salmonella Typhimurium is detected in the samples taken at the holding during official routine sampling at the holding in compliance with point 2.1.2.1(b) or during official confirmatory sampling in compliance with point 2.1.2.1 (c) of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/201, measures laid down in Annex II, Part C, to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall be carried out:

1) Non-incubated eggs from the flock must be destroyed. However, such eggs may be used for human consumption under the following conditions:

- Eggs must be marked as defined in point 2(b) Part D Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;
- Eggs may be delivered only to approved egg processing establishment and must be treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of Salmonella;

2) Incubated eggs, still present in a hatchery, must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

3) All birds, including day-old chicks, in the flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella. At slaughter or destruction of a flock, business operator shall carry out the following measures:

(i) In case that a flock positive for S.Enteritidis or S.Typhimurium is slaughtered, the business operator keeping breeding flocks shall:

- notify the AFSVSPP Regional Office of the slaughter date, and name and address of the slaughterhouse, where the positive flock is to be subjected to slaughter, specifying that a Salmonella-positive flock is to be slaughtered;

- indicate in the Food Chain Information (FCI) for the animals intended for slaughter that the Salmonella testing has identified the presence of S.Enteritidis or S.Typhimurium serovar;

(ii) Food business operator of the slaughter activity shall notify the official veterinarian of the positive flock slaughter at least one working day in advance of the slaughter date, and provide that:

- slaughter of the positive flock is conducted as the last batch in the slaughter process of the relevant production day, in such a way that the possibility of spread of Salmonella is decreased to the minimum possible degree;

- meat obtained from the positive flock is heat treated or treated with another procedure ensuring the destruction of Salmonella, or that the meat is disposed in accordance with Regulation (ES) 1069/2009.

(iii) At killing or destruction of the flock, the business operator shall ensure that the killing and destruction are conducted in compliance with the regulations governing animal welfare in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

4) Upon removal or dispatch of the flock in which Salmonella spp. has been identified, the manure and/or bedding shall be removed in accordance with regulations governing the handling of animal by-products and thorough cleaning and disinfection must be carried out; before restocking, the bacteriological control shall be carried out as to the effectiveness of cleaning and disinfection, with negative results.

III. Measures in case Salmonella Infantis, Salmonella Hadar and/or Salmonella Virchow is detected (positive flock)

In case of detection of Salmonella Infantis, Salmonella Hadar and/or Salmonella Virchow in a positive breeding flock, the business operator shall prepare the flock sanitisation programme and provide for the implementation of all the measures required for sanitising the flock. The sanitation programme is prepared by the business operator jointly with the veterinary organisation responsible for animal health. The sanitation programme shall comprise the business operator's measures for eliminating Salmonella

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from the flock, and measures for the prevention of spread of Salmonella; however, it shall not comprise any treatments using antimicrobials, as any treatment of breeding flocks in case of established Salmonella presence is prohibited according to Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

The flock sanitisation programme shall be submitted by the business operator either by mail, fax or e-mail to the relevant Regional Office.

Pending the conclusion of the sanitisation, also the following measures shall apply to the breeding flock: (iii) business operator shall provide for the hatching of eggs in separate hatchers, and for the traceability of eggs and day-old chicks;

(iv) movements of the hatched day-old chicks shall be authorised to holdings only, which are intended for the rearing of laying hens, and from which holdings the animals are transported to holdings with the registered facilities, or to holdings for the rearing of broilers, which are intended for slaughter and transported from these holdings to the approved slaughterhouses.

On conclusion of flock sanitisation, official veterinarian shall conduct the official sampling by the method referred to in point 2.2.2.1 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010. If Salmonella is not isolated from the official samples, and the presence of antimicrobials is not identified, then the measures referred to in point (i) and (ii) shall be lifted.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The Rules on monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of *Gallus gallus* are laying down in Article 14 that the sampling for the purposes of monitoring Salmonella spp. shall be carried out in all the breeding flocks in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The Rules on monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of *Gallus gallus* (UL RS 97/2010) are laying

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down in Article 8 that:

- movements of poultry and hatching eggs shall be banned if the animals or hatching eggs originate from suspect flocks, positive flocks or flocks of unknown health status, except in cases where the movements are authorised in accordance with the national or EU legislation.
- eggs may be placed on the market under the conditions referred to in the first and second paragraphs of Part D of Annex II to Regulation 2160/2003/EC.
- at slaughter of poultry in which the presence of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium has been identified, the official veterinarian shall conduct the ante mortem inspection at the holding and, in addition to the veterinary certificate for live animals, fill in a special Annex to the veterinary certificate.

Where the presence of Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Infantis, Salmonella Hadar and/or Salmonella Virchow is identified in samples of eggshells, the safeguard measures are laid down in point 4. (I).

In case of positive breeding flocks the safeguard measures are set out in point 4.4.4 (I) or (II).

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

SAMPLING IN BREEDING FLOCKS is conducted on the basis of the Rules on monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus gallus, the Regulation 200/2010/EC, and in accordance with the requirements laid down in Part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

A) Sampling at the initiative of business operators is set out in point 3.

B) Official sampling in breeding flocks is set out in point 1.5. (II).

USE OF ANTIMICROBIALS AND VACCINATION

Use of antimicrobials and vaccines in breeding flocks is authorised in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 and Rules on monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus gallus:

- Antimicrobials are not used as a specific Salmonella control method in poultry;
- Used may be those antimicrobials and vaccines only, which have a marketing authorisation in the Republic of Slovenia;
- Use of antimicrobials shall be based wherever possible on the results of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.
- Antimicrobials may be used in exceptional circumstances only, specified in Article 2(2), points (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006. Use of antimicrobials in exceptional circumstances shall be

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authorised on the basis of a specific authorisation granted by AFSVSPP. However, treatment without prior authorisation by AFSVSPP may be allowed in cases, where animals are in excessive pain by the clinical signs of disease, or where the omission of treatment would cause the animal disease to spread, or major economic loss.

- Live salmonella vaccines may be used only if the manufacturer provides an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains;
- Live salmonella vaccines may be used in laying hens during production if the safety of the use has been demonstrated and they are authorised for such purpose in accordance with Directive 2001/82/EC;

Vaccination programme is not applied in the Republic of Slovenia. As vaccination against Salmonella is not prohibited under national legislation, business operators may decide for voluntary vaccination, where all the costs linked to vaccination are fully against animal owners' accounts.

Central database on the use of vaccines has not been set up to date in the Republic of Slovenia. Under national legislation, wholesalers in medicinal products are bound to submit annual reports to VARS on the quantities of medicinal products sold in the Republic of Slovenia, which includes also vaccines. Veterinary clinics are bound to keep records on the use of medicinal products, including vaccines.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Within the national control programme for decreasing the prevalence of Salmonella spp. in breeding flocks, the financial assistance to business operators, who are rearing the breeding flocks, has been envisaged. In case of identified presence of the Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium serovars in the adult breeding flocks, the business operator is paid a compensation for the animals killed or slaughtered, in accordance with the regulation governing the compensations in the veterinary sector.

In the Republic of Slovenia, business operators are not entitled to compensation for eggs destroyed or eggs submitted to heat treatment. Compensations shall be payable for animals killed or slaughtered only.

Conditions and procedure for payment of compensations and the level of compensations are laid down in Article 29 of the Rules on the monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus gallus (UL RS 97/10), and in Articles 8 and 10 of the Rules on compensations in the veterinary sector (UL RS 105/2007). In compliance the Rules on the monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus gallus the business operator shall not be entitled to compensation if the required Salmonella sampling is not conducted, if the Competent Authority is not notified of Salmonella presence identified in the flock, or if all the required measures in case of identified S.Enteritidis or S.Typhimurium are not implemented.

Level of compensation for every particular animal to be paid to business operator is defined in the Rules

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on the monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry (*Gallus gallus*), and amounts to 8 EUR per animal. If an animal owner receive a payment for the meat of slaughtered animals, compensation is decreased for the value paid.

The compensation payment application for animals killed or slaughtered must be lodged by the animal owner within a 15-day period of time from the date of killing or slaughter of the animals. No later than within a month from lodging the application, the official veterinarian shall decide on whether the business operator is eligible for compensation or not, and issue a relevant decision in writing, and submit the Decision to the AFSVSPP Main Office within 8 days at the latest. Based on Decision accepted, the AFSVSPP Finance Division shall prepare a compensation payment claim, which shall be disbursed by the Ministry of Finance within 30 days from the claim preparation date.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Business operators shall fulfil the requirements as laid down in Chapters I and II of Annex II to Council Directive 2009/158/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs.

In addition, the business operators rearing breeding flocks have in place the internal work instructions in the field of bio-security, so as to protect the animals against external impacts as much as possible.

Compliance with the above conditions is verified by the official veterinarians on the basis of the annual AFSVSPP Work Plan. At inspection of holdings keeping breeding flocks and hatcheries, the official veterinarians use checklists, which are accessible via AFSVSPP internal portal.

Checklist for holdings keeping breeding flocks and for hatcheries includes, in addition to verification of implementation of Salmonella monitoring, the verification of biosecurity conditions at the holding, including the conditions as laid down in Chapters I and II of Annex II to Council Directive 2009/158/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs.

Guidelines available:

Slovenian Feed Manufacturers' Association adopted the FEFAC guidelines (FEFAC = The European Feed Manufacturers' Federation)

Directorate for Food Safety within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food of the Republic of Slovenia has prepared and published on their website the "Guidelines on the Use of Feed Additives".

Food Safety Directorate, which operates within the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment of the Republic of Slovenia, has prepared and made available to public the "Guidelines on the Use of Feed Additives".

Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia prepared the "Guidelines on Good Practice in Primary Production of Food and Feed", intended for farmers as guides in primary production of food and feed in compliance with national and EU legislation.

Guidelines on Good Practice in Primary Production of Food and Feed and Guidelines on the Use of Feed

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Additives are accessible via MAE website

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Salmonella national control programme of breeding flocks of Gallus gallus is conducted with the purpose of decreasing the prevalence of certain Salmonella spp. serovars in breeding flocks. Through the decreased prevalence of Salmonella spp. in breeding flocks, representing the top of the pyramid, the transmission of infection with Salmonella spp. into the laying-hen flocks and broiler flocks is avoided, and as a result, also:

- decreased prevalence of Salmonella spp. in laying-hen flocks and in broiler flocks,
- decreased quantity of foodstuffs of animal origin (eggs and meat), contaminated with Salmonella and thus posing a public health risk;
- decreased number of Salmonella outbreaks and infections in humans, and consequences of infections and treatment expenses.

The costs include the following envisaged items:

- laboratory testing of official samples of faeces taken at holdings during routine sampling (350) and of official samples of eggshells at the hatcheries (170) and tests on samples for the presence of antimicrobials. Additionally, approximately 15 tests on official samples are envisaged for the confirmatory sampling of the adult flocks and rearing breeding flocks. Number of tests is estimated on the basis of the number of tests conducted in previous years.
- compensations paid to business operators for animals culled; the number of flocks with the S.Enteritidis or S.Typhimurium identified ranging between 0 to 2 positive flock per year (0 flocks in 2007, 1 flock in 2008, 0 flocks in 2009 and in 2010, 2 flocks in 2011, 0 flocks in 2012 and in 2013). On account of a possibility that in breeding flocks in 2015 the presence of S.Enteritidis or S.Typhimurium might be identified, the Community co-financing of compensations for animals culled for 1 flock is requested (mean value of a single adult breeding flock is 5500 animals). The envisaged value of compensation for a single animal amounts to EUR 8.00.

In 2015, it is planned that 165 official sampling will be conducted on the holdings and 185 official sampling will be conducted at the hatcheries.

The estimation of costs related to analysis of official samples, costs for payment of compensations to business operators for the animals culled and costs of official sampling is detailed in Annex 5

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2009 - 2012 :

yes

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

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic Salmonella

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
SLOVENIJA - ADULT FLOCKS	Breeding flocks	139	738 900	139	738 900	139	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
SLOVENIJA - REARING FLOCKS	Breeding flocks	101	668 100	101	668 100	101	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total		240	1 407 000	240	1 407 000	240		0	0	0	0	0	

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

ADD A NEW ROW

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

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

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis = SE Salmonella Typhimurium = ST Salmonella Hadar = SH Salmonella Infantis = SI Salmonella Virchow = SV

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
SLOVENIA	bacteriological test	official routine sampling - boots	346	7	X
SLOVENIA	bacteriological test	official routine sampling - eggs	186	0	X
SLOVENIA	serotyping test	official routine sampling	7	7	X
SLOVENIA	determination of vaccine strain	official routine sampling	2	2	X
Total			541	16	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

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6.3 Data on infection for year: 2013

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
SLOVENIJA	4	13 100	X
Total	4	13 100	
		Add a new row	

6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year: 2013

Region	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	
SLOVENIA	101	668 100	0	0	0	0	X
Total	101	668 100	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2015

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
SLOVENIA	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official samplir	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	365	X
SLOVENIA	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official samplir	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	eggshells	routine sampling	170	X
SLOVENIA	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	isolates	routine sampling / suspect sampling	15	X
SLOVENIA	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	2	X
Total					552	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					2	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					0	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					535	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					15	
Add a new row						

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7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2015

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
SLOVENIA	Breeding flocks	143	143	143	350	535	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	1	1	5 500	18 000	0	X
Total		143	143	143	350	535		1	1	5 500	18 000	0	
										Add a new row			

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

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

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.2 Targets on vaccination

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2015

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

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : 2015

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	535	18.19	9731.65	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	15	38.38	575.7	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	2	3.43	6.86	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	5 500	8	44000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	18 000	0	0	no	X

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						Add a new row	
4.Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
						Add a new row	
5.Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
						Add a new row	
6. Cost of official sampling							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	350	14.03	4910.5	yes	X	
						Add a new row	
Total		24 402		59224.71			

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8.2 Co-financing rate:

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased (max 32000 characters)

Co-financing rate should be increased for the reimbursement of the costs related to analysis of official samples (point 8.1.-bacteriological detection, serotyping and antimicrobial detection test) and for costs related to slaughter or destruction (point 8.1. - compensation of animals culled or slaughtered). In Slovenia, gross national income per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90 % of the Union average. +

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8.3 Source of national funding

Please specify the source of the national funding:

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)

Costs of the official sampling will be entirely financed from the National budget of the Republic of Slovenia. Costs of the sampling at the initiative of business operators will be entirely financed by business operators. Business operator is entitled to payment of compensation, where an adult breeding flock is killed or slaughtered on account of detected presence of the Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium serovars. Compensation for animals killed or slaughtered will be funded from National budget of the Republic of Slovenia up to the level defined in the Rules on the monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus. All other costs (e.g. for destruction or heat treatment of eggs, production losses, costs of cleaning and disinfection, cost of the tests for verification of the efficacy of disinfection, ...) will be covered by business operators.

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
	3777_3327.xls	3777_3327.xls	29 kb
	3777_3328.xls	3777_3328.xls	22 kb
	3777_3329.doc	3777_3329.doc	31 kb
	3777_3330.xls	3777_3330.xls	22 kb
	3777_3331.xls	3777_3331.xls	26 kb
		Total size of attachments :	131 kb



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PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX II - PART A + B

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

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

If encountering difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.19

Instructions to complete the form:

Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

- 1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the submit notification button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
- 4) IMPORTANT: Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.
- 5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.
- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!

Submission Date

Friday, September 19, 2014 16:26:10

Submission Number

1411136765907-3779

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Identification of the programme

Member state: SLOVENIJA

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2015

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the Salmonella spp. control programme is to maintain the maximum percentage of adult laying flocks with the identified Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) to 2 % or less of positive flocks adult laying hens of Gallus gallus.

The National Salmonella spp. Control Programme in Laying-Hen Flocks includes all the adult laying-hen flocks, which are reared for the purpose of production of eggs intended for the placing on the market for public consumption, excluding the laying-hen flocks at holdings producing minor quantities of table eggs and eggs intended for direct sale to final consumers exclusively at the point of production.

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

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

Animal population Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for Salmonella in the following phases of production :

- rearing flocks**
- day-old chicks
 - pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or unit
- laying flocks**
- every 15 weeks during the laying phase

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(c) *Specific requirements*

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures taken in the adult laying-hen flocks in the case of detection of serovars *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium are conducted in compliance with Part D and Part E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and with the Rules on monitoring and control of *Salmonella* in poultry of *Gallus gallus* (UL RS 97/2010).

Products from laying hen flock in which serovars *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium was detected must not be placed on the market as a fresh meat. All products derived from such laying hen flock may be placed on the market for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of *Salmonella*. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

(d) *Specification of the following points :*

(d)1. *General*

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

OCCURRENCE OF SALMONELLOSIS IN HUMANS :

By 2008, *Salmonella* was the most frequent agent of enteritises in humans. Since 2009, *Campylobacter* have been the most frequent agent of bacterial enteritises.

The number of reported *Salmonella* cases in humans increased in Slovenia in the period 1999-2000, reaching the culmination in 2003, where the incidence amounted to 201/100,000 inhabitants. Since 2004, the number of reported salmonellosis cases has been decreasing. Only in 2011, as compared to 2010, the incidence slightly increased, amounting to 19.5/100,000 inhabitants (400 cases). In 2012, the number of reported salmonellosis cases in humans equalled the number reported in 2011.

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Also in 2012, most frequently isolated was *S. Enteritidis*, representing 49 % of all the *Salmonellas* isolated (in 2011, 56%). The share of *S. Typhimurium* and *C. Coel* amounted to 8,2 %, and the shares of other serovars were equal to or less than 3 %.

Final data for 2013 on infectious diseases in humans are not known as yet, as the National Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia (NIPH), which collects data on infectious diseases in humans, has not published the Report on the epidemiological monitoring of communicable diseases of 2013. According to data collected and not finalised, 283 *Salmonella enteritis* cases were reported in 2013 (source: monthly eNBOZ news of 2014, publishing the data on the number of notified communicable diseases per particular months).

In 2011, 5 foodborne outbreaks caused by *Salmonella* were reported in the Republic of Slovenia, and thereof, 4 outbreaks were caused by *Salmonella Enteritidis* and 1 outbreak by *Salmonella Java*. In 2012, *Salmonella* was found as the cause in 4 foodborne outbreaks (*Salmonella* spp – 1x, *Salmonella* group B – 1x and *Salmonella Enteritidis* – 2x).

Considering the data in the eNBOZ news of 2013, including the framework data on the number of outbreaks of communicable diseases reported, there were 69 communicable disease outbreaks reported in 2012. According to the preliminary data collected, in 2 of the 69 outbreaks *Salmonella* was found as the cause of foodborne outbreak (*Salmonella Napoli* – 1x and *Salmonella* group B – 1x).

Number of reported salmonellosis cases in the period 2000 – 2012 are aggregated in Annex 1 (Human cases)

MONITORING IN FOOD:

In 2010, within the national monitoring of zoonoses in the approved establishments, registered establishment and at retail 1902 samples of foodstuffs were taken for testing for the presence of *Salmonella* spp. (1027 samples of foodstuffs of animal origin and 875 samples of foodstuffs of non-animal origin, including the food for special nutritional purposes). From a total number of samples taken, *Salmonella* spp. was identified in 2 samples of fresh broiler meat and 1 sample of tea.

In 2011, 532 foodstuffs of animal origin (meat products, fishery products and raw milk) were sampled for the presence of *Salmonella* in the approved establishments and in retail, 300 samples of foodstuffs of non-animal origin in the registered establishments and in retail (seeds, cut fruit and vegetables, chocolate, cocoa, coffee, and teas, and other RTE foods), and 415 foodstuffs for special nutritional purposes, and foodstuffs taken in public restaurants and canteens. *Salmonella* spp. was detected in one sample of foodstuff of non-animal origin (fresh vegetables).

In 2012, within the official control, 908 food samples were analysed. In foodstuffs of animal origin, *Salmonella* was identified in 1 sample of a meat product, namely, *Salmonella typhimurium* (serovar 1,4, (5),12:i:-), and most frequently, the presence of *Salmonella* was identified in the fresh poultry meat, where *S. Infantis* was identified in 13 samples. In foodstuffs of non-animal origin, the presence of *Salmonella* spp. was identified in 1 pastry (dessert) sample.

MONITORING IN POULTRY:

BREEDING FLOCKS

In the period 2003-2005, *Salmonella* monitoring in breeding flocks confirmed the presence of *Salmonella* serovars, for which the Community target had been set, in a total of 5 adult breeding flocks, in all the five flocks *S. Enteritidis* was identified. *Salmonella* spp. was not detected; neither in adult breeding flocks, nor in rearing breeding flocks in 2006.

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In the period from 2007 by the end of 2010 the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks remaining positive for *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* and *S. Infantis* was below 1 % in all the four years. In the same period, also the percentage of adult breeding flocks remaining positive for *Salmonella* spp. in the adult breeding flocks was below 1 %. In 2011, considering the total number of adult breeding flocks included in the national *Salmonella* control programme, the percentage of adult breeding flocks which may remain positive for targeted serovars, was higher than 1 %.

In 2012 and 2013 maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks remaining positive for *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* and *S. Infantis* was below 1 % again.

LAYING HEN FLOCKS

Within the baseline study conducted in the period 2004 – 2005, the presence of *Salmonella* spp. was detected in 19.4 % of the flocks, and thereof, the presence of *S. Enteritidis* was detected in 9.2 % laying hen flocks. *S. Typhimurium* was not detected in the adult laying hen flocks.

In 2008, *S. Enteritidis* was detected in 8.7 % of the adult laying hen flocks, meaning that the percentage of adult laying hen flocks was by 0.4 % higher than the Community target that the Republic of Slovenia was supposed to achieve in 2008. In the period 2009 – 2013 the Union target were met, as the number of adult laying hen flocks with identified *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium* decreased by more than 10 % in each year or remains less than 2%.

BROILERS

Within the baseline study, 326 broiler flocks were sampled in the Republic of Slovenia. *Salmonella* spp. was identified in 10 flocks (3.1 %), and that, in 9 flocks the *Salmonella Enteritidis* serovar (2.8 %) and in 1 flock the *Salmonella Infantis* serovar (0.3 %). The estimated prevalence of *Salmonella Enteritidis*/*Salmonella Typhimurium* in broiler flocks amounted to 1.6 %, and the prevalence of the remaining *Salmonella* serovars amounted to 0.2 %.

In 2009, there were 3080 broiler flocks in total sampled prior to slaughter. *Salmonella* was identified in 23 flocks, but in no flock the presence of *Salmonella Enteritidis*/*Salmonella Typhimurium* was identified. In 2010, from a total of 2153 broiler flocks submitted to testing, *Salmonella* spp. was identified in 24 broiler flocks, and thereof, in one flock *S. Typhimurium* was identified. In 2011, *Salmonella* was detected in 27 flocks at 19 holdings out of 2,226 broiler flocks tested. The following *Salmonella* serovars were identified: *S. Infantis* (in 22 flocks), *S. Typhimurium* (in 3 flocks) and *S. Coeln* (in 1 flock). In 2012, 2202 broiler flocks were tested prior to slaughter. *Salmonella* was identified in 49 flocks (*S. Infantis* in 48 flocks and *S. Coeln* in 1 flock).

TURKEYS

Within the baseline study, there were in the Republic of Slovenia 131 broiler flocks sampled, and thereof, the presence of *Salmonella* spp. was identified in 29 flocks (22.1 %). Serovar *Salmonella Enteritidis* was identified in 4 flocks, and serovar *Salmonella Typhimurium* in 1 flock. Most frequently identified was the serovar *Salmonella Infantis*, and that, in 11 flocks. The estimated prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. amounted to 21.1 %, and the prevalence of *Salmonella Enteritidis*/*Salmonella Typhimurium* amounted to 4.7 %.

In 2010, within the national control programme prior to slaughter, 112 broiler flocks were subjected to testing, and the presence of *Salmonella* spp. was identified in a single turkey flock (*S. Saintpaul*). In 2011, there were 122 turkey flocks tested prior slaughter. *Salmonella* was identified in 4 turkey flocks (*S. Chartres* was identified in 2 turkey flocks, *S. Stanley* in 1 flock, and *S. Chartres* and *S. Saintpaul* in 1 flock). In 2012, *Salmonella* was detected in 4 turkey flocks out of 129 flocks tested prior slaughter (*S. Chartres* in 1

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flock, S.Ohio in 1 flock, S.Melagridis in 1 flock, S.Chartres and S.Infantis in 1 flock).

Data on the number of poultry flocks included in the Salmonella control programmes and on the number of positive flocks per poultry species are aggregated in the Annex 1.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Competent authority under Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 is the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection (AFSVSPP). AFSVSPP includes: Food, Feed and Medicinal Products Division, Animal Health and Welfare Division, Plant Protection Products Division (PPP), Plant Health and Plant Reproductive Material Division, Animal Identification and Registration and Information Systems Division, International Affairs Division, Internal Audit Office, General Affairs Service, and Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Health Inspection, which includes 10 Regional Offices and 2 Border Inspection Posts.

Within AFSVSPP:

- a) Food, Feed and Veterinary Medicinal Products Division is responsible for the preparation of the national control programmes and amendments thereto, for collecting data on the number of flocks sampled, and on positive flocks within the national control programmes, and for the submission of data to the European Commission (EFSA).
- b) Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Health Inspection (including 10 Regional Offices) is responsible for the implementation of checks at poultry rearing holdings and at hatcheries, for the control of implementation of the national control programme by the business operators, for the implementation of official sampling, and for instituting and controlling the implementation of measures in case of identification of Salmonella spp. Official sampling and control of holdings is conducted by official veterinarians.

Laboratories conducting tests on samples taken by business operators, at least once a month for the preceding month submit the results on investigation of samples by business operators, jointly with the sampling protocol, to the Food, Feed and Medicinal Products Division.

Official laboratories conducting tests on official samples, submit the investigation results on samples to the competent Regional Office, to the official veterinarian, who had conducted the sampling, and at least once a month for the preceding month, to the Food, Feed and Medicinal Products Division.

In case of identification of the serovars Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Virchow or Salmonella Infantis in the breeding flocks, or the serovars Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in laying-hen flocks, broiler flocks or turkey flocks, the laboratories shall submit the investigation results on the day following the completed serotyping, at the latest, by e-mail or by fax to Regional Office that is competent for control of the particular holding, where

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the relevant flock is kept. In case of identification of the remaining Salmonella serovars, the laboratories shall submit the investigation results within three working days from completion of investigation, at the latest.

Based on investigation results of samples taken by business operators and of the official samples submitted by the laboratories, the Food, Feed and Medicinal Products Division shall keep records on the laying hen flocks subjected to sampling, and on laying hen flocks found positive, and on the official samplings that had been carried out.

Annex 2: Organisation of implementation of Salmonella control programme in laying hen flocks

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratories involved in national control programme

I. Investigations of samples taken within the implementation of the national control programme by business operators may be conducted by laboratories which are entered by AFSVSPP into the list of designated laboratories involved in the national Salmonella spp. control programme. The list of approved laboratories kept by AFSVSPP includes 9 laboratories.

List of designated laboratories is accessible via AFSVSPP website:

http://www.uvhvvr.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/zivila/programi_nadzora_salmonel/pravilnik_o_monitoringu_in_nadzoru_salmonel_pri_perutnini_vrste_gallus_gallus/

II. Investigations of official samples are conducted by laboratories which have in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 been designated for the implementation of investigations within the official controls. Investigations of official samples are conducted by three Units of the National Veterinary Institute (NVI - Unit for the Diagnostics of Contagious and Other Diseases, NVI Maribor-Ptuj Unit, and NVI Nova Gorica Unit). In case of official confirmatory sampling, the investigations of official samples are conducted at the National Reference Laboratories.

National Reference Laboratories - NRL - for Salmonella spp. is University of Ljubljana, Veterinary Faculty, National Veterinary Institute. National Reference Laboratories is accredited according to SIST EN ISO/IEC 17025 and has in place the accredited method of isolation of Salmonella spp. (ISO 6579/Amd 1) and strain serotyping (Kauffmann-White-Le Minor Scheme (WHO)).

Laboratories cooperating in the Salmonella Control Programme and carrying out investigations on samples for the presence of Salmonella spp. shall comply with the requirements of Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. The method of analysis used by the laboratories for the detection of presence of Salmonella spp. shall be validated, so as to facilitate the determination of the level of detection, sensitivity and specificity.

Seven laboratories are the Regional Units of the University of Ljubljana, Veterinary Faculty, National

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Veterinary Institute (VF, NVI) and have been accredited according to SIST EN ISO/IEC 17025. All the NVI Regional Units are subjected to inspection on an annual basis by the VF, NVI, within the internal auditing, and audited by the Slovenian Accreditation (SA) within the external auditing procedure for the granting of the accreditation.

Two laboratories are the internal laboratories of the poultry rearing business operators. Both the laboratories have in place and are applying the quality assurance systems SIST EN ISO/IEC 17025. Both business operators are complying with the requirements of the ISO 9001:2000 standard. AFSVSPP conducted the inspection, in cooperation of the NRL representative, of both the laboratories in 2007 2008 and in 2012.

NRL for Salmonella organises the collaborative testing for Salmonella spp., i.e. isolation (detection) and biochemical confirmation, and serotyping up to serological group (not conducted by all the laboratories). All the laboratories involved in the Salmonella control programme regularly participate in the collaborative testing.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Investigation of samples – types of diagnostic methods

All the laboratories conduct the testing of samples in accordance with Commission Regulation 517/2011/EC (point 3 of Annex to Regulation).

Serotyping is always conducted at the National Reference Laboratory.

Method of detection

For tests on samples taken within the National Control Programme, the method according to Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579 "Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. – Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. In animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage" of the International Organization for Standardization is applied.

Serotyping

Certain laboratories conduct also the serotyping up to serological group, serotyping up to serovar is conducted by the NRL only. NRL conducts the serotyping according to the Kauffmann-White-Le Minor Scheme (WHO).

Where the bacteriological investigation is conducted by the NRL, serotyping is conducted on the same day or on the following day, on conclusion of isolation; where the bacteriological investigation is conducted by another laboratory, serotyping is concluded approximately 2-3 days upon conclusion of isolation. According to the national legislation, the laboratories that do not conduct the serotyping, are

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required to submit the isolate to the NRL no later than on the following day upon conclusion of isolation, and the NRL shall begin serotyping no later than on the following day upon acceptance of the isolate.

The Salmonella test results submitted by the laboratory to the relevant business operator and/or Competent Authority, always include the serovar that had been identified.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

I. OFFICIAL CONTROL OF ANIMAL FEED

Official control of animal feed in the Republic of Slovenia is conducted by the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food Safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection (AFSVSPP) and by the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry and Food (IRSAFF). Feed control is conducted on the basis of the Animal Feed Control and Monitoring Programme, which is prepared jointly by AFSVSPP and IRSAFF.

The Programme includes the inspection and control of feed business operators (FBOs), as well as a feed sampling programme. Based the Programme, the official veterinarian conduct sampling in the approved and registered establishments. Official samples of animal feed are taken at animal feed producers, importers and intermediaries, and at agricultural holdings.

Rules on feed safety criteria (UL RS 58/2011) are laying down the national microbiological criteria for Salmonella in animal feed.

Feed business operators carrying out the activity of feed production are obliged to ensure, based on the annual plans of internal controls, the compliance of raw materials and products with the microbiological criteria for animal feed. Where a feed business operator at implementation of internal controls establishes that the feed does not comply with the microbiological criteria, he shall immediately notify thereof the competent AFSVSPP Regional Office, and take action in accordance with Article 20 of Regulation 178/2002/EC.

A total of 95 feed samples were taken in 2011 for Salmonella testing. Salmonella spp. was not isolated from any of the official feed samples taken. In 2012, 77 feed samples were tested for the presence of Salmonella. Salmonella was identified in 3 samples: in compound feed for milking cows (S.Tennessee), in compound feed for fattening pigs (S.Tennessee), and in raw dog food (S.Infantis).

II. OFFICIAL SAMPLING OF LAYING-HEN FLOCKS

Official sampling of laying-hen flocks is conducted by official veterinarians in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011.

II.1. Official sampling of the adult laying-hen flocks

Official sampling is conducted in the following cases:

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- a) routine sampling in at least one flock annually at holdings keeping at least 1000 hens.
- b) at the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks, in laying-hen flocks in houses, where Salmonella had been detected in the preceding flock,
- c) in every case of suspected infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium as a result of epidemiological investigation of a food-borne disease outbreak,
- d) in all the other laying-hen flocks at the holding if the presence of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium has been established in one laying-hen flock at the holding,
- e) in all the other cases, where the official veterinarian deems that to be appropriate.

Official sampling may substitute the sampling conducted by business operator.

From 2013, also approximately 30-40 % of holdings with less than 1000 laying hens have been included every year in the official routine sampling, so that within the three-year period also all the holdings included in SNCP with less than 1000 laying hens will have been officially sampled.

Official sampling referred to in point 2.1.(a), (b), (d) and (e) of Annex to Regulation 517/2011/EC shall be conducted by the method as laid down in point 2.2.2. of the same Annex. Sampling as referred to in point 2.1.(c) shall be conducted by the method as laid down in point 4(b) of Part D to Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

During the official routine sampling of the adult laying hen flocks referred to in point 2.1 (a) of Annex to Regulation 517/2011/EC, for the laboratory investigation two samples are pooled into a single pooled sample, and the investigation of the additional sample is conducted separately.

During the official sampling as referred to in point 2.1 (b), (d) and (e) of Annex to Regulation 517/2011/EC, and in point 4(b) of Part D to Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, the investigation of samples shall be conducted separately for every individual sample.

In case of official sampling of the adult laying hen flocks referred to in point 2.1.(b), (c), (d) and (e), for the detection of presence of antimicrobials also a random sample shall be taken of at least five hens in every house, where the hens had been kept, or at least 12 eggs.

If the presence of S.Enteritidis and/or S.Typhimurium is identified in samples taken during the official sampling conducted according to point 2.1.(a) through (e) of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011, the confirmatory official sampling shall not be conducted, as the flock is immediately subjected to measures according to points 1 through 3 of Part D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

In order to exclude false-positive initial results if S.Enteritidis and/or S.Typhimurium is detected, official veterinarian shall carry out official sampling, using the sampling protocol defined in point 4(b) of Part D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Official sampling in order to exclude false-positive initial results is carried out only if S.Enteritidis and/or S.Typhimurium are detected in samples taken by FBO.

In the case of official sampling in order to exclude false-positive initial results obtained by the business operator, 5 faeces samples or 5 boot swab samples shall be taken (depending on the rearing system), and 2 dust samples. If there is not enough dust available, another 2 faeces or boot swab samples shall be taken instead. Sampling shall be conducted in accordance with the rules on sampling referred to in technical specifications for the implementation of the baseline study of laying hen flocks. Each sample shall be analysed separately (7 analyses).

Before the official veterinarian conducts official sampling, the business operator may require that instead of faeces/boot swab and dust samples the official veterinarian should take:

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- 300 animals for bacteriological investigation of the caecum and oviducts, or
 - 4000 eggs to be aggregated for investigation into pooled samples of 40 egg each.
- Where animal or egg sampling is conducted at the FBO's request, the investigation costs shall be covered by the FBO.

Sample investigation shall always be conducted by the NRL for Salmonella.

In addition, samples to verify the absence of use of antimicrobials, which could potentially affect the sample analysis results, shall be taken by the official veterinarian. For the detection of presence of antimicrobials a random sample of at least five hens per house or at least 12 eggs shall be taken.

In case of identification of presence of SE/ST, the official sampling shall not be repeated in any case, the flock shall immediately be deemed positive, and measures referred to in points 1 through 3 of Part D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply.

II.2. Official sampling of rearing laying-hen flocks

Official sampling of rearing laying-hens shall be conducted in compliance with the Rules on monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of *Gallus gallus*, in cases, where in one or several faeces samples taken by the business operator, *S. Enteritidis*/*S. Typhimurium* has been isolated.

Sampling shall be conducted in the following way:

- in case of the free-range or barn (extensive indoor) rearing of animals, two pairs of boot swabs,
- in case of flocks kept in cages, two faeces samples of 150 g each,

Investigation shall be conducted separately for each sample.

Official control of implementation of monitoring and control of Salmonella on the farms is conducted by official veterinarians (please see point 2.4.)

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION OF LAYING HENS

Holdings rearing laying hens are distributed throughout the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

Certain holdings rearing the adult laying hens are organisationally linked to the particular agricultural cooperatives that are organising the rearing, or the holdings are the subcontractors of major business

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operators. Other registered holdings rearing laying hens are operating fully autonomously. In beginning of 2012, the number of holdings decreased on account of non-compliance with the animal welfare requirements by the business operators, and thus, the registration was withdrawn from such operators. During 2012 and 2013, the number of holdings increased again, as the individual holdings succeeded in complying with the animal welfare requirements.

In January 2014 we had in the Republic of Slovenia 96 holdings rearing the adult laying hens with a total of 123 registered houses. Rearing flocks were reared at 42 holdings with 63 houses.

Annex 3: Number of holdings and houses keeping adult laying hen flocks per capacity and per AFSVSPP Regional Offices, January 2014

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

Business operators carrying out the activity of feed production and/or storage and/or placing on the market and/or transport and/or import, shall be approved or registered with the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food Safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection (AFSVSPP) (depending on the type of activity).

On 10.1.2014, the registers of AFSVSPP included 135 approved and/or registered feed producers, and 50639 agricultural holdings¹ carrying out the activity of feed production.

Annex 4B: Number of approved and registered feed producers

Annex 4C: Feed production in R Slovenia in 2012

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

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Business operators carrying out primary production shall comply with the general hygiene provisions as

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laid down in Part A of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs.

Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia prepared the "Guidelines on Good Practice in Primary Production of Food and Feed", intended for farmers as guides in primary production of food and feed in compliance with national and EU legislation.

Guidelines are accessible via MAE website.

Business operators may use also the EU guidelines on good hygiene practice in laying hen flocks.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Slovenian Feed Manufacturers' Association adopted the FEFAC guidelines (FEFAC = The European Feed Manufacturers' Federation)

The former Directorate for Food Safety within the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment of the Republic of Slovenia had prepared and published on their website the "Guidelines on the Use of Feed Additives".

Certain business operators – mostly major ones – have in place their own instructions for the prevention of introduction of infection with Salmonella through other animals, animal feed, water, and staff. Business operators may use also the EU guidelines on good hygiene practice in laying hen flocks.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

There are no national guidelines in place on hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.

Certain business operators – mostly major ones – have in place their own instructions, which in part or fully cover the field of hygiene and transport of animals to and from farm.

Business operators may use also the EU guidelines on good hygiene practice in laying hen flocks.

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(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official control of implementation of monitoring and control of Salmonella spp.

Official routine control at holdings, which comprises the review of the monitoring and control plan for Salmonella; control of implementation of monitoring by the business operators, and control of records to be kept by business operator, is conducted by official veterinarians. Frequency of official checks at holdings rearing laying hens is defined by the relevant Regional Office, taking into account the criteria for risk assessment, which are defined by the Food, Feed and Medicinal Products Division and constitute an Annex to AFSVSPP Work Plan. Additionally, control is conducted also at all holdings where in the past year the presence of *S. Enteritidis* / *S. Typhimurium* had been identified. At laying hen holdings which are newly registered in a current year, and for which the data required for risk assessment preparation are as yet not available, the first official control is conducted 6 months after registration.

At inspection of holdings keeping laying hen flocks, the official veterinarians use checklists, which are accessible via AFSVSPP internal portal.

Checklist for holdings keeping laying hen flocks includes, in addition to verification of implementation of Salmonella monitoring, the verification of biosecurity conditions at the holding, including the conditions as laid down in Part A of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 (general provisions on hygiene for primary production) and conditions as laid down in Chapter I of Section X of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 (specific hygiene requirements for eggs).

Other official controls at holdings

Official veterinarians conduct controls at holdings also for the verification of compliance with the animal welfare legislation, animal health protection, use and traceability of veterinary medicinal products, and feed law.

Other checks at holdings

In addition to the above checks at holdings, which are conducted by official veterinarians, the Veterinary Compliance Criteria Act (UL RS 136/06) is laying down also the regular veterinary checks to be conducted by veterinarians of veterinary organisations with concession on the holdings rearing domestic bi-ungulates, Equidae, poultry, lagomorphs, and farmed game, which are intended for circulation and trade or food production. Based on certain criteria, AFSVSPP prepares for every particular year a selection of holdings, where the above inspections are to be conducted.

The following shall be verified during such checks: categories and number of animals kept at the holding, logbook of veterinary treatments, register of animals kept at the holding and the prescribed identification of animals (identification requirements do not apply to poultry), compliance with the requirements for the protection of animals kept for farming purposes, and the state of health of the animals kept at the holding.

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(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Business operators producing table eggs are entered in the register of establishments involved in primary food production, which is kept by AFSVSPP.

Procedure of registration of establishments involved in primary food production is laid down in the Rules on the establishments carrying out activities involving food of animal origin (UL RS 51/06 and 66/07). In accordance with these Rules (establishments) holdings producing table eggs shall be registered.

Registration shall not be required for those establishments producing table eggs only that supply minor quantities of table eggs directly to final consumers at the place of production.

A minor quantity of eggs intended for delivery directly to end consumers shall be considered if the business operator rears less than 350 laying hens.

Establishments producing table eggs, which shall be registered, need to comply with the requirements for primary production as laid down in Regulation 852/2004/EC on the hygiene of foodstuffs.

In addition, all business operators with 350 or more laying hens have registered houses in accordance with the Rules on the protection of animals kept for farming purposes (UL RS 51/2010 and 70/2010) and are entered in the register of laying hen rearing establishments, which is kept by AFSVSPP as well.

Registration of laying hen rearing houses is required also for holdings with less than 350 laying hens, where so required for the identification of eggs in compliance with Regulation 1234/2007/EC and Regulation 589/2008/EC. Within the procedure of registration of laying hen rearing establishments, the houses are given the registration number or the co-called producer code that is used for the identification of eggs.

Register of laying hen rearing establishments with registered houses is accessible at AFSVSPP website

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

Business operators shall keep records on the flocks kept at the holding, which shall include at least the following data:

- poultry species kept (breeding flock, laying-hen flock, broiler flock);

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- designation or identification of the flock;
- identification of the house or facility/premises where the flock is kept;
- date of first housing of the flock and the age of animals at first housing and at culling;
- number of animals at housing and at culling;
- data on the business operator, from whom the animals have been brought to the holding, and the data of the business operator, to whom the animals are dispatched from the holding.

For every particular poultry flock, the business operator shall keep records of sampling for Salmonella. Records shall include at least the following data:

- date of sampling;
- identification of the flock, from which the samples have been taken;
- type of sample;
- age of flock at sampling;
- investigation results.

Business operators shall keep also:

- records required in Annex I, Part A to Regulation 853/2004/EC on the hygiene of foodstuffs, and
- register (logbook) of veterinary treatments, which is kept at the holding and in which the data on animal treatments and therapies by the veterinarian, and on any instructions by the veterinarian are recorded.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

- IntraTrade certificate:

After notification of a consignment of live poultry to another Member State, the official veterinarian shall check at the holding whether live poultry complies with the requirements of Directive 2009/158/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs. In case of compliance with the required conditions, the official veterinarian shall issue the IntraTrade certificate, and enter the trading into the TRACES web application.

- Veterinary health certificate for exports into third countries:

After notification of a consignment of live poultry to a third country, the official veterinarian shall check at the holding whether live poultry complies with the requirements for export to the third country of destination, and in case of compliance with the required conditions, the official veterinarian shall issue the veterinary health certificate.

- Veterinary health certificate for imports from third countries:

In case of imports of live poultry from third countries, the official veterinarian in the place of destination shall be notified of the consignment through the TRACES System. He/she shall be notified by the Border

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Inspection Post (BIP) of entry of the consignment. At the place of unloading of the consignment of live poultry, the official veterinarian may conduct the additional checks on the consignment if suspecting any non-compliances.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

For the time being, there are no other legislative requirements.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From

2 015

To

2 015

1.1 Contact

Name : MAJA BAJT

Phone : 00386 01 300 13 51

Fax. : 00386 01 300 13 56

Email : maja.bajt@gov.si

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Till 2008, Salmonella monitoring and control programme in laying hen flocks was carried out in compliance with national legislation in the Republic of Slovenia.
In accordance with the national legislation the monitoring of Salmonella spp. in laying hen flocks in the Republic of Slovenia had already prior to the commencement of implementation of the National Control Programme been conducted at holdings every 15 weeks. Thus, in case of detection of S.Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium, measures required in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 are implemented. Official routine sampling had prior to the implementation of the National Control Programme not been conducted. By the end of 2007, in case of identification of the Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium serovars in the laying hen flocks there was allowed the treatment under the required conditions.

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Since January 2008, the national Salmonella control programme in laying hen flocks has been conducted in the Republic of Slovenia in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 (since 2011 in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011) and Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, taking into account the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006, which is prohibiting the use of antimicrobials as a method of control of Salmonella spp. in laying hen flocks.

Results on the prevalence of Salmonella spp. in laying hen flocks

Within the baseline study conducted in the period 2004 – 2005, the presence of Salmonella spp. was detected in 19.4 % of the flocks, and thereof, the presence of S. Enteritidis was detected in 9.2 % laying hen flocks. S. Typhimurium was not detected in the adult laying hen flocks.

In the period 2005 – 2007, S. Enteritidis was detected in a total of 16 flocks during Salmonella spp. monitoring in laying hen flocks. Percentage of positive flocks was highest in 2005, where the presence of S. Enteritidis was detected in 5.6 % of adult laying hen flocks. In 2006, S. Enteritidis was detected in 1 adult laying hen flock (0.60 % prevalence), and in 2007, in 9 flocks (3.65 % prevalence). In the period 2005 – 2007, S. Typhimurium was not detected in the adult laying hen flocks.

In 2008, 99 rearing and 172 adult laying hen flocks were included in the national Salmonella control programme in laying hen flocks. Salmonella was detected in 18 adult laying hen flocks (10.5 %). S. Enteritidis was confirmed in 15 adult laying hen flocks (8.7 %).

In 2009, 209 adult laying hen flocks and 129 rearing laying hen flocks were sampled. Salmonella was confirmed in 19 adult laying hen flocks, where S. Enteritidis was detected in 7 flocks. S. Typhimurium was not detected in the adult laying hen flocks. In rearing flocks, Salmonella was confirmed in 8 flocks; however, the S. Enteritidis/S. Typhimurium serovar was not detected in any of the flocks.

There were 202 adult laying hen flocks, and 153 rearing laying hen flocks included in the Salmonella control programme of 2010. In adult laying hen flocks, S. Tennessee was identified in 4 flocks, and S. Montevideo in 2 flocks, and S. Infantis, S. Chartres and S. Enteritidis in a single flock each. Salmonella Enteritidis/Salmonella Typhimurium was not detected in rearing flocks.

The declining trend of infections with Salmonella Enteritidis/Salmonella Typhimurium in laying hen flocks continued also in 2010, as S. Enteritidis was identified in a single adult laying hen flock.

In 2011, 185 adult laying-hen flocks and 140 rearing laying-hen flocks were sampled. Salmonella was detected in a single rearing laying-hen flock (S. Saintpaul) and in a single adult laying-hen flock (S. Ohio).

There were 161 adult laying hen flocks, and 134 rearing laying hen flocks included in the Salmonella Control Programme of 2012. S. Enteritidis and S. Senftenberg was detected in 1 adult laying hen flock each. S. Enteritidis was identified in a smaller holding with organic laying hen rearing system. In rearing flocks, Salmonella spp. was detected in 2 flocks, and S. Coeln and S. Lille in 1 rearing flock each. S. Typhimurium serovar was not detected in any of the flocks. In 2012, the percentage of adult laying hen flocks with identified S. Enteritidis/S. Typhimurium was 0.62 %.

In 2013, 182 adult laying hen flocks and 131 rearing laying hen flocks were included in the Salmonella control programme. Salmonella spp. was identified in 7 adult laying hen flocks, and thereof, in two (2) flocks S. Enteritidis, in 2 flocks S. Ohio and S. Agona, and S. Coeln and Salmonella group O7 in a single flock. In the breeding laying hen flocks, Salmonella was identified in a single flock (S. Coeln). In 2013,

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Salmonella spp. was identified in 3.8 % of the adult laying hen flocks, and thereof, the percentage of flocks in which S.Enteritidis/S.Typhimurium were identified, amounted to 1.1 %.

As compared to 2008, where the Republic of Slovenia did not fully achieve the EU targets, the Union target were met in the period 2009 – 2013, as the number of adult laying hen flocks with identified Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium decreased by more than 10 % in each year (2009 and 2010) or maximum percentage of positive flocks of adult laying hens was equal to 2 % or less (2011-2013).

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

I. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROGRAMME

The objective of the Salmonella spp. control programme is to maintain the maximum percentage of adult laying flocks with the identified Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) to 2 % or less of positive flocks adult laying hens of Gallus gallus.

The National Salmonella spp. Control Programme in Laying-Hen Flocks includes all the adult laying-hen flocks, which are reared for the purpose of production of eggs intended for the placing on the market for public consumption, excluding the laying-hen flocks at holdings producing minor quantities of table eggs and eggs intended for direct sale to final consumers exclusively at the point of production.

II. CASE DEFINITION

1. Positive flock for the purposes of monitoring and control:

- in case of rearing laying hens, a flock is positive, where the S.Enteritidis or S.Typhimurium serovars have been identified during the confirmatory official sampling;
- in case of adult laying hens, a flock is positive, where the presence of the Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes (other than vaccine strains) has been detected in one or more samples taken in the flock, even if the relevant Salmonella serotype is only detected in the dust sample or dust swab.

The adult laying hen flock is not considered positive if S.Enteritidis and/or S.Typhimurium is detected in samples taken by business operators, and initial results has not been confirmed by official sampling, using the sampling protocol defined in point 4 of Part D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

2. A suspect flock is:

- a laying hen flock, where Salmonella spp. has been isolated from one or several samples during the implementation of the monitoring and control plan carried out by the business operator.

Since the detection of Salmonellae in samples taken by business operators, and until the results of official sampling are obtained, the flock is considered as suspect flock and the protective measures as set out in first, second and third paragraph of point 1.6./I of part I(A) shall apply to the flock.

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For the purposes of verification of compliance with the EU target, as a positive flock shall be reported also a flock in which the presence of *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* has not been detected, but in which the presence of antimicrobials or bacterial growth retardant effects have been detected.

III. SAMPLING

Monitoring in laying hen flocks is conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation (EU) No 517/2011, requirements laid down in Part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and of the Rules on the monitoring and control of *Salmonella* in poultry of *Gallus gallus* (UL RS 97/2010).

A) SAMPLING AT THE INITIATIVE OF BUSINESS OPERATORS

Sampling in the rearing flocks of laying hens is conducted:

- when the chicks are one day old (day-old chicks),
- two weeks prior to the onset of the laying phase of the pullets.

In case of the day-old chicks, for every consignment of animals arriving to the holding in the same means of transport and from the same hatchery, at least one pooled sample shall be taken of the internal linings of transport boxes in which the animals have arrived to the holding, or bodies of animals whose death has been ascertained on arrival; one pooled sample of internal linings of transport boxes shall be composed so as to take at random per ever 500 day-old chicks 1 visibly soiled lining, but not more than 10 linings.

Two weeks prior the onset of the laying phase or prior to transfer into the unit for adult laying hens, faeces samples or samples of boot swabs shall be taken by the method referred to in point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation 517/2011/EC. For the investigation, the samples may be pooled into a single pooled sample.

B) Sampling in the adult laying hen flocks

Adult laying hen flocks shall be sampled at the holding by the method as laid down in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011.

First sampling of adult laying hen flocks shall be conducted at the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks, and thereafter, the sampling shall be conducted at least every 15 weeks. Sampling shall be conducted by the method defined in point 2.2. of Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011.

OFFICIAL SAMPLING

Official sampling is conducted by official veterinarians, as set out in 1.5 (II).

IV. STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF SAMPLES

Samples taken by business operator or official samples shall, where possible, be delivered to laboratory within 24 hours after sampling. If samples are not delivered to the laboratory within 24 hours after sampling, they shall be kept refrigerated. Samples may be transported at the ambient temperature if not exposed to excessive heat (above 25 °C) or sunlight. In laboratories, samples shall be kept refrigerated pending the investigation, which shall commence within 48 hours of acceptance, and within 96 hours of sampling.

Investigations of samples taken by business operators may be conducted by laboratories only, which are entered by AFSVSPP on the list of designated laboratories. Investigations of official samples are conducted by official laboratories (Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004).

V. MEASURES IN CASE OF POSITIVE RESULTS

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In case of a positive result in a laying hen flock, measures shall be carried out that are laid down in:

- 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
 - Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain Salmonella serotypes in laying hens of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010
 - Rules on the monitoring and control of Salmonella spp. in poultry of Gallus gallus (UL RS 97/10).
- Measures taken in case of identification of Salmonella spp. in laying hen flocks are detailed in point 4. and 4.4.4

VI. USE OF VACCINES AND ANTIMICROBIALS

Use of antimicrobials and vaccines is authorised in accordance with 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.

Please see also point 4. and point 4.4.7

VII. REPORTING

Results of sampling performed and investigation results within the National Sampling Programme are reported in compliance with point 4 of Annex to Regulation 517/2011/EC.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

MEASURES IN CASE OF DETECTION OF SALMONELLA spp.

In case of a positive result in a laying hen flock, measures shall be carried out that are laid down in:

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

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- Rules on the monitoring and control of Salmonella spp. in poultry of Gallus gallus (UL RS 97/10).

I. Measures in case S. Enteritidis and/or Salmonella Typhimurium is detected in samples taken by business operator (SUSPECT FLOCK)

Where S. Enteritidis and/or Salmonella Typhimurium is detected in samples taken by business operator, official sampling in order to exclude false-positive initial results shall be carried out, using the sampling protocol defined in point 4(b) of Part D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. Detail official sampling procedure is described in point 1.5(d) Annex II, Part A.

Pending the results of official sampling as described above the competent AFSVSPP Regional Office shall require the following measures to be implemented:

1. ban on animal movements from the positive flock, unless for slaughter or destruction of the flock

- In case that a flock is slaughtered meat obtained from the positive flock is heat treated or treated with another procedure ensuring the destruction of Salmonella, or that the meat is disposed in accordance with Regulation (ES) 1069/2009 (see also point 4.4.4)

- In case of destruction of a flock killing and destruction are conducted in compliance with the regulations governing animal welfare in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

2) eggs must not be placed on the market for direct human consumption as table eggs. However eggs may be placed on the market under conditions referred to the second paragraph of Part D of Annex II to Regulation 2160/2003/EC

3) at the holding, epizootiological investigation shall be conducted and feed samples taken for testing for the presence of Salmonellae, where applicable for establishing the source of infection.

If S. Enteritidis and/or S. Typhimurium is detected in official samples taken by official veterinarian, the official sampling shall not be repeated in any case. The flock shall immediately be deemed positive, and measures referred to in points 1 through 3 of Part D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply. Measures for positive flock are detailed in point 4.4.4.

II. Measures in case S. Enteritidis and/or Salmonella Typhimurium is detected in samples taken during official control (POSITIVE FLOCK)

Where S. Enteritidis and/or S. Typhimurium is identified in the official samples taken during the official sampling conducted according to point 2.1.(a) through (e) of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 or official sampling conducted according to point 4(b) of Part D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, the flock is immediately deemed POSITIVE and the sampling in order to exclude false-positive initial results shall not be conducted.

Measures for positive flock are detailed in point 4.4.4.

II. USE OF ANTIMICROBIALS AND VACCINES

Use of antimicrobials and vaccines in laying hen flocks is authorised in accordance with 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. Antimicrobials are not used as a specific Salmonella control method in poultry;

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Vaccination programme referred to in Article 3(3) is not applied in the Republic of Slovenia as the prevalence of S.Enteritidis/S.Typhimurium in laying hen flocks is below 10 %. As vaccination against Salmonella is not prohibited under national legislation, business operators may decide for voluntary vaccination, where all the costs linked to vaccination are fully against animal owners' accounts. On approximately 70 % of the holdings, flocks are vaccinated against Salmonella. Live vaccine only is used in the vaccination of laying hen flocks, which is conducted during the rearing phase (rearing flocks). In most laying hen flocks, vaccination is carried out against S.Enteritidis, only.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme : 2015 - 2015

Measures

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

Other, please specify

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection

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(AFSVSPP)

AFSVSPP was organised by incorporating several bodies within Ministry of Agriculture and of the Environment (MAE), including the Veterinary Administration, Phytosanitary Administration, the Directorate for Food Safety, and a part of the Agricultural Inspectorate within a single institution that began operating as from 1.1.2013.

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, AFSVSPP is the competent authority for official control of verification of compliance with the applicable legislation in the field of:

- Animal health and welfare,
- Safety and quality of foodstuffs of animal and plant origin,
- Animal feed,
- Plant health,
- Plant protection products,
- Plant reproductive material and animal feed.

AFSVSPP is the Competent Authority in accordance with Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, and responsible for:

- preparation of national control programmes and of amendments thereto in compliance with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003,
- implementation of official controls at business operators, including the official sampling within the national control programmes,
- collection of data for the valuation of results, and for the annual submission of such data to the European Commission.

Within the scope of AFSVSPP there operate:

- Food, Feed and Medicinal Products Division
- Animal Health and Welfare Division
- Plant Protection Products Division (PPP)
- Plant Health and Plant Reproductive Material Division
- Animal Identification and Registration and Information Systems Division
- International Affairs Division
- Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Health Inspection, including 10 Regional Offices and 2 Border Inspection Posts
- Internal Audit Office
- General Affairs Service

a) The Food, Feed and Medicinal Products Division is responsible for the preparation of the national control programmes and amendments thereto, for collecting data on the number of flocks sampled, and on positive flocks within the national control programmes, and for the submission of data to the European Commission (EFSA).

b) Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Health Inspection (10 Regional Offices) is responsible for the implementation of checks at poultry rearing holdings and at hatcheries, for the control of implementation of the national control programme by the business operators, for the implementation of official sampling, and for instituting and controlling the implementation of measures in case of identification of *Salmonella* spp. Official sampling is conducted by official veterinarians.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Programme is conducted in the territory of entire Republic of Slovenia, as the laying hen rearing holdings are distributed throughout the territory of Slovenia. In January 2014, there were in the Republic of Slovenia 96 holdings rearing the adult laying hens, with 123 registered houses. Pullet rearing is carried out at 43 holdings with 63 houses.

The number of holdings rearing the adult laying hens per particular Regional Offices is presented in Annex 1.

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

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

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with Article 4 of the Rules on the establishments carrying out activities involving food of animal origin (UL RS 51/06 and 66/07), the registration shall be mandatory for the establishments involved in primary food production. The Register of primary food production establishments is kept by AFSVSPP.

Registration shall not be mandatory for establishments only, which are producing table eggs and where minor quantities of table eggs are delivered directly to end consumers at the place of production. In addition, all holdings keeping 350 or more laying hens shall have houses registered in accordance with the Rules on the protection of animals kept for farming purposes (UL RS 51/2010 and 70/2010).

Holdings rearing laying hens, which trade in poultry on the territory of the EU, shall be registered with AFSVSPP and entered in the List of approved establishments by the European Commission, in accordance with Directive 2009/158/EC.

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Please see also point 2.5.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable for poultry.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

I) Obligations of business operators

The Rules on monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus gallus (UL RS 97/2010) are laying down in Article 7:

- that in case of detection of presence of the Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium serovars in laying hen flocks, the business operator shall notify, either by phone, fax or e-mail, the relevant AFSVSPP Regional Office, no later than within two working days of acceptance of the laboratory report;

II) Obligations of laboratories conducting the testing within the national control programmes

The Rules on monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus gallus (UL RS 97/2010) are laying down in Article 13:

- that the laboratory conducting the testing of samples of business operators, or the designated laboratory conducting the testing of the official samples shall, on having identified the presence of the Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium serovars in the laying hen flocks, submit a report on the investigation results no later than on the following working day from conclusion of serotyping, either by e-mail or by fax notify the relevant AFSVSPP Regional Office, which is competent for control of the holding of the affected flock.

- that in case of identification of serovars other than those referred to in the preceding paragraph, the laboratory conducting the testing of samples of business operators, or the designated laboratory, shall submit a report on the investigation results no later than within three working days from conclusion of serotyping, to the relevant AFSVSPP Regional Office, which is competent for control of the holding of the affected flock.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case of a positive result in a laying hen flock, measures shall be carried out that are laid down in:

- 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
- Regulation (EC) No 517/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain Salmonella serotypes in laying hens of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010
- Rules on the monitoring and control of Salmonella spp. in poultry of Gallus gallus (UL RS 97/10).

I. Measures in case Salmonella Enteritidis or/and Salmonella Typhimurium is detected (POSITIVE)

Where Salmonella Enteritidis and/or Salmonella Typhimurium is detected in the official samples measures laid down in Annex II, Part D, to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall be carried out:

1) ban on animal movements from the positive flock, unless for slaughter or destruction of the flock. At slaughter or destruction of a flock, business operator shall carry out the following measures:

(i) In case that a flock positive for S.Enteritidis or S.Typhimurium is slaughtered, the business operator keeping breeding flocks shall:

- notify the AFSVSPP Regional Office of the slaughter date, and name and address of the slaughterhouse, where the positive flock is to be subjected to slaughter, specifying that a Salmonella-positive flock is to be slaughtered;

- indicate in the Food Chain Information (FCI) for the animals intended for slaughter that the Salmonella testing has identified the presence of S.Enteritidis or S.Typhimurium serovar;

(ii) Food business operator of the slaughter activity shall notify the official veterinarian of the positive flock slaughter at least one working day in advance of the slaughter date, and provide that:

- slaughter of the positive flock is conducted as the last batch in the slaughter process of the relevant production day, in such a way that the possibility of spread of Salmonella is decreased to the minimum possible degree;

- meat obtained from the positive flock is heat treated or treated with another procedure ensuring the destruction of Salmonella, or that the meat is disposed in accordance with Regulation (ES) 1069/2009.

(iii) At killing or destruction of the flock, the business operator shall ensure that the killing and destruction are conducted in compliance with the regulations governing animal welfare in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

2) eggs must not be placed on the market for direct human consumption as table eggs. However eggs may be placed on the market under conditions referred to the second paragraph of Part D of Annex II to

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Regulation 2160/2003/EC

3) at the holding, epizootiological investigation shall be conducted and feed samples taken for testing for the presence of Salmonellae, where applicable for establishing the source of infection.

5) In case that Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium is detected in a single laying flock at the holding, official sampling is carried out in all the other laying hen flocks at the holding.

6) upon removal or dispatch of the flock in which Salmonella spp. has been identified, the manure and/or bedding shall be removed in accordance with regulations governing the handling of animal by-products and thorough cleaning and disinfection must be carried out; before restocking, the bacteriological control shall be carried out as to the effectiveness of cleaning and disinfection, with negative results.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Rules on monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus gallus (UL RS 97/2010) are laying down in Article 19 the laying hen flocks which are included into the national control programme.

Business operator shall for the Salmonella sampling purposes carry out in:

- all the adult laying hen flocks, except in flocks the eggs whereof are used for the holding's own domestic consumption, in the flocks with 50 or less laying hens if the eggs are sold on the market directly to end consumers, and in flocks producing lesser quantities of eggs intended for sale directly to end consumers at the place of production, in accordance with the regulation governing the establishments carrying out activities involving food of animal origin;
- all rearing flocks of laying hens, except in flocks with less than 350 hens, where the hens are intended exclusively for sale to keepers of animals for the production of eggs for their own domestic consumption.

Rules on the establishments carrying out activities involving food of animal origin (UL RS 51/06, 66/07) are laying down that a minor quantity of table eggs is the quantity produced by 350 or less laying hens.

A "flock" means all the poultry of the same health status that is kept at the same location or in the same enclosure and which constitutes a single epidemiological unit. In case of poultry in enclosed premises, this includes all the birds which are sharing the same air space.

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

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

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(max. 32000 chars):

The Rules on monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus gallus (UL RS 97/2010) are laying down in Article 8 that:

- movements of poultry and hatching eggs shall be banned if the animals or hatching eggs originate from suspect flocks, positive flocks or flocks of unknown health status, except in cases where the movements are authorised in accordance with the national or EU legislation.
- eggs may be placed on the market under the conditions referred to in the first and second paragraphs of Part D of Annex II to Regulation 2160/2003/EC.
- at slaughter of poultry in which the presence of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium has been identified, the official veterinarian shall conduct the ante mortem inspection at the holding and, in addition to the veterinary certificate for live animals, fill in a special Annex to the veterinary certificate.

In case of positive laying hen flocks, the safeguard measures are set out in point 4.4.4.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

I. SAMPLING

A. Sampling by business operator

Sampling in laying hen flocks is conducted in accordance with the Rules on monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus gallus, Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011/EC, and in accordance with the requirements laid down in Part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Sampling on the initiative of business operators is set also in point 3.

B. Official sampling

Official sampling in the laying hen flocks is conducted in cases laid down in point 2.1.(a-e) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011. Samples shall be taken by the sampling method as laid down in point 2.2.2 of Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011.

Official sampling in order to exclude the false positive initial results of samples taken by business operator shall be conducted by the method as laid down in point 4(b)(i-iii) of Part D of Annex II to Regulation 2160/2003.

Official sampling in the laying hen flocks is set out also in point 1.5. (II).

II. USE OF ANTIMICROBIALS AND VACCINES

Use of antimicrobials and vaccines in laying hen flocks is authorised in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 and Rules on monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus

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gallus: :

- Antimicrobials are not used as a specific Salmonella control method in poultry;
- Used may be those antimicrobials and vaccines only, which have a marketing authorisation in the Republic of Slovenia;
- Use of antimicrobials shall be based wherever possible on the results of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.
- Live salmonella vaccines may be used only if the manufacturer provides an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains;
- Live salmonella vaccines may be used in laying hens during production if the safety of the use has been demonstrated and they are authorised for such purpose in accordance with Directive 2001/82/EC;

Vaccination programme referred to in Article 3(3) is not applied in the Republic of Slovenia as the prevalence of *S. Enteritidis*/*S. Typhimurium* in laying hen flocks is below 10 %. As vaccination against Salmonella is not prohibited under national legislation, business operators may decide for voluntary vaccination, where all the costs linked to vaccination are fully against animal owners' accounts. Central database on the use of vaccines has not been set up to date in the Republic of Slovenia. Under national legislation, wholesalers in medicinal products are bound to submit annual reports to VARS on the quantities of medicinal products sold in the Republic of Slovenia, which includes also vaccines. Veterinary clinics are bound to keep records on the use of medicinal products, including vaccines.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Within the national Salmonella control programme in laying hen flocks, the financial assistance to business operators, who are rearing the laying hen flocks, has been envisaged. In case of identified presence of the Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium serovars in the adult laying hen flocks, the business operator is paid a compensation for the animals killed or slaughtered, in accordance with the regulation governing the compensations in the veterinary sector.

In the Republic of Slovenia, business operators are not entitled to compensation for eggs destroyed or eggs submitted to heat treatment. Compensations shall be payable for animals killed or slaughtered only.

Conditions and procedure for payment of compensations and the level of compensations are laid down in Article 29 of the Rules on the monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of *Gallus gallus* (UL RS 97/10), and in Articles 8 and 10 of the Rules on compensations in the veterinary sector (UL RS 105/2007). In compliance the Rules on the monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of *Gallus gallus* the business operator shall not be entitled to compensation if the required Salmonella sampling is not

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conducted, if the Competent Authority is not notified of Salmonella presence identified in the flock, or if all the required measures in case of identified S.Enteritidis or S.Typhimurium are not implemented.

Level of compensation for every particular animal to be paid to business operator is defined in the Rules on the monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry (Gallus gallus), and amounts to 8 EUR per animal. If an animal owner receive a payment for the meat of slaughtered animals, compensation is decreased for the value paid.

The compensation payment application for animals killed or slaughtered must be lodged by the animal owner within a 15-day period of time from the date of killing or slaughter of the animals. No later than within a month from lodging the application, the official veterinarian shall decide on whether the business operator is eligible for compensation or not, and issue a relevant decision in writing, and submit the Decision to the AFSVSPP Main Office within 8 days at the latest. Based on Decision accepted, the AFSVSPP Finance Division shall prepare a compensation payment claim, which shall be disbursed by the Ministry of Finance within 30 days from the claim preparation date.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Holdings producing table eggs and for whom the registration is required, shall comply with the primary production requirements laid down in Part A of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs. No additional biosecurity measures for the keepers of laying hens are prescribed.

Major keepers of laying hens at most holdings have in place their own biosecurity instruction for the staff.

Compliance with the above conditions is verified by the official veterinarians on the basis of the annual AFSVSPP Work Plan. At inspection of holdings keeping laying hen flocks, the official veterinarians use checklists, which are accessible via AFSVSPP internal portal. Checklist for holdings keeping laying hen flocks includes, in addition to verification of implementation of Salmonella monitoring, the verification of biosecurity conditions at the holding, including the conditions as laid down in Part A of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 (general provisions on hygiene for primary production) and conditions as laid down in Chapter I of Section X of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 (specific hygiene requirements for eggs).

Guidelines available:

- The former Directorate for Food Safety, which operated within the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment (MAE) of the Republic of Slovenia, had prepared and made available to public the "Guidelines on the Use of Feed Additives".
- Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia prepared the "Guidelines on Good Practice in Primary Production of Food and Feed", intended for farmers as guides in primary production of food and feed in compliance with national and EU legislation.
- Guidelines on Good Practice in Primary Production of Food and Feed and Guidelines on the Use of Feed Additives

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- EU guidelines on good hygiene practice in laying hen flocks

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Salmonella national control programme of laying hen flocks of Gallus gallus is conducted with the purpose of decreasing the prevalence of certain Salmonella spp. serovars in laying hen flocks. Decreased prevalence of S.Enteritidis and S.Typhimurium, which are still most frequently isolated in humans, result in:

- decreased quantity of foodstuffs of animal origin (eggs and meat), contaminated with Salmonella and thus posing a public health risk;
- decreased number of Salmonella outbreaks and infections in humans, and consequences of infections and treatment expenses.

The estimation of costs related to analysis of official samples, costs for payment of compensations to business operators for the animals culled and costs of official sampling is detailed in Annex 5.

The costs include the following envisaged items:

- Laboratory testing of official samples taken at holdings with laying hen flocks:

The number of samples to be taken during official routine sampling is estimated on the basis of the number of holdings in January 2014. The number of samples to be taken under point 2.1.(b)(c)(d) of Regulation 517/2011/EU, and Part D, Point 4 of Regulation 2160/2003, including the number of samples for the identification of presence of antimicrobials and for serotyping, is estimated on the basis of sampling already implemented up to and including April 2014 and sampling implemented in 2013;

- Compensations paid for animals culled: The evaluation of costs for payment of compensations is based on the presupposition that in 2015 on account of identification of S.Enteritidis or S.Typhimurium there will be 2 flocks culled, and in such a case, the Republic of Slovenia will still comply with the EU target, if in 2015 the Salmonella Control Programme will include approximately 160 flocks (the prevalence of S. Enteritidis/S.Typhimurium will amount to 2 % or less). In the computation of costs for compensations, an flock size of 5000 animals has been taken into account. At evaluation of the number of animals to be culled, there may be a greater difference between the envisaged and factual cost for the number of animals to be culled, as the size of adult laying hen flocks varies rather in the Republic of Slovenia, i.e. from flocks with less than 350 adult laying hens, and up to flocks with 90,000 adult laying hens.

In 2015, it is planned that 75 official routine sampling will be conducted on the holdings and 10 official sampling in accordance with point point 2.1.(b)(c)(d) of Regulation 517/2011/EC and/or Annex II, Part D,

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point 4 of Regulation 2160/2003.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2009 - 2012 :

yes

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

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic Salmonella

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
SLOVENIJA - ADULT FLOCKS	Laying flocks of C	182	1 302 000	182	1 302 000	182	Any targeted serotype	2	2	4 244	10 950	0	X
Total		182	1 302 000	182	1 302 000	182		2	2	4 244	10 950	0	
ADD A NEW ROW													

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

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

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis = SE Salmonella Typhimurium = ST Salmonella Hadar = SH Salmonella Infantis = SI Salmonella Virchow = SV

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
SLOVENIA - ADULT FLOCKS	bacteriological test	Official routine sampling	149	7	X
SLOVENIA - ADULT FLOCKS	bacteriological test	point 2.1.(b)(c)(d) of Regulation	14	2	X
SLOVENIA - REARING FLOCKS	bacteriological test	Suspect sampling	1	0	X
SLOVENIA - ADULT FLOCKS	serotyping test	Official routine or suspect sampl	9	9	X
SLOVENIA - ADULT FLOCKS	determination of vaccine strain	Official routine or suspect sampl	7	4	X
Total			180	22	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

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6.3 *Data on infection for year :* **2013**

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
SLOVENIA - ADULT FLOCKS	7	17 370	X
SLOVENIA - REARING FLOCKS	1	11 000	X
Total	8	28 370	
		Add a new row	

6.4 *Data on vaccination programmes for year :* **2013**

Region	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	
SLOVENIA	131	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	131	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

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7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2015

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
SLOVENIA	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	150	X
SLOVENIA	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	point 2.1.(b)(c)(d)(e) of Regulation 517/2013	50	X
SLOVENIA	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	isolate	routine test	10	X
SLOVENIA	Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	5	X
Total					215	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					5	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					0	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					200	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					10	
Add a new row						

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7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2015

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
SLOVENIA	Laying flocks of	180	180	180	85	200	SE+ST	2	10 000	10 000	25 000	0	X
Total		180	180	180	85	200		2	10 000	10 000	25 000	0	
										Add a new row			

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

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

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.2 Targets on vaccination

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2015

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

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : 2015

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	200	18.19	3638	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	10	38.38	383.8	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	5	3.43	17.15	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	10 000	4.4	44000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	25 000	0	0	no	X

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						Add a new row	
4.Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
						Add a new row	
5.Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
						Add a new row	
6. Cost of official sampling							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	85	14.03	1192.55	yes	X	
						Add a new row	
Total		35 300		49231.5			


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8.2 Co-financing rate:

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased (max 32000 characters)

Co-financing rate should be increased for the reimbursement of the costs related to analysis of official samples (point 8.1.-bacteriological detection, serotyping and antimicrobial detection test) and for costs related to slaughter or destruction (point 8.1. - compensation of animals culled or slaughter). In Slovenia, gross national income per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90 % of the Union average. 

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8.3 Source of national funding

Please specify the source of the national funding:

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)

Costs of the official sampling will be entirely financed from the National budget of the Republic of Slovenia. Costs of the sampling at the initiative of business operators will be entirely financed by business operators.

Business operator is entitled to payment of compensation, where an adult breeding flock is killed or slaughtered on account of detected presence of the Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium serovars. Compensation for animals killed or slaughtered will be funded from National budget of the Republic of Slovenia up to the level defined in the Rules on the monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus.

All other costs (e.g. for destruction or heat treatment of eggs, production losses, costs of cleaning and disinfection, cost of the tests for verification of the efficacy of disinfection,...) will be covered by business operators.

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
	3779_3332.xls	3779_3332.xls	22 kb
	3779_3333.xls	3779_3333.xls	29 kb
	3779_3334.xls	3779_3334.xls	23 kb
	3779_3335.doc	3779_3335.doc	31 kb
	3779_3336.xls	3779_3336.xls	26 kb
		Total size of attachments :	132 kb