



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10468/2014

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

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

**Slovenia**

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

\* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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

version : 2.3

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

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

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

If encountering difficulties, please contact [SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu)

### Instructions to complete the form:

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

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

version : 2.3

## ANNEX II - PART A

### General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : SLOVENIJA

#### (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

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

Animal population Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

##### **rearing flocks**

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

##### **adult breeding flocks**

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

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

*version : 2.3*

### **(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) :*

Sampling of breeding flocks is conducted in compliance with Part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010, and the Rules on monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus gallus (UL RS 97/2010).

Measures taken in the adult breeding flocks in the case of detection of serovars Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium are conducted in compliance with Part C 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).

### **(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) :*

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. In 2008, the incidence of salmonellosis amounted to 53.89/100,000 inhabitants. In 2009 and 2010, the number of Salmonella infections in humans decreased even further, as there were 627 cases in 2009 (incidence 31/ 100,000 inhabitants) and 347 cases in 2010 (incidence 17/ 100,000 inhabitants) reported. As compared to 2010, the incidence increased again in 2011, amounting to 19.5/100,000 inhabitants (400 cases).

Also in 2011, most frequently isolated was S.Enteritidis, representing 56 % of all the Salmonellas isolated (in 2009, 72 % and in 2010, 53%). The share of S.Typhimurium amounted to 11 % (in 2009, 6.5 % and in

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

*version : 2.3*

2010, 13%). S.Coeln and S.Java constituted 3,8 % of all the Salmonellas, and the shares of other serovars were equal to or less than 3 %.

Final data for 2012 on infectious diseases in humans are not known as yet, as the Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia (IVZ RS), which collects data on infectious diseases in humans, has not published the Report on the epidemiological monitoring of communicable diseases of 2012. According to data collected and not finalised, 385 Salmonella enteritis cases were reported in 2012 (source: monthly eNBOZ news of 2012, publishing the data on the number of notified communicable diseases per particular months).

For Number of reported salmonellosis cases in the period 1998 – 2011 see Annex 1A.

The number of Salmonella outbreaks has gradually been decreasing ever since 2005. The number of Salmonella food-borne infections decreased by 50 % in 2008 (7 outbreaks), as compared to 2007 (13 outbreaks). In 2009, 4 Salmonella outbreaks were reported and in 2010, Salmonella outbreak was not reported. In 2011, 8 foodborne outbreaks were reported in the Republic of Slovenia, and thereof, 4 outbreaks were caused by Salmonella Enteritidis and 1 outbreak by Salmonella Java. Of 8 food-borne infection outbreaks, the source of infection was not identified in 5 outbreaks, and in two outbreaks, a possible source of infection was a cake, and only in a single case the carrier - pastry - was demonstrated. Considering the data in the eNBOZ news of 2012, including the framework data on the number of outbreaks of communicable diseases reported, there were 68 communicable disease outbreaks reported in 2012. According to the preliminary data collected, in 4 of the 68 outbreaks, Salmonella was found as the cause of disease (Salmonella spp – 1x, Salmonella group B – 1x and Salmonella Enteritidis – 2x).

### **Monitoring in food:**

In retail sale, the foodstuffs of animal origin, as well as foodstuffs of non-animal origin were sampled for the presence of Salmonella spp. In the period 2006 - 2009, 8199 foodstuffs were sampled in retail sale. The percentage with the presence of Salmonella identified ranged between 0.5 and 0.8 % (in the years 2006, 2007 - 0.5 %, in 2008 - 0.8 %, and in 2009 - 0.6 %). Salmonella was most frequently identified in fresh poultry meat (24 samples), thereafter in minced meat obtained from red meat (15 samples), bovine meat and eggs (3 samples) and in pork meat (1 sample). In milk and milk products, fishery products, meat products, delicatessen foods, fruits and vegetables and in other foodstuffs, Salmonella was not identified in the period 2006 - 2009.

Sampling for the presence of Salmonella spp. in foodstuffs of animal origin was conducted in the period 2006 - 2009 also in the approved establishments for the production of foodstuffs of animal origin and in the registered butcher's shops. In total, there were 1164 analyses conducted for the presence of Salmonella spp. The agent of disease was identified in the non-poultry meat preparations (meat rolls, sausage for broiling, pork cutlets, grilling sausages, roasted meat) and minced meat. The prevalence in minced meat is 1.2 %, and in the non-poultry preparations 1.5 %. Salmonella spp. was not detected in the RTE meat products, meat preparations or in milk and milk products which had been sampled.

In 2010, within the national monitoring of zoonoses in the approved establishments for the production of foodstuffs of animal origin, there were 2031 samples taken for testing for the presence of Salmonella spp. in fresh bovine, porcine and poultry meat. From a total number of fresh meat samples taken, 99,7% of samples were tested negative. 0,3% of fresh broiler meat samples were contaminated by Salmonella. In addition, sampling of 295 samples of foodstuffs of animal origin (excluding fresh meat) was conducted for the presence of Salmonella spp. in the approved and registered establishments for the production of foodstuffs of animal origin, at dispatch centres for shellfishes and at processing plants. RTE meat products, fishery products and dairy products were sampled. All samples were found negative. In 2010, 43 samples of foodstuffs of animal origin were taken at retail (at catering) for the presence of

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

*version : 2.3*

Salmonella spp. RTE deli dishes were sampled (sliced cooked meat products and sausages, sliced cheeses etc.). In addition, 729 samples of foodstuffs of non-animal origin and foodstuffs intended for particular nutritional uses were taken. All samples were found negative for the presence of Salmonella spp.

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, 591 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 was detected in foodstuffs of non-animal origin in less than 0.5 % of foodstuffs. Salmonella was detected neither in foodstuffs of animal origin nor in foodstuffs for special nutritional purposes nor in foodstuffs taken in public restaurants and canteens.

Poultry:

### **BREEDING FLOCKS**

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.

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 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 %.

See Annex 1B: Data on the number of flocks included in the Salmonella Control Programme and on the number of positive flocks in the period 2007 - 2010.

In 2011, the national control programme included 115 rearing flocks and 160 adult breeding flocks. Salmonella spp. was identified in five rearing breeding flocks of a total of 115 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 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. Salmonella was not detected at sampling of adult breeding flocks at the hatchery.

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. During the year, at two holdings the production of breeding flocks concluded, and therefore, the number of breeding flocks decreased by approximately 10 % as compared to 2011.

From among the rearing flocks, Salmonella spp. was identified in a single flock. *S. Infantis* was identified in samples of day-old chick dead bodies, whilst Salmonella was not identified in the internal lining

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

*version : 2.3*

samples. In 2012, Salmonella was not identified in the adult breeding flocks.

In 2012, 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 the same period, also the percentage of adult breeding flocks remaining positive for Salmonella spp. was below 1 %.

### **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, the S.Enteritidis/S. Typhimurium serovar was not detected in any of the flocks. In 2009, S.Enteritidis was detected in 3.3 % of the adult laying hen flocks.

There were 202 adult laying hen flocks, and 153 rearing laying hen flocks included in the Salmonella Control Programme of 2010. Salmonella spp. was identified in 9 adult laying hen flocks, and in 12 rearing flocks. Salmonella Enteritidis was identified in 1 adult laying hen flock, and in rearing laying hen flocks the infection with Salmonella Enteritidis/Salmonella Typhimurium was not identified at all.

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).

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

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.

The number of adult flocks with the identified S.Enteritidis/S.Typhimurium increased as compared to 2011, as S.Enteritidis/S.Typhimurium were not identified in 2011. Nevertheless, the percentage of S. Enteritidis/S.Typhimurium identified in 2012 is well below 2 % (0.62 %).

### **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



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

*version : 2.3*

flock the Salmonella Infantis serovar (0.3 %). In the light of results obtained, the estimated prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis/Salmonella Typhimurium in broiler flocks in the Republic of Slovenia amounted to 1.6 %, and the prevalence of the remaining Salmonella serovars amounted to 0.2 %.

In the period 2006 – 2008, within the Salmonella spp. monitoring in broilers, in accordance with national legislation, in the period of 3 weeks prior to slaughter, there were 1748 flocks sampled in 2006, 2491 flocks in 2007, and 3036 flocks in 2008. In 2006, Salmonella was isolated from 9 flocks (0.5 %), in 2007 from 44 flocks (1.76 %) and in 2008 from 10 flocks (0.33 %). Salmonella Enteritidis was identified in 2006 in 6 flocks and in 2007 in 4 flocks. In 2008, Salmonella Enteritidis was not detected. Salmonella Typhimurium has not been detected in broiler flocks ever since 2005.

In the beginning of 2009, the national Salmonella control programme in broiler flocks began to be implemented. 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. Monitoring results of 2009, as well as of the preceding years, show that the Republic of Slovenia will achieve the required EU goal for broiler flocks. 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 there were 2,226 broiler flocks tested prior to slaughter. Salmonella was detected in 27 flocks at 19 holdings. At 4 holdings, Salmonella was detected in 2 flocks, and at 2 holdings in 3 broiler flocks. The following Salmonella serovars were identified: S. Infantis (in 22 flocks), S. Typhimurium (in 3 flocks) and S. Coeln (in 2 flock). Despite the identification of S. Typhimurium, Slovenia achieved the required goal in broiler flocks, as the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis/Salmonella Typhimurium in broiler flocks was less than 1 %.

### **TURKEYS**

Monitoring of Salmonella spp. in turkey flocks up to 2010 had not been laid down in the legislation, and despite this fact, the business operators, in accordance with their own monitoring programmes, implemented the sampling of broiler flocks prior to slaughter. Based on business operators' own programmes, there were in 2007 prior to slaughter 121 turkey flocks sampled, and in 2008, 190 turkey flocks. In 2007, Salmonella was identified in 4 flocks (4x S. Infantis), and in 2008 in 5 flocks.

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 %) at 18 holdings. 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. In the light of the results obtained in the Republic of Slovenia, the estimated prevalence of Salmonella spp. amounted to 21.1 %, and the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis/Salmonella Typhimurium amounted to 4.7 %, and the prevalence of the remaining serovars of Salmonella spp. amounted to 14.5 %.

In 2009, the sampling prior to slaughter was conducted in 159 turkey flocks. In 2009, the presence of Salmonella spp. was not identified in turkey flocks. 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). Results of monitoring in 2010, and also in the preceding years, show that the Republic of Slovenia in the 3-year transitional period will have achieved the required EU goal for turkey flocks.

Within the National Salmonella Control Programme in the turkey flocks, there were prior to slaughter subjected to testing 122 turkey flocks. In 2011, Salmonella was identified in 4 turkey flocks, where in 1 flock the routine official sampling was conducted, and sampling by the business operator, identifying 2 different Salmonella serovars. S. Chartres was identified in 2 turkey flocks, S. Stanley in 1 flock, and S.



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

*version : 2.3*

Chartres and S.Saintpaul in 1 flock each.

### **(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) :*

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. The new Administration is a body within the Ministry of Agriculture and of the Environment (MAE) and covers the following areas: animal health, animal welfare, food safety and quality of foodstuffs of animal origin and of plant origin, plant health, plant protection products, plant reproductive material, and animal feed.

AFSVSPP is the Competent Authority for the provision of compliance with the veterinary legislation and food production legislation and for the implementation of the official veterinary controls in the Republic of Slovenia.

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 5 Border Inspection Posts
- Internal Audit Office

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

*version : 2.3*

### - 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.

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 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.

See Annex 2: Organisation of implementation of SNCP

### ***(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.

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

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

*version : 2.3*

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 entered in the list of approved laboratories:

- 1 NVI Unit for Diagnostics of Contagious and Other Diseases
- 2 NVI CELJE Unit
- 3 NVI MARIBOR-PTUJ Unit
- 4 NVI MURSKA SOBOTA Unit
- 5 NVI KRANJ Unit
- 6 NVI NOVA GORICA Unit
- 7 NVI NOVO MESTO Unit
- 8 Microbiological Laboratory, PIVKA PERUTNINARSTVO d.d.
- 9 Microbiological Laboratory, PERUTNINA PTUJ d.d.

Laboratories involved 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 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents. 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.

NVI Units of Celje, Maribor-Ptuj, Murska Sobota, Kranj, Nova Gorica and Novo mesto 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 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.

Microbiological Laboratory of Pivka Perutninarstvo d.d. and Microbiological Laboratory of Perutnina Ptuj d.d. are the internal laboratories of the poultry rearing business operators. Both the laboratories have in place and are applying the quality assurance systems. The business operators of Perutnina Ptuj d.d. and Pivka Perutninarstvo d.d. are complying with the requirements of the ISO 9001:2000 standard. VARS 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.

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

*version : 2.3*

### **(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).

### **(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). Feed control is conducted on the basis of the annual work programme which includes the inspection and control of feed business operators (FBOs), as well as a feed sampling programme.

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

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

*version : 2.3*

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. See Annex 4A: National microbiological criteria for animal feed, as laid down in the Rules on feed safety criteria.

Official sampling of animal feed for the presence of *Salmonella* spp. is conducted within the Annual Programme of feed sampling.

Based on the Guidelines for official control of feed, the official veterinarian/inspectors prepares for the FBOs' establishments, which are entered in the register of the approved and registered establishments, a programme of testing the animal feed for the current year. Official samples of animal feed are taken by the official veterinarians/inspectors at animal feed producers, importers and intermediaries, and at agricultural holdings.

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.

### **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 at the hatchery 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.

(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.

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

*version : 2.3*

### *(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) 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.

As compared to 2011, in 2012 the number of holdings rearing the breeding flocks was smaller, as during 2012, at two holdings the production of breeding flocks concluded, and therefore, the number of breeding flocks decreased by approximately 10 % as compared to 2011.

The skeleton production of breeding flocks in the Republic of Slovenia amounts to approximately 770,000 adult animals/year.

Currently there are 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.

See Annex 3: Structure of breeding-flock business operators, January 2013



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

*version : 2.3*

### **(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

#### **STRUCTURE OF FEED PRODUCTION**

Since 1.1.2013 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). Until the end of 2012 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 Veterinary Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (VARs) or registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment (MAE) (depending on the type of activity).

On April 2013, the register of the AFSVSPP included 131 approved and/or registered feed producers. At the end of 2012 (19.12.2012) a register included - 50639 agricultural holdings carrying out the activity of feed production V2, V3 and V4\*. All the 3 major businesses involved in rearing the breeding poultry flocks in Slovenia have their own establishments for the production of poultry feeds.

See Annex 4B: Number of registered and approved feed producers

See Annex 4C: Feed production in Slovenia in 2011

### **(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, 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.

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

*version : 2.3*

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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".

Food Safety Directorate, which operated within the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment 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 are accessible via MAE website:

[http://www.mkgp.gov.si/si/o\\_ministrstvu/direktorati/direktorat\\_za\\_varno\\_hrano/starasektor\\_za\\_varnost\\_in\\_kakovost\\_hrane\\_in\\_krmemednarodni\\_projekt\\_krepitev\\_varne\\_hrane\\_v\\_pri\\_marni\\_proizvodnji/projekt\\_eu\\_krepitev\\_varne\\_hrane\\_v\\_primarni\\_proizvodnji/](http://www.mkgp.gov.si/si/o_ministrstvu/direktorati/direktorat_za_varno_hrano/starasektor_za_varnost_in_kakovost_hrane_in_krmemednarodni_projekt_krepitev_varne_hrane_v_pri_marni_proizvodnji/projekt_eu_krepitev_varne_hrane_v_primarni_proizvodnji/)

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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 on hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.

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

*version : 2.3*

### **(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 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs.

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.

### **(d)2.5 Registration of farms**

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

*version : 2.3*

*(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/](http://www.uvhvvr.gov.si/si/registri_obrazci_in_spletne_aplikacije/)

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. 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.

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

*version : 2.3*

Business operators shall keep also:

- records required in Annex II to Council Directive 2009/158/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs, 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.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

There are no other required conditions at present.

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

*version : 2.3*



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

version : 2.3

## ANNEX II - PART B

### 1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing  
for the period :

From

2014

To

2014

#### 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.

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 (EC) No 200/2010) and Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, taking into account the requirements of Commission

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

*version : 2.3*

Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006, which is prohibiting the use of antimicrobials as a method of control of Salmonella spp. in breeding flocks.

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 implemented in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. 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 1 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, 6 rearing breeding flocks and in 7 adult breeding flocks – egg production line, and in 80 rearing breeding flocks and in 111 adult breeding flocks – meat production line 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, Salmonella was not identified in any flock at the holding. In adult parent flocks, *S. Saintpaul* was identified in eggshell samples in two

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

*version : 2.3*

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 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. Salmonella was not detected at sampling of adult breeding flocks at the hatchery.

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 %.

In 2011, S.Typhimurium was detected in 2 adult breeding flocks during the official routine sampling at the end of production cycle. 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 2012, the S.Enteritidis vaccine strain was identified during the official sampling of 3 adult breeding flocks. All the three flocks belonged to the same business operator and were vaccinated with the same live vaccine.

In 2012, 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 the same period, also the percentage of adult breeding flocks remaining positive for Salmonella spp. was below 1 %.

### **3. Description of the submitted programme**

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

#### **I. Scope of programme**

Scope 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.

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

*version : 2.3*

National Salmonella spp. Control Programme in breeding flocks covers all breeding flocks in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

### 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 during the implementation of the Salmonella monitoring and control plan 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 during the implementation of the Salmonella monitoring and control plan 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 while implementing the Salmonella monitoring and control plan 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 at the holding while implementing the Salmonella monitoring and control plan by the business operator, or from samples of egg shells taken during the official routine sampling in the hatchery;

III. 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 the food business operator: is conducted as set out in point 4.4.7.

Official sampling: is conducted as set out in Part A, point 1.5 (II).

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

### IV. Measures in case of positive results

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 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.

### V. Use of vaccines and antimicrobials

In the Republic of Slovenia, the vaccination programme in breeding flocks is not carried out. As

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

*version : 2.3*

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. Business operators conduct vaccination according to recommendations by veterinary clinic veterinarians.

Antimicrobials are not used as a specific Salmonella control method in poultry. Antimicrobials may be used only in exceptional circumstances specified in Article 2(2), points (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Use of antimicrobials and vaccines in parent flocks and 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.

Please see also point 4.

### 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, and taking into account the guidelines by the European Commission on the notification of Salmonella spp. in poultry flocks (document SANCO/5542/2009).

## **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 POSITIVE RESULT

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)

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

*version : 2.3*

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 (5 animals or 12 eggs) 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 sampling.

### II. 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:

a. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene, where the business operator of food business activity of slaughter shall ensure that the slaughter of animals originating from the positive flock is conducted as the last series in the slaughter process of that production day. Products derived from such birds 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



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

*version : 2.3*

1069/2009;

b. 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 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:

(i) business operator shall provide for the hatching of eggs in separate hatchers, and for the traceability of eggs and day-old chicks;

(ii) 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.

### **USE OF ANTIMICROBIALS AND VACCINATION**

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:

#### **A) Use of antimicrobials**

- Antimicrobials are not used as a specific *Salmonella* control method in poultry;
- Used may be those antimicrobials only, which have a marketing authorisation in the Republic of Slovenia;
- Antimicrobials may be used only in exceptional circumstances specified in Article 2(2), points (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006. Use of antimicrobials in exceptional circumstances is allowed only on the basis of authorisation by the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food Safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection (AFSVSPP). However, treatment without prior authorisation by AFSVSPP shall be permissible in cases of excessive animal suffering on account of clinical signs of disease, or where the omission of treatment could lead to spreading the disease or to great economic losses;
- Use of antimicrobials shall be based wherever possible on the results of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.

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

*version : 2.3*

• On conclusion of treatment, the veterinary organisation with concession, which had conducted the treatment, shall on account of exceptional circumstances send a report in writing to relevant AFSVSPP Regional Office, including the data on the flock under treatment, data on the use of antimicrobials, resistance testing results if conducted, and reasons for having used relevant antimicrobials;

### **B) Use of vaccines**

In the Republic of Slovenia, the vaccination programme in breeding flocks is not carried out.

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. Business operators conduct vaccination according to recommendations by veterinary clinic veterinarians. In most breeding flocks, vaccination is conducted three times, where the vaccination with live vaccine administered through water for watering is conducted twice, and inactivated vaccine is used (once) as booster vaccination and administered i/m to every individual animal. Vaccination with live vaccine is carried out against S.Enteritidis and S.Typhimurium, or only against S.Enteritidis. The last (third) vaccination is conducted against S.Enteritidis and S.Typhimurium at the age of 14-19 weeks.

Use of vaccines against Salmonella shall be authorised under observation of requirements as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006:

- 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;
- Authorised shall be the use of vaccines only, which have marketing authorisation for circulation in the Republic of Slovenia;
- Vaccination of animals may be prescribed or conducted by a veterinary clinic veterinarian. However, the veterinarian may dispense the vaccines accompanied by written use instructions to the animal owner, who may himself administer or continue administering vaccines to the animals. Animal owner shall follow the veterinarian's instructions.

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 AFSVSPP on the quantities of medicinal products sold in the Republic of Slovenia, which includes also vaccines. Based on such reports, AFSVSPP Main Office prepares a common report on the sale of medicinal products, including vaccines, in the Republic of Slovenia for every particular year. Veterinary clinics are bound to keep records on the use of medicinal products, including vaccines. At present, data on the use of medicinal products, including vaccines, are neither collected nor processed centrally. Veterinary clinics are bound to present their records for inspection on the request of official veterinarian, who is competent for inspection and control.

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

version : 2.3

## 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme : 2014

### 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) :

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).  
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.

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

*version : 2.3*

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 5 Border Inspection Posts.

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.

### **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 4 AFSVSPP Regional Offices.

See Annex 3B: Number of holdings and hatcheries per AFSVSPP Regional Offices

### **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

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

*version : 2.3*

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.

### **4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals**

Not applicable for poultry

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

N/A 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, 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.

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

version : 2.3

### 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 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)

Please see also Point 4.

### 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

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

version : 2.3

(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.

Where the presence of Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Infantis, Salmonella Hadar and/or Salmonella Virchow is identified in samples of eggshells and in case of positive breeding flocks, the safeguard measures are laid down in point 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) :

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

Sampling in breeding flocks is conducted at least:

- when the chicks are one day old (day-old chicks),
- when hens are 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



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

*version : 2.3*

point 2.2.2. of Annex to Regulation 200/2010/EC. For the investigation, the samples may be pooled into two pooled samples.

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 of the eggshells, weighing 250 g, from 25 hatchers shall be taken. 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.

### **B. Official sampling**

Official sampling of adult breeding flocks shall be conducted in accordance with point 2.1.2.1 of Annex to Regulation 200/2010/EC. Samples are taken by the method referred to in point 2.2.2.2 of Annex to Regulation 200/2010/EC. In addition to official sampling, the inspection of all the holdings with breeding flocks shall be carried out once per year.

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

### **C. Transport of the 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.

### **USE OF ANTIMICROBIALS AND VACCINATION**

In the Republic of Slovenia, the vaccination programme in breeding flocks is not carried out.

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. Business operators conduct vaccination according to recommendations by veterinary clinic veterinarians. Voluntary vaccination against Salmonella is conducted in all breeding flocks. Business operators, who are breeding flocks, conduct the vaccination exclusively during the rearing period (rearing flocks only are vaccinated).

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.

## **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.

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

*version : 2.3*

*(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. 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 with Article 29 of the Rules on the monitoring and control of *Salmonella* in poultry of *Gallus gallus* the 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, provided that business operator has:

- in the prescribed manner notified AFSVSPP of detection of *Salmonella* in the flock,
- been conducting the required samplings for the presence of *Salmonella*, and
- conducted all the measures required in case of detection of *Salmonella*.

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 of *Gallus gallus*. These Rules with all pertaining amendments are published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia (UL RS), which is accessible to the public at Official Gazette website, as well as via AFSVSPP website.

Rules on fees in the veterinary sector (UL RS 105/2007) are laying down the compensation payment procedure. The compensation payment procedure shall be instituted on the animal owner's request, who shall submit to the relevant Regional Office of the AFSVSPP an application in writing.

The compensation payment application for animals killed or slaughtered may be lodged by the animal owner within a 15-day period of time from the date of killing or slaughter of the animals. Where the official veterinarian decides in favour of the claim, he/she shall issue a relevant decision laying down the level of compensation.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In accordance 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, 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

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

*version : 2.3*

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 Additives are accessible via MAE website:

[http://www.mkgp.gov.si/si/o\\_ministrstvu/direktorati/direktorat\\_za\\_varno\\_hrano/starasektor\\_za\\_varnost\\_in\\_kakovost\\_hrane\\_in\\_krme/mednarodni\\_projekt\\_krepitev\\_varne\\_hrane\\_v\\_primarni\\_proizvodnji/projekt\\_eu\\_krepitev\\_varne\\_hrane\\_v\\_primarni\\_proizvodnji/](http://www.mkgp.gov.si/si/o_ministrstvu/direktorati/direktorat_za_varno_hrano/starasektor_za_varnost_in_kakovost_hrane_in_krme/mednarodni_projekt_krepitev_varne_hrane_v_primarni_proizvodnji/projekt_eu_krepitev_varne_hrane_v_primarni_proizvodnji/)

## **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 skeleton evaluation of costs of investigations of official samples, and costs for payment of compensations to business operators for the animals culled amounts to approximately: EUR 54,858.56

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

*version : 2.3*

Annex 5: Estimation of costs of investigations of official samples, and costs for payment of compensations to business operators for the animals culled for 2013

The costs include the following envisaged items:

- laboratory testing of official samples of botswab samples taken at holdings during routine sampling (300) and of official samples of eggshells at the hatcheries (155) and tests on samples for the presence of antimicrobials. Additionally, approximately 20 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 2012. In 2014, it is envisaged that somewhat less tests of official samples will be conducted, as the production of breeding flocks was concluded at two holding with breeding flocks.
- 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 2007,2009,2010 and 2012, 1 flock in 2008 and 2 flocks in 2011). On account of a possibility that in breeding flocks in 2014 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.

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

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

yes

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

### 6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

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

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

version : 2.3

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
SLOVENIA - ADULT FLOCKS	Breeding flocks o	144	777 833	144	777 831	144	N/A	0	0	0	kg	0	kg	0	X
SLOVENIA - REARING FLOCKS	Breeding flocks o	100	622 688	100	622 687	100	S.Infantis	1	0	0	kg	0	kg	0	X
<b>Total</b>								1	0	0					
												<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>			

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

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

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

## 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

**2012**

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

version : 2.3

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
SLOVENIA - ADULT FLOCKS	microbiological test	official routine sampling - boots	330	0	X
SLOVENIA - ADULT FLOCKS	microbiological test	official routine sampling - eggshells	159	0	X
SLOVENIA - ADULT FLOCKS	serological test	official routine sampling	3	0	X
SLOVENIA - ADULT FLOCKS	other test	determination of vaccine strain	3	3	X
SLOVENIA - REARING FLOCKS	microbiological test	official confirmatory sampling	5	0	X
6.3 Data on infection for year : 2012					
		business operators - DOC, inter	419	1	X
		business operators - eggshells	1 168	0	X
			7	4	
Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected			
SLOVENIA - REARING FLOCKS	1	7 032	X	NEW ROW	
<b>Total</b>	1	7 032			
		Add a new row			

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2012

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
SLOVENIA - REARING FLOCKS	100	622 687	0	0	0	0	X



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

version : 2.3

<b>Total</b>	100	622 687	0	0	0	0	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		

**7. Targets**

**7.1 Targets related to testing**

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

version : 2.3

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year :

2014

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

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
SLOVENIA - ADULT FLOCKS	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	EGGSHELLS	monitoring	155	X
SLOVENIA - ADULT FLOCKS	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	BOOTSWABS	monitoring	300	X
SLOVENIA - ADULT / REARING FLOCKS	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	BOOTSWABS	confirmation of suspected cases	20	X
SLOVENIA - ADULT / REARING FLOCKS	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	ISOLATES	monitoring, confirmation	5	X
SLOVENIA - ADULT / REARING FLOCKS	AMR/BIH tests	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	EGGS, BIRDS	monitoring, confirmation	3	X
<b>Total</b>					483	
<b>Total AMR/BIH tests</b>					3	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					475	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					5	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

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

version : 2.3

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

2014

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

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/ herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)	
SLOVENIA - ADULT	Breeding flocks	130	700 000	130	700 000	130	salmonella enteritidis	1	1	5 500	25 000	0	X
<b>Total</b>		130	700 000	130	700 000	130		1	1	5 500	25 000	0	
										<b>Add a new row</b>			

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

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

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

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

version : 2.3

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2014

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

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

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

version : 2.3

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

2014

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

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

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	475	20.95	9951.25	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	5	63.76	318.8	yes	X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	3	196.17	588.51	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	5 500	8	44000	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		

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

version : 2.3

4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
7.Other costs						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
8. 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	Cost of official sampling	285	0.5	142.5	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>		6 268		55001.06		



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

version : 2.3

### Attachments

#### IMPORTANT :

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

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

version : 2.3

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

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

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

If encountering difficulties, please contact [SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu)

### Instructions to complete the form:

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

# Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

version : 2.3

## ANNEX II - PART A

### General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : SLOVENIJA

#### (a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

Aim of the Salmonella spp. control programme in the laying-hen flocks is to decrease the prevalence of the Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serovars in the adult laying-hen flocks of the species Gallus gallus. The objective of the Salmonella spp. control programme is reduction of 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 small 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

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

Animal population Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

#### **rearing flocks**

day-old chicks

pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or unit

#### **laying flocks**

every 15 weeks during the laying phase

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

*version : 2.3*

### **(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) :*

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

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 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).

### **(d) Specification of the following points :**

#### **(d)1. General**

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Monitoring of the zoonotic Salmonella spp. is conducted in Slovenia on the basis of the Monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, which is prepared every year by the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection (AFSVSPP), Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (HIRS), and the Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia (IPH). The Programme includes the monitoring of the zoonotic Salmonella spp. in the human population, in food and in animals. Monitoring and control of Salmonella spp. in breeding flocks, in laying-hen flocks, in broiler flocks and turkey flocks is conducted in compliance with the EU legislation and in compliance with the national regulations.

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.

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

*version : 2.3*

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. In 2008, the incidence of salmonellosis amounted to 53.89/100,000 inhabitants. In 2009 and 2010, the number of Salmonella infections in humans decreased even further, as there were 627 cases in 2009 (incidence 31/ 100,000 inhabitants) and 347 cases in 2010 (incidence 17/ 100,000 inhabitants) reported. As compared to 2010, the incidence increased again in 2011, amounting to 19.5/100,000 inhabitants (400 cases).

Also in 2011, most frequently isolated was *S. Enteritidis*, representing 56 % of all the Salmonellas isolated (in 2009, 72 % and in 2010, 53%). The share of *S. Typhimurium* amounted to 11 % (in 2009, 6.5 % and in 2010, 13%). *S. Coeln* and *S. Java* constituted 3,8 % of all the Salmonellas, and the shares of other serovars were equal to or less than 3 %.

Final data for 2012 on infectious diseases in humans are not known as yet, as the Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia (IVZ RS), which collects data on infectious diseases in humans, has not published the Report on the epidemiological monitoring of communicable diseases of 2012. According to data collected and not finalised, 385 Salmonella enteritis cases were reported in 2012 (source: monthly eNBOZ news of 2012, publishing the data on the number of notified communicable diseases per particular months).

For number of reported salmonellosis cases in the period 1998-2011 see Annex 1A.

The number of Salmonella outbreaks has gradually been decreasing ever since 2005. The number of Salmonella food-borne infections decreased by 50 % in 2008 (7 outbreaks), as compared to 2007 (13 outbreaks). In 2009, 4 Salmonella outbreaks were reported and in 2010, Salmonella outbreak was not reported. In 2011, 8 foodborne outbreaks were reported in the Republic of Slovenia, and thereof, 4 outbreaks were caused by Salmonella Enteritidis and 1 outbreak by Salmonella Java. Of 8 food-borne infection outbreaks, the source of infection was not identified in 5 outbreaks, and in two outbreaks, a possible source of infection was a cake, and only in a single case the carrier - pastry - was demonstrated. Considering the data in the eNBOZ news of 2012, including the framework data on the number of outbreaks of communicable diseases reported, there were 68 communicable disease outbreaks reported in 2012. According to the preliminary data collected, in 4 of the 68 outbreaks, Salmonella was found as the cause of disease (Salmonella spp – 1x, Salmonella group B – 1x and Salmonella Enteritidis – 2x).

Monitoring in animals (excluding poultry) and in food:

In the period 2006 – 2009, within the national monitoring of zoonoses in the approved establishments for the production of foodstuffs of animal origin, there were 4683 samples taken for testing for the presence of Salmonella spp. in animals and in the fresh meat. Sampling was conducted in the bovine animals, porcine, ovine animals and in poultry, and the presence of Salmonella spp. was monitored also in the fresh meat, lymph nodes, the skin, carcass swabs and in faeces of poultry, small ruminants and pigs. From a total number of samples taken, 99 % of samples tested negative. Most frequently, poultry skin was contaminated by Salmonella, and in the second place there were the lymph nodes of pigs. Sampling for the presence of Salmonella spp. in foodstuffs of animal origin was conducted in the period 2006 – 2009 also in the approved establishments for the production of foodstuffs of animal origin and in the registered butcher's shops. In total, there were 1164 analyses conducted for the presence of Salmonella spp. The agent of disease was identified in the non-poultry meat preparations (meat rolls, sausage for broiling, pork cutlets, grilling sausages, roasted meat) and minced meat. The prevalence in minced meat is 1.2 %, and in the non-poultry preparations 1.5 %. Salmonella spp. was not detected in the RTE meat products, meat preparations or in milk and milk products which had been sampled. In 2010, within the national monitoring of zoonoses in the approved establishments for the production

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

*version : 2.3*

of foodstuffs of animal origin, there were 2031 samples taken for testing for the presence of Salmonella spp. in animals and in the fresh meat. Sampling was conducted in the porcine where lymph nodes, faeces and meat juice samples were taken and in the poultry where skin samples were taken. Salmonella spp. was monitored also in fresh bovine, porcine and poultry meat. From a total number of animal samples taken, 92,5% of samples were tested negative. Majority of positive samples were due to positive serological tests in porcine and secondly due to positive samples of porcine faeces and lymph nodes. From a total number of fresh meat samples taken, 99,7% of samples were tested negative. 0,3% of fresh broiler meat samples were contaminated by Salmonella.

In retail sale, the foodstuffs of animal origin, as well as foodstuffs of non-animal origin were sampled for the presence of Salmonella spp. In the period 2006 - 2009, 8199 foodstuffs were sampled in retail sale. The percentage with the presence of Salmonella identified ranged between 0.5 and 0.8 % (in the years 2006, 2007 - 0.5 %, in 2008 - 0.8 %, and in 2009 - 0.6 %). Salmonella was most frequently identified in fresh poultry meat (24 samples), thereafter in minced meat obtained from red meat (15 samples), bovine meat and eggs (3 samples) and in pork meat (1 sample). In milk and milk products, fishery products, meat products, delicatessen foods, fruits and vegetables and in other foodstuffs, Salmonella was not identified in the period 2006 - 2009.

In 2010, sampling of 295 samples for the presence of Salmonella spp. in foodstuffs of animal origin was conducted in the approved and registered establishments for the production of foodstuffs of animal origin, at dispatch centres for shellfishes and at processing plants. RTE meat products, fishery products and dairy products were sampled. All samples were found negative.

In 2010, 43 samples of foodstuffs of animal origin were taken at retail (at catering) for the presence of Salmonella spp. RTE deli dishes were sampled (sliced cooked meat products and sausages, sliced cheeses etc.). In addition, 729 samples of foodstuffs of non-animal origin and foodstuffs intended for particular nutritional uses were taken. Sampling was conducted at producer, wholesalers and at retail level (including catering). Dried infant formulae, dried dietary foods for special medical purposes, pre-cut RTE fruits and vegetables, unpasteurised fruit and vegetable juices (RTE), ice cream, RTE cakes, deserts and pastry, sprouting seeds, tea, spices, frozen fruits and vegetables (RTE) and RTE deli dishes were sampled.

All samples were found negative for the presence of Salmonella spp.

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, 591 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 was detected in foodstuffs of non-animal origin in less than 0.5 % of foodstuffs. Salmonella was detected neither in foodstuffs of animal origin nor in foodstuffs for special nutritional purposes nor in foodstuffs taken in public restaurants and canteens.

Poultry:

### **BREEDING FLOCKS**

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.

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

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

*version : 2.3*

breeding flocks, nor in rearing breeding flocks in 2006.

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 %.

See Annex 1B: Data on the number of flocks included in the *Salmonella* Control Programme and on the number of positive flocks in the period 2007 - 2010

In 2012, 100 rearing breeding flocks and 144 adult breeding flocks were included in the national *Salmonella* control programme. During the year, at two holdings the production of breeding flocks concluded, and therefore, the number of breeding flocks decreased by approximately 10 % as compared to 2011.

From among the rearing flocks, *Salmonella* spp. was identified in a single flock. *S. Infantis* was identified in samples of day-old chick dead bodies, whilst *Salmonella* was not identified in the internal lining samples. In 2012, *Salmonella* was not identified in the adult breeding flocks.

In 2012, 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 the same period, also the percentage of adult breeding flocks remaining positive for *Salmonella* spp. was below 1 %.

### **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, the *S. Enteritidis/S. Typhimurium* serovar was not detected in any of the flocks. In 2009, *S. Enteritidis* was detected in 3.3 % of the adult laying hen flocks.

There were 202 adult laying hen flocks, and 153 rearing laying hen flocks included in the *Salmonella* Control Programme of 2010. *Salmonella* spp. was identified in 9 adult laying hen flocks, and in 12 rearing flocks. *Salmonella Enteritidis* was identified in 1 adult laying hen flock, and in rearing laying hen flocks the infection with *Salmonella Enteritidis/Salmonella Typhimurium* was not identified at all.

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*). As compared to 2008, where the Republic of Slovenia did not fully achieve the EU targets, the Union target were fully met in the period 2009 – 2011, as the number of adult laying hen flocks with identified



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

*version : 2.3*

Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium decreased by more than 10 % in each year or maximum percentage of positive flocks of adult laying hens was equal to 2 % or less.

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.Senfthenberg 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.

The number of adult flocks with the identified S.Enteritidis/S.Typhimurium increased as compared to 2011, as S.Enteritidis/S.Typhimurium were not identified in 2011. Nevertheless, the percentage of S. Enteritidis/S.Typhimurium identified in 2012 is well below 2 % (0.62 %).

### **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 %). In the light of results obtained, the estimated prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis/Salmonella Typhimurium in broiler flocks in the Republic of Slovenia amounted to 1.6 %, and the prevalence of the remaining Salmonella serovars amounted to 0.2 %.

In the period 2006 – 2008, within the Salmonella spp. monitoring in broilers, in accordance with national legislation, in the period of 3 weeks prior to slaughter, there were 1748 flocks sampled in 2006, 2491 flocks in 2007, and 3036 flocks in 2008. In 2006, Salmonella was isolated from 9 flocks (0.5 %), in 2007 from 44 flocks (1.76 %) and in 2008 from 10 flocks (0.33 %). Salmonella Enteritidis was identified in 2006 in 6 flocks and in 2007 in 4 flocks. In 2008, Salmonella Enteritidis was not detected. Salmonella Typhimurium has not been detected in broiler flocks ever since 2005.

In the beginning of 2009, the national Salmonella control programme in broiler flocks began to be implemented. 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. Monitoring results of 2009, as well as of the preceding years, show that the Republic of Slovenia will achieve the required EU goal for broiler flocks.

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. Despite the identification of S. Typhimurium, Slovenia achieved the required goal in broiler flocks, as the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis/Salmonella Typhimurium in broiler flocks was less than 1 %.

Within the National Salmonella Control Programme in the broiler flocks in 2011, 2,226 broiler flocks were tested prior to slaughter. Salmonella was detected in 27 flocks at 19 holdings. At 4 holdings, Salmonella was detected in 2 flocks, and at 2 holdings in 3 broiler flocks. The following Salmonella serovars were identified: S.Infantis (in 22 flocks), S.Typhimurium (in 3 flocks) and S.Coeln (in 2 flock). Despite the identification of S.Typhimurium, Slovenia achieved the required target in broiler flocks, as the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis/Salmonella Typhimurium in broiler flocks was less than 1 %.

### **TURKEYS**

Monitoring of Salmonella spp. in turkey flocks up to 2010 had not been laid down in the legislation, and despite this fact, the business operators, in accordance with their own monitoring programmes, implemented the sampling of broiler flocks prior to slaughter. Based on business operators' own programmes, there were in 2007 prior to slaughter 121 turkey flocks sampled, and in 2008, 190 turkey flocks. In 2007, Salmonella was identified in 4 flocks (4x S. Infantis), and in 2008 in 5 flocks.

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

*version : 2.3*

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 %) at 18 holdings. 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. In the light of the results obtained in the Republic of Slovenia, the estimated prevalence of Salmonella spp. amounted to 21.1 %, and the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis/Salmonella Typhimurium amounted to 4.7 %, and the prevalence of the remaining serovars of Salmonella spp. amounted to 14.5 %.

In 2009, the sampling prior to slaughter was conducted in 159 turkey flocks. In 2009, the presence of Salmonella spp. was not identified in turkey flocks. 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). Results of monitoring in 2010, and also in the preceding years, show that the Republic of Slovenia in the 3-year transitional period will have achieved the required EU goal for turkey flocks.

Within the National Salmonella Control Programme in the turkey flocks in 2011, there were prior to slaughter subjected to testing 122 turkey flocks. In 2011, Salmonella was identified in 4 turkey flocks, where in 1 flock the routine official sampling was conducted, and sampling by the business operator, identifying 2 different Salmonella serovars. S.Chartres was identified in 2 turkey flocks, S.Stanley in 1 flock, and S.Chartres and S.Saintpaul in 1 flock each.

### **(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) :*

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. The new Administration is a body within the Ministry of Agriculture and of the Environment (MAE) and covers the following areas: animal health, animal welfare, food safety and quality of foodstuffs of animal origin and of plant origin, plant health, plant protection products, plant reproductive material, and animal feed.

AFSVSPP is the Competent Authority for the provision of compliance with the veterinary legislation and food production legislation and for the implementation of the official veterinary controls in the Republic of Slovenia.

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

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

*version : 2.3*

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 5 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.

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 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.

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

*version : 2.3*

See Annex 2: Organisation of implementation of SNCP

### **(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.

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 entered in the list of approved laboratories:

- 1 NVI Unit for Diagnostics of Contagious and Other Diseases
- 2 NVI CELJE Unit
- 3 NVI MARIBOR-PTUJ Unit
- 4 NVI MURSKA SOBOTA Unit
- 5 NVI KRANJ Unit
- 6 NVI NOVA GORICA Unit
- 7 NVI NOVO MESTO Unit
- 8 Microbiological Laboratory, PIVKA PERUTNINARSTVO d.d.
- 9 Microbiological Laboratory, PERUTNINA PTUJ d.d.

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 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents. 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.

NVI Units of Celje, Maribor-Ptuj, Murska Sobota, Kranj, Nova Gorica and Novo mesto 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 Regional Units are subjected to

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

*version : 2.3*

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. Microbiological Laboratory of Pivka Perutninarstvo d.d. and Microbiological Laboratory of Perutnina Ptuj d.d. are the internal laboratories of the poultry rearing business operators. Both the laboratories have in place and are applying the quality assurance systems. The business operators of Perutnina Ptuj d.d and Pivka Perutninarstvo d.d. are complying with the requirements of the ISO 9001:2000 standard. VARS 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 up to serovar 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).

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

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

*version : 2.3*

(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). Feed control is conducted on the basis of the annual work programme which includes the inspection and control of feed business operators (FBOs), as well as a feed sampling programme.

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.

See Annex 4A: National microbiological criteria for animal feed, as laid down in the Rules on feed safety criteria

Official sampling of animal feed for the presence of Salmonella spp. is conducted within the Annual Programme of feed sampling.

Based on the Guidelines for official control of feed, the official veterinarian/inspectors prepares for the FBOs' establishments, which are entered in the register of the approved and registered establishments, a programme of testing the animal feed for the current year. Official samples of animal feed are taken by the official veterinarians/inspectors at animal feed producers, importers and intermediaries, and at agricultural holdings.

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.

### **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:

- 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.

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



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

*version : 2.3*

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 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 the faeces samples are pooled into a single pooled sample, and the investigation of the additional faeces 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.

During the official sampling of the adult laying hen flocks referred to in point 2.1.(b), (c), (d) and (e) of Annex to Regulation 517/2011/EC, 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. In order to exclude false-positive initial results if *S.Enteritidis* and/or *S.Typhimurium* is detected in samples taken by business operators, official veterinarian shall carry out official sampling, using the sampling protocol defined in point 4(b)(i, ii or iii) of Part D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. In addition to sampling in point 4(b), samples to verify the absence of use of antimicrobials, potentially affecting the results of analyses of sampling, shall be taken.

### **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, without changing the protective slip, where approximately 50 % of surface where animals are kept shall be covered by walking in every pair of boots;
- in case of flocks kept in cages, two faeces samples of 150 g each, taken from all the conveyor belts or scraping devices within the house after the start-up of the manure-removal system, and in facilities without the conveyor belts or scraping devices, two samples of 150 g each of fresh faeces shall be taken from a total of 60 different points in the excrement pits;

Investigation shall be conducted separately for each sample.

Official inspections at holdings rearing laying-hen flocks shall be conducted on the basis of risk assessment prepared for each holding separately on the basis of criteria prepared by the Food, Feed and Medicinal Products Division.

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

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

*version : 2.3*

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Structure of production of breeding flocks and laying hens

a) 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) 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.

b) 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 operators. Other registered holdings rearing the adult laying hens are operating fully autonomously. In January 2012 we had in the Republic of Slovenia 64 holdings rearing the adult laying hens with a total of 85 registered houses.

As compared to 2011, the number of holdings decreased in the beginning of 2012 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, the number of holdings increased again, as the individual holdings succeeded in complying with the animal welfare requirements.

In January 2013 we had in the Republic of Slovenia 89 holdings rearing the adult laying hens with a total of 115 registered houses.

In 2012, rearing flocks were reared at 44 holdings with 62 houses. In 2012, at approximately 23% holdings the rearing of pullets took place for the needs of their own rearing and for sale to other business operators, and at 29% of holdings for the needs of their own rearing of adult laying hen flocks only, and at 48 % of holdings exclusively for the sale of pullets to other business operators.

See Annex 3: Number of holdings and houses per capacity and per AFSVSPP Regional Offices, January 2013



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

*version : 2.3*

### **(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

#### **STRUCTURE OF FEED PRODUCTION**

Since 1.1.2013 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). Until the end of 2012 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 Veterinary Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (VARs) or registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment (MAE) (depending on the type of activity).

On April 2013, the register of the AFSVSPP included 131 approved and/or registered feed producers. At the end of 2012 (19.12.2012) a register included - 50639 agricultural holdings carrying out the activity of feed production V2, V3 and V4\*. All the 3 major businesses involved in rearing the breeding poultry flocks in Slovenia have their own establishments for the production of poultry feeds.

See Annex 4B: Number of registered and approved feed producers

See Annex 4C: Feed production in Slovenia in 2011

### **(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 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 on Good Practice in Primary Production of Food and Feed are accessible via MAE website:

[http://www.mkgp.gov.si/si/o\\_ministrstvu/direktorati/direktorat\\_za\\_varno\\_hrano/starasektor\\_za\\_varnost\\_in\\_kakovost\\_hrane\\_in\\_krme/mednarodni\\_projekt\\_krepitev\\_varne\\_hrane\\_v\\_primarni\\_proizvodnji/](http://www.mkgp.gov.si/si/o_ministrstvu/direktorati/direktorat_za_varno_hrano/starasektor_za_varnost_in_kakovost_hrane_in_krme/mednarodni_projekt_krepitev_varne_hrane_v_primarni_proizvodnji/)

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

*version : 2.3*

projekt\_eu\_krepitev\_varne\_hrane\_v\_primarni\_proizvodnji/

### **(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 MAE had prepared and made available to public the "Guidelines on the Use of Feed Additives".

Guidelines on the Use of Feed Additives are accessible via MAE website:

[http://www.mkgp.gov.si/si/o\\_ministrstvu/direktorati/direktorat\\_za\\_varno\\_hrano/starasektor\\_za\\_varnost\\_in\\_kakovost\\_hrane\\_in\\_krme/mednarodni\\_projekt\\_krepitev\\_varne\\_hrane\\_v\\_primarni\\_proizvodnji/projekt\\_eu\\_krepitev\\_varne\\_hrane\\_v\\_primarni\\_proizvodnji/](http://www.mkgp.gov.si/si/o_ministrstvu/direktorati/direktorat_za_varno_hrano/starasektor_za_varnost_in_kakovost_hrane_in_krme/mednarodni_projekt_krepitev_varne_hrane_v_primarni_proizvodnji/projekt_eu_krepitev_varne_hrane_v_primarni_proizvodnji/)

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.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

There are no compulsory or voluntary national guidelines in place.

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.

### **(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms**

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

*version : 2.3*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

### **I. 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; 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 the 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).

### **II. 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.

### **III. 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.

## **(d)2.5 Registration of farms**

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

*version : 2.3*

*(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 is accessible at AFSVSPP website:  
[http://www.vurs.gov.si/si/registri\\_seznami\\_in\\_spletne\\_aplikacije/registri\\_in\\_seznami/](http://www.vurs.gov.si/si/registri_seznami_in_spletne_aplikacije/registri_in_seznami/) (Register rej kokoši nesnic)

### **(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 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.

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

*version : 2.3*

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 852/2004/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 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.

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

*version : 2.3*

**(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.

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

version : 2.3

## ANNEX II - PART B

### 1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing  
for the period :

From

2014

To

2014

#### 1.1 Contact

Name : MAJA BAJT

Phone : 00386 01 300 1351

Fax. : 00386 01 300 1356

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) :*

#### History of Salmonella spp. monitoring and control

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 rearing laying hen flocks there was allowed the treatment under the required conditions. Since January 2008, the national Salmonella control programme in laying hen flocks has been conducted

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

*version : 2.3*

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*).

In 2011, the number of flocks included into the National *Salmonella* Control Programme was somewhat lower as compared to 2009 and 2010. The main reason for a lesser number of flocks is linked to the ban on rearing laying hens in non-enriched cages, applicable as from 1.1.2012. For this reason, by the middle of 2011, laying hen flocks were not housed at certain holdings, as the business operators decided to discontinue laying-hen rearing in certain facilities, or the laying hen flocks were not housed on account of renovation of the facilities (houses and cages).

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

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.

The number of adult flocks with the identified *S. Enteritidis/S. Typhimurium* increased as compared to



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

version : 2.3

2011, as S.Enteritidis/S.Typhimurium were not identified in 2011. Nevertheless, the percentage with S. Enteritidis/S.Typhimurium identified in 2012 is well below 2 % (0.62 %).

The main reason for a lesser number of flocks in 2011 and 2012 is linked to the ban on rearing laying hens in non-enriched cages, applicable as from 1.1.2012. For this reason, some business operators decided to discontinue laying-hen rearing in certain facilities, and certain holdings renewed their registration only towards the middle of 2012 on account of renovation operations.

### 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. Scope of programme

Scope of the Salmonella spp. control programme in the laying-hen flocks is to decrease the prevalence of the Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serovars in the adult laying-hen flocks of the species Gallus gallus. The objective of the Salmonella spp. control programme is reduction of 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

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

*version : 2.3*

out in first, second and third paragraph of point 1.6./I of part I(A) shall apply to the flock. 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. Monitoring in laying hen flocks is conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 and of the Rules on the monitoring and control of *Salmonella* in poultry of *Gallus gallus* (UL RS, št. 97/2010).

Sampling by business operators is conducted as laid down in point 4.4.7.

Official sampling is conducted by official veterinarians, and is set out in 1.5 (d).

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

### IV. Measures in case of positive results

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 4.4.4.

### V. Vaccination programme

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. Business operators conduct vaccination according to recommendations by veterinary clinic veterinarians.

Use of 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.

### VI. Use of antimicrobials

Use of antimicrobials 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 method for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry. Antimicrobials may be used in exceptional circumstances only, specified in Article 2(2), points (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

### VI. Reporting

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

*version : 2.3*

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, and taking into account the guidelines by the European Commission on the notification of Salmonella spp. in poultry flocks (document SANCO/5542/2009).

### **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 A LAYING HEN FLOCKS:**

In case of detection of Salmonella spp. 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, Part D of Annex II
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011 implementing Regulation 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 monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry of Gallus gallus (UL RS 97/10)

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).

Where S.Enteritidis or S.Typhimurium is detected, 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. All birds in the flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading Salmonella. If the flock is slaughtered or destroyed, the business operator shall provide for the following measures:

a. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene, where the business operator of food business activity of slaughter shall ensure that the slaughter of animals

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

*version : 2.3*

originating from the positive flock is conducted as the last series in the slaughter process of that production day. Products derived from such birds 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;

b. 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 human consumption. However eggs may be used for human consumption under the following conditions:

a) eggs are considered as Class B eggs as defined in Article 2(4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 557/2007 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1028/2006 on marketing standards for eggs;

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

c) eggs must not be delivered to packaging centres unless the VARS is satisfied with the measures to prevent possible cross-contamination of eggs from other flocks;

d) eggs may be delivered only to approved egg processing establishment and must be treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of Salmonella;

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.

4) In order to exclude false-positive initial results if *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium* is detected in samples taken by business operators, official veterinarian shall carry out official sampling, using the sampling protocol defined in point 4(b)(i, ii or iii) of Part D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. In addition to sampling in point 4(b), samples to verify the absence of use of antimicrobials, potentially affecting the results of analyses of sampling, shall be taken by official veterinarian.

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. Official sampling shall be carried out according to point 2.2 of Annex 1 of Regulation (EC) No. 1168/2006. In addition to sampling in point 2.2., samples to verify the absence of use of antimicrobials, potentially affecting the results of analyses of sampling, shall be taken by official veterinarian.

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.

.Since the detection of relevant Salmonellae in laying hen flocks sampled by business operators, and until the results of official sampling in accordance with point 4 above are obtained, the flock is considered as suspect flock and the protective measures as set out in point 1., 2., and 3. above shall apply to the flock.

### **USE OF ANTIMICROBIALS AND VACCINES**

Use of antimicrobials and vaccines in breeding flocks and 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.

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

*version : 2.3*

### **A) Use of antimicrobials**

- Antimicrobials are not used as a specific method for the control of Salmonella in poultry;
- Authorised is the use of antimicrobials only, which have had the marketing authorisation for circulation in the Republic of Slovenia;
- 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 authorised on the basis of a specific authorisation granted by VARS. However, treatment without prior authorisation by VARS 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;
- Use of antimicrobials shall be based wherever possible on the results of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing;
- On conclusion of treatment, the veterinary organisation with concession that had conducted the treatment under exceptional circumstances, shall submit a report in writing to the relevant VARS Regional office, which shall include the data of the flock under treatment, data of the use of antimicrobials, results of resistance testing if it had been carried out, and reasons for use of antimicrobials;

### **B) Use of vaccines**

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 %.

Vaccination against Salmonella is not prohibited by national legislation, and therefore, business operators may decide on the voluntary vaccination, where the full vaccination-related expenses are to be borne by animal owners. Business operators conduct vaccination in compliance with the recommendations of veterinary practitioners of veterinary clinics.

Use of vaccines against Salmonella is allowed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006:

- 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;
- Authorised is the use of vaccines only, which have had the marketing authorisation for circulation in the Republic of Slovenia;
- Vaccination of animals may be prescribed and/or conducted by veterinary practitioners of veterinary clinics. However, the veterinary practitioner may dispense vaccines, along with instructions in writing on their use, to animal owner, who then administers or continues administering the vaccines to the animal. Animal owner shall be required to follow the veterinarian's instructions.

Based on data obtained through inspection of laying-hen holdings in 2011 and 2012, approximately on 70 % of the holdings, flocks are vaccinated against Salmonella. Vaccination is carried out against *S. Enteritidis* only. 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 conducted three times.

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. At

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

version : 2.3

present, data on the use of medicinal products, including vaccines, are neither collected nor processed centrally. Veterinary clinics are bound to present their records for inspection on the request of official veterinarian, who is competent for inspection and control.

### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme : 2014

#### 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) :

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).  
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,



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

*version : 2.3*

- Plant health,
- Plant protection products,
- Plant reproductive material and animal feed.

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 5 Border Inspection Posts.

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.

### **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 2013, there were 89 holdings rearing adult laying hens in the Republic of Slovenia, with 115 registered houses. Pullet rearing is carried out at 43 holdings with 62 houses.

See Annex 3: Number of holdings and houses per capacity and per AFSVSPP Regional Offices, January 2013

### **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**

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

version : 2.3

(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

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. A minor quantity of eggs is considered to be the quantity of eggs intended for delivery to end consumers at the place of production if the food business operator rears less than 350 laying hens.

Establishments producing table eggs, for whom the registration is required, shall comply with the requirements for primary production as laid down in Regulation 852/2004/EC on the hygiene of foodstuffs.

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).

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, and they are entered into the register of laying hen rearing establishments kept by AFSVSPP. Registered houses shall have also holdings with less than 350 laying hens if the eggs are not sold exclusively on their own holding directly to end consumers, on account of the class A egg identification requirements.

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 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.

### 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



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

*version : 2.3*

*(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.

## **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).

Please see also Point 4.

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

*version : 2.3*

### **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 small 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

*(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.

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

version : 2.3

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

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.

#### A) Sampling at the initiative of business operators

A.1. 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 shall be taken by the method referred to in point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation 517/2011/EC. For the investigation, the faeces samples may be pooled into a single pooled sample.

#### A.2. 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.

#### 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.

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

*version : 2.3*

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

### **C. 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.

### **USE OF ANTIMICROBIALS AND VACCINES**

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 %. In the Republic of Slovenia, the vaccination programme in breeding flocks is not carried out, either.

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. Business operators conduct vaccination according to recommendations by veterinary clinic veterinarians.

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.

## **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 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.

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* spp. in poultry of *Gallus gallus* (UL RS 97/2010), and in Articles 8. 10. and 11 of the Rules on compensation in the veterinary sector (UL RS 105/2007).

In compliance with Article 29 of the Rules on the monitoring and control of *Salmonella* spp., the business operator is entitled to payment of compensation, where an adult laying hen flock is killed or slaughtered on account of detected presence of the *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium serovars,

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

*version : 2.3*

provided that business operator has:

- in the prescribed manner notified AFSVSPP of detection of Salmonella in the flock,
- been conducting the required samplings for the presence of Salmonellae, and
- conducted all the measures required in case of Salmonella infection.

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 spp. These Rules with all pertaining amendments are published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia (UL RS), which is accessible to the public at Official Gazette website, as well as via AFSVSPP website.

Rules on fees in the veterinary sector (UL RS 105/2007) are laying down the compensation payment procedure. The compensation payment procedure shall be instituted on the animal owner's request, who shall submit to the relevant Regional Office of the AFSVSPP an application in writing.

The compensation payment application for animals killed or slaughtered may be lodged by the animal owner within a 15-day period of time from the date of killing or slaughter of the animals. Where the official veterinarian decides in favour of the claim, he/she shall issue a relevant decision laying down the level of compensation.

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

*(max. 32000 chars):*

The Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry, in cooperation with the Veterinary Administration of the Republic of Slovenia and with the Veterinary Faculty, organised in 2009 two training sessions for laying hen breeders which includes salmonella sampling in laying hen flocks, biosecurity measures and cleaning and disinfection of houses.

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. In general, biosecurity measures at a less strict level apply to holdings with less than 1000 animals and where egg production constitutes an additional source of income, and not the basic activity. In addition to the less strict biosecurity measures, at most small holdings, neither the vaccination against Salmonella is carried out.

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).

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

version : 2.3

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 are accessible via MAE website:  
[http://www.mkgp.gov.si/si/o\\_ministrstvu/direktorati/direktorat\\_za\\_varno\\_hrano/starasektor\\_za\\_varnost\\_in\\_kakovost\\_hrane\\_in\\_krme/mednarodni\\_projekt\\_krepitev\\_varne\\_hrane\\_v\\_primarni\\_proizvodnji/projekt\\_eu\\_krepitev\\_varne\\_hrane\\_v\\_primarni\\_proizvodnji/](http://www.mkgp.gov.si/si/o_ministrstvu/direktorati/direktorat_za_varno_hrano/starasektor_za_varnost_in_kakovost_hrane_in_krme/mednarodni_projekt_krepitev_varne_hrane_v_primarni_proizvodnji/projekt_eu_krepitev_varne_hrane_v_primarni_proizvodnji/)
- 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 skeleton evaluation of costs of investigations of official samples, and costs for payment of compensations to business operators for the animals culled amounts to approximately: EUR 48,510.71

Annex 5: Estimation of costs of investigations of official samples, and costs for payment of compensations to business operators for the animals culled for 2013

The costs include the following envisaged items:

- laboratory testing of official samples taken at holdings with the adult and rearing laying hen flocks, and investigations of samples for the identification of presence of antimicrobials. Number official routine analyses is estimated on the basis of the number of holdings rearing 1000 or more laying hens. In the period 2013 -2015 also holdings rearing less than 1000 laying hens will be officially sampled (approximately 1/3 each year). Number of official samples /analyses in accordance with point 2.1. (b)(c) (d) and Part D, Point 4 of Regulation 2160/2003 is estimated on the basis of the number of analyses in previous years.
- compensations paid for animals culled: The evaluation of costs for payment of compensations is based

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

*version : 2.3*

on the presupposition that in 2014 on account of identification of S.Enteritidis or S.Typhimurium there will be 1-2 flocks culled, and in such a case, the Republic of Slovenia will still comply with the EU target, if in 2014 the Salmonella Control Programme will include approximately 170-180 flocks (the prevalence of S.Enteritidis/S.Typhimurium will amount to 2 % or less). In the computation of costs for compensations, an 10,000 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 small flocks with only 100 adult laying hens or less, and up to flocks with 90,000 adult laying hens

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

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

yes

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

### 6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

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



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

version : 2.3

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
SLOVENIA - ADULT	Laying flocks of C	161	1 183 104	161	1 183 104	161	salmonella enteritidis	1	1	65	number	120	numbe	0	X
SLOVENIA - ADULT	Laying flocks of C	0	0	0	0	0	Salmonella Senftenberg	1	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
SLOVENIA - REARING	Laying flocks of C	134	0	134	0	134	Salmonella Coeln	1	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
SLOVENIA - REARING	Laying flocks of C	0	0	0	0	0	Salmonella Lille	1	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
<b>Total</b>								4	1	65					
												<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>			

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

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

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

## 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

version : 2.3

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

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>SLOVENIA - ADULT</b>	microbiological test	<b>official routine sampling</b>	116	2	<b>X</b>
<b>SLOVENIA - ADULT</b>	microbiological test	<b>Annex II, Part D, point 4 of Regulation</b>	14	2	<b>X</b>
<b>SLOVENIA - ADULT</b>	microbiological test	<b>point 2.1.(b)(c)(d) of Regulation</b>	10	0	<b>X</b>
<b>SLOVENIA - rearing and adult</b>	serological test	<b>official sampling</b>	4	4	<b>X</b>
<b>SLOVENIA - rearing and adult</b>	other test	<b>official sampling - antimicrobial</b>	4	0	<b>X</b>
			148	8	
6.3	Data on infection for year : <b>2012</b>		<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
SLOVENIA - ADULT FLOCKS	2	5 665	<b>X</b>
SLOVENIA - REARING FLOCKS	2	1 630	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	4	7 295	
		<b>Add a new row</b>	

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

version : 2.3

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2012

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
SLOVENIA - REARING	134	0	0	0	0	0	X
<b>Total</b>	134	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

## **7. Targets**

### **7.1 Targets related to testing**

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

version : 2.3

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year :

2014

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

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
SLOVENIA - ADULT FLOCKS	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	faeces / boot swabs	monitoring, surveillance, confirmation of su	168	X
SLOVENIA - REARING FLOCKS	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	faeces / boot swabs	confirmation of suspected cases	4	X
SLOVENIA - REARING AND ADULT	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	isolates	monitoring, surveillance, suspect cases	5	X
SLOVENIA - ADULT FLOCKS	AMR/BIH tests	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	eggs, birds	surveillance, confirmation of suspected ca	3	X
<b>Total</b>					180	
<b>Total AMR/BIH tests</b>					3	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					172	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					5	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

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

version : 2.3

### 7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

**2014**

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

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/ herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)	
SLOVENIA - ADULT	Laying flocks of	175	1 300 000	175	1 300 000	175	salmonella enteritidis	2	2	10 000	35 000	0	X
<b>Total</b>		175	1 300 000	175	1 300 000	175		2	2	10 000	35 000	0	
										<b>Add a new row</b>			

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

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

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

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

version : 2.3

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2014

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

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

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

version : 2.3

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

2014

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

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

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	172	20.95	3603.4	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	5	63.76	318.8	yes	X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	3	196.17	588.51	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	10 000	4.4	44000	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		



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

version : 2.3

4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
7.Other costs						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
8. 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	Cost of official sampling	77	0.5	38.5	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>		10 257		48549.21		

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

version : 2.3

### Attachments

#### IMPORTANT :

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