



## Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

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

Submission Date

Friday, May 22, 2015 09:49:42

Submission Number

1432280984212-4246

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## Identification of the programme

Member state : CESKA REPUBLIKA

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual :

Type of submission :

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of :

To end of

*2017 is year 3 of the multi annual program.*

## Contact

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## Animal population

Animal population Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

# Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

## A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 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*,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

1. The **aim of the programme** is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce to 1% or less the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* remaining positive for the target *Salmonella* serovars: *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE), Typhimurium (ST)(including the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-), Hadar (SH), Infantis (SI) and Virchow (SV).

For a MS with less than 100 adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* the target is to have no more than one such flock remaining positive for the relevant *Salmonella* serovars per year.

### Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

Targets of the Programme are in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010. The aim of the programme is to reduce the prevalence of the 5 *Salmonella* serovars (*S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Infantis*, *S. Virchow* and *S. Hadar*) to a level of 1% or less in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* comprising at least 250 birds.

Prevalence of positive adult breeding flocks for targeted serotypes at the end of 2014 was 0,31%.

The prevalence of adult breeding flocks positive for targeted serotypes in 2014 was less than 1%, so the target of programme for breeding flocks has been reached.

The prevalence of adult breeding flocks positive for targeted serotypes of *Salmonella* spp. within eight years of implementation of the programme was reduced from 5, 1% in 2007 to 1,1% in 2008, 1% in 2009, 1,4% in 2010, 0,6% in 2011, 1,2% in 2012, 0,93% in 2013 and 0,31% in 2014. The reduction of prevalence within five years is 1,09%.

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- The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the Member State.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

The programme is implemented in all 14 regions (NUTS 3) in the Czech Republic. All regions are divided into the smaller areas which are named as districts. Generally, the programme is applied on the whole territory of the Czech Republic. Programme is implemented on the regional level and Regional Veterinary Administrations (RVA) is in charge for performing of the programme.

### 3. Flocks subject to the programme

	Total number of flocks of breeders in the MS	Number of flocks with at least 250 adult breeders	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	650		650	650
Adult flocks	650	650	650	650
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the hatchery		0	0	0
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the holding		650	650	650

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

### 4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the food business operator and the laboratory performing the analyses.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Laboratories involved into the programme are only the State veterinary institutes (SVI) under the supervision of the State Veterinary Administration. The samples taken by operators as well as official samples are examined only in laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes. In the programme the external agencies or laboratories are not involved. Designated laboratories send results of all examinations of samples taken in the framework of this programme to the relevant RVA; the copy

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thereof shall be sent to a farmer or a private veterinarian. The laboratories send the complete results of the examination, including determination of serotype.

The farmer must provide on request reports on examinations to the RVA. Positive results for *Salmonella* spp. are sent also to SVA.

The RVA records sampling and its results in the Information System.

The SVI in Prague – NRL for *Salmonella* summarise records on performed laboratory examinations for all laboratories in the Czech Republic monthly; summarised reports is provided to the SVA CR also monthly.

### 5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

*Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy (max. 32000 chars) :*

Farmers shall draw up and comply with sanitation rules for their holdings and keep records on all disinfections and preventive actions performed. The sanitation rules must include checks on efficacy of disinfection, as well as on other preventive measures. The *Salmonella* control programme set down minimum requirements for the content of the sanitation rule. The sanitation rule shall be approved by RVA. Operation and sanitation rule covers all farming procedures from day-old chicks to dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse must be drawn up for all broiler holdings.

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

The relevant RVA shall perform supervision on efficacy of disinfection carried out by farmers. The relevant RVA also shall take official samples of swabs for testing of efficacy of the disinfection in each time the RVA considers it necessary.

To ensure adequate bio-security standards the farmers can implement a voluntary Guide of good hygiene practice for poultry farmers. This Community Guide is available on web link [www.svs-cr.cz](http://www.svs-cr.cz).

### 6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators :

Samples at the initiative of the FBOs will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

- a. Rearing flocks: day-old chicks, four-week-old birds, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- b. Adults breeding flocks: depending if the MS achieved the EU target for more than 2 years

Every second week during the laying period

Every three weeks during the laying period (derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010)

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*Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples*

Sampling must be carried out in accordance with minimum sampling requirements as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and the Council and Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010.

Farmer shall ensure taking samples from environment of each flock according to established schedule:

- a) Day-old chicks: 10 swabs from internal surfaces of boxes or crates used for transportation of the chicks. A sample from the entire consignment of chicks is concerned that is, if appropriate, combined to form a pooled sample;
- b) Carcasses of chicks found after arrival of a veterinarian (acceptance of chicks). A sample from the entire consignment of chicks (at most 60 birds) is concerned that is, if appropriate, combined to form a pooled sample;
- c) 2 weeks prior to laying phase – taking of pooled faecal sample;
- d) Each 3 weeks during the laying phase – taking of pooled faecal sample.

FBO samples shall be taken by trained persons, i.e. by operators, veterinarians, or other persons designated by farmers. The training is performed by the relevant RVA.

## **7. Samples are taken** in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Sampling protocol is fully in line with Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

The samples must consist of:

1. Separate samples of fresh faeces, each weighing not less than 1 g, must be taken in the number given in the following number (Regulation (EU) No 200/2010):

250 – 349 birds kept in a building -200 faeces of samples

350 – 449 birds kept in a building -220 faeces of samples

450 – 799 birds kept in a building -250 faeces of samples

800 – 999 birds kept in a building -260 faeces of samples

1 000 and more birds kept in a building -300 faeces of samples

Two pooled samples shall be made up from such separate faecal samples and this fact shall be stated in the application form. The pooled sample shall consist of 150 separate faecal samples at most.

or:

2. Five pairs of boot swabs, representing each about 20 % of the area of the poultry house.

Samples of faeces or of swabs may be pooled for analysis into a minimum of two pools.

## **8. Specific requirements** laid down in Annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant (i.e. due to the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-), all birds of infected rearing or adult flocks are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and all eggs are destroyed or heat treated):

*Comments - Indicate also if birds are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and if eggs are destroyed or heat treated (max. 32000 chars) :*

Measures taken in the case of positive official samples and positive confirmatory examinations for S.

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Enteritidis and/or S. Typhimurium and/or S. Infantis:

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

9. Please describe the measures that shall be implemented in a flock (rearing and adult) where **Salmonella Hadar, Infantis or Virchow is detected**:

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the case of detection of Salmonella Hadar or Salmonella Virchow in faecal samples:

1. The RVA shall perform an epidemiological investigation in the holding, aimed at the detection of the possible source of the infection and bacteriological examination of feeds and water for the detection Salmonella spp. if necessary.
2. FBO records the result into the "Food Chain Information" at the dispatch of birds to a slaughterhouse.
3. Sampling in slaughterhouses shall be performed in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1086/2011 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 as regards salmonella in fresh poultry meat.
4. After slaughtering of birds from infected flocks, a thorough cleansing and disinfection, as well as disposal of faeces or litter, must be performed in accordance with the instructions of the relevant RVA.
5. The relevant RVA performs the supervision on the efficacy of the disinfection carried out by the farmer; the checks on the efficacy of the disinfection shall be performed by means of bacteriological testing of swabs, in accordance with the method specified by the NRL.
6. New birds may be introduced only upon confirmation of efficacy of disinfection.

In the case of detection of Salmonella Infantis in faecal samples the same measures as in the case of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium are taken. Salmonella Infantis was sporadically detected in meat line breeding flocks within the years 2009 - 2013. These occurrences have had a significant impact on the prevalence of this serotype in flocks of broilers. After evaluating Salmonella Infantis prevalence in the broilers flocks in the framework of the Salmonella Control Programme, Salmonella Infantis prevalence in the framework of the monitoring of zoonoses at the slaughterhouses

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and the results of monitoring antibiotic resistance (detected Salmonella Infantis was a multidrug-resistant strain repeatedly detected in poultry meat in the slaughterhouse), the measures taken in the case of Salmonella Enteritidis and Typhimurium are extended with regard to food safety also at Salmonella Infantis.

10. If birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant **EU microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g:

*Measures implemented by the FBO (max. 32000 chars) :*

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

*Measures implemented by the CA (max. 32000 chars) :*

In the case of confirmation Salmonella Enteritidis, Typhimurium and Infantis in faecal samples all birds including day-old chicks in the positive flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of Salmonella spreading. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. By-products derived from such birds and not intended for human consumption, must be disposed in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

- 11. Laboratories** in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 standard and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Laboratories performing testing for Salmonella spp. within this programme shall be designated in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. Laboratories designated by the SVA to carry out testing official and FBO samples on Salmonella in poultry within SCP are all accredited to ISO 17025. Scope of Activities includes detection of Salmonella in animal faeces, tissue, environmental samples, feed and water, serotyping. The method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002), where a semi-solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. Methods used in the examination are in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010. Samples taken within this programme (samples taken by operators and by official veterinarians) shall be



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

SVI Prague – NRL

SVI Jihlava

SVI Olomouc

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

The laboratories send the complete results of the examination, including determination of serotype.

Results of examinations of all samples are sent by the laboratory to the relevant RVA, a copy thereof is sent to the farmer or private veterinarian. Positive results for all Salmonella serotypes are sent to State veterinary Administration.

12. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. *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*.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme.

For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

The same method of detection and serotyping is used for examination of official and FBO samples. The detection method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for salmonellae in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, shall be used. That method is described in the current version of draft Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): "Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage". In that detection method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSR/V) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. This detection method is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010. At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be serotyped, following the Kaufmann-White scheme. At least one isolated strain per flock and per year shall be collected and stored for future phagotyping or anti-microbial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

13. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 3.1.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 48 hours following receipt and within 96 hours after sampling.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Sampling and transport of the sample is performed in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 200/2010. In

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the case of taking sample of boot swabs, boor swabs shall be removed carefully so as not to dislodge adherent material. Samples shall be sent by collection line or by other way to the laboratories within 24 hours after collection or stored refrigerated. At the laboratory samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following their receipt and 96 hours following sampling.

14. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Supervision on feedingstuffs in the Czech Republic is performed by the following organisations: State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (SVA CR); Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture (CISTA); Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (ISCVBM). Official controls on feed safety (where production and placing on the market of feedingstuffs are concerned) shall be performed by the CISTA, in accordance with Act No 91/1996 on feedingstuffs, as amended. The SVA CR performs by means of the relevant RVA examination of feedingstuffs intended for farm animals for the detection of Salmonella, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009. The relevant RVA shall take samples in establishments producing compound feedingstuffs; samples of finished feedingstuffs before dispatch shall be taken, at a volume proportionate to the manufacturer's throughput. The relevant RVA also shall take official samples of feedinstuffs on broiler holding in each time the RVA considers it necessary. The ISCVBM perform official controls on use of antimicrobials, vaccines and medicated feedingstuffs.

### 15. Official controls at holding, flock and hatchery level

- a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In order to ensure that bio-security standards on poultry farms, the competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the multi-annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. In order to increase the effectiveness of official controls, a special check list is used within official controls in the case of official sampling. The document includes questions on bio-security measures applied on the spot, at buildings, during cleaning, disinfection, feed handling, loading and transport. The official veterinary supervision of farms is carried out by official veterinary inspector designated by appropriate RVA. The official veterinary control consists in clinical examination of individual flocks, inspection of keeping register, records of vaccination, evidence of private veterinarians, control of biosecurity and welfare. The inspection of breeding flocks of poultry has been carried out during the

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period of the whole year. All breeding flocks of poultry are checked up at least once per year. Biosecurity measures and measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, peoples working at farms are defined in Decree No 296/2003 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorization and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities. According to §3:

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

If a farmer fails to comply with the above obligations he is penalized in accordance with the Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act).

Official checks at the level of poultry flocks are carried out by the relevant RVA to verify that:

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

b. Routine official **sampling scheme when FBO sampling takes place at the hatchery**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

- every 16 weeks at the hatchery
- twice during the laying phase at the holding (within four weeks at the beginning, within eight weeks before the end), and
- at the holding each time samples taken at the hatchery are positive for target serovars

If the CA has decided to implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 (when EU target achieved for more than two years), the EU minimum requirement for official sampling is: once a year at the hatchery, once at the holding during the laying phase.

*Comments - Indicate also : 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, 2) who is taking the official samples, 3) if the derogation quoted above is applied (max. 32000 chars) :*

The sampling in the hatchery is not applied in the programme.

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- c. Routine official **sampling scheme when FBO sampling takes place at the holding**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

- Three times during the laying phase at the holding (within four weeks at the beginning, within eight weeks before the end and a third one in between)

If the CA has decided to implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 (EU target achieved for more than two years), the EU minimum requirement for official sampling is: twice at the holding during the laying phase.

*Comments - Indicate also : 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, please describe, 2) who is taking the official samples, 3) if the derogation quoted above is applied (max. 32000 chars) :*

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

Additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed: official sampling is performed also during the rearing phase.

Official sampling in breeding poultry flocks takes place at the holding:

- a) In age of 4 weeks – pooled faecal sample;
- b) In 4 weeks from the start of laying phase – pooled faecal sample;
- c) After 20 weeks of laying phase – pooled faecal sample;
- d) 4 weeks prior to the end of laying phase – pooled sample.
- e) Based on positive results in one flock, others flocks are officially sampled;
- f) Each time when the Regional Veterinary Administration considers it necessary.

In the case of official sampling two pooled faecal samples (2 x 150g) or five pairs of boot swabs are taken.

Samples of faeces or of swabs may be pooled for analysis into a minimum of two pools.

- d. When **samples (FBO or official) taken at the hatchery** are positive for a target *Salmonella* serovar, describe the measures taken if the confirmatory samples taken at the holding are negative:

Testing for antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors (at least 5 birds per house) and if those substances are detected the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented (annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003)

Other official samples are taken on the breeding flock; if positive, the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented, if negative, all restrictive measures are lifted

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Other official samples are taken on the progeny; if positive, the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented, if negative, all restrictive measures are lifted

Comments - Describe also if any other measures are implemented (max. 32000 chars) :

The sampling in the hatchery is not applied in the programme.

e. **Official confirmatory sampling** (in addition to the confirmatory samples at the holding which are systematically performed if FBO or official samples are positive at the hatchery):

After positive official samples at the holding	<input type="checkbox"/> Always
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes (criteria apply)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding	<input type="checkbox"/> Always
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sometimes (criteria apply)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Never

Comments - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (max. 32000 chars) :

In the case of the presence of Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium and Salmonella Infantis in faecal samples taken by FBO, an official sampling shall be performed by an official veterinarian from the RVA in each positive flock, in order to exclude false positive initial result from the sample taken by operator. In compliance with national legislation the emergency veterinary measures can be imposed only when suspicion of presence of the contagious disease is confirmed by positive results of official sampling. In accordance with the Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended RVA based on a result of operator sample may only take preliminary measures - suspension of hatching eggs. Extraordinary veterinary measures, including slaughtering or killing off animals may be ordered only based on the result of an official sample. The farmer can ask for a compensation of costs and losses only in consequence of emergency veterinary measures. Therefore possible false positive result of operator sampling is necessary to be excluded by positive result of official sampling. This is the reason why possible false positive result of operator sampling is necessary to be excluded by positive result of official sampling. Confirmatory testing is not performed if the presence of the above mentioned serotype is detected during the past two weeks prior to the movement of flocks to the slaughterhouse. In the case of sampling for confirmatory testing two pooled faecal samples (2 x 150 g) or five pairs of

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boot swabs are taken.

Samples of faeces or of swabs may be pooled for analysis into a minimum of two pools.

- f. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, sampletaking) to check the correct implementation of this provision (at the holding and at the hatchery). For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The RVA performs documentary checks of antimicrobials using or other substances inhibiting the growth of bacteria. The sample for testing the presence of inhibitory substances is taken if there is a suspicion that the results could be affected by the presence of antimicrobials and in any other case considered appropriate. For testing of presence of inhibition substances the sample of five live, freshly dead or freshly killed birds from each flock are taken. Killing must be done in another way than the use of pharmacological agents. The sample must be delivered to the laboratory as soon as possible, if necessary the sample can be frozen. Only SVI in Prague, Olomouc and Jihlava perform the examination. From 5 killed birds the samples of breast muscle are taken and tested as a pooled sample. Testing is carried out by microbiological determination of inhibition substances (6 plate method).

Where the presence of *Salmonella* is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect is detected, the flock is considered as an infected flock for the purpose of the Community target.

### 16. *Salmonella* vaccination

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

Use of *Salmonella* vaccines is in compliance with provisions of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

*Comments - If performed please describe the vaccination scheme (vaccines used, vaccines providers, target flocks, number of doses administered per bird, etc) (max. 32000 chars) :*

Vaccination of breeding flocks against *Salmonella* is voluntary and farmers are not compensated for the costs connected with voluntary vaccination.

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### 17. System for **compensation to owners** for the value of their birds slaughtered or culled and the eggs destroyed or heat treated.

*Describe the system for compensation to owners. Indicate how improper implementation of biosecurity measures can affect the payment of compensation (max. 32000 chars) :*

Farmers are compensated for costs and losses connected with the detection of a salmonellosis of poultry which have arisen as a result of enforcement of emergency veterinary measures pursuant to § 67, §68 and §70 of Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended.

In accordance with § 67 of Veterinary Act the keeper shall obtain a compensation of costs and losses incurred in consequence of emergency veterinary measures imposed in order to eradicate and prevent the spread of any of the dangerous contagious diseases listed in Annex No 2 to the Veterinary Act, on condition that the measures applied immediately comprise at least the quarantine of animals on the holding and ban on their movement from the time of suspicion of presence of the contagious disease and following confirmation of the disease.

In the event of presence of the contagious disease listed in Annex No 2 to the Veterinary Act, the compensation shall comprise the compensation

- a) of the costs of killing or emergency slaughter of diseased and suspect animals of susceptible species and of the safe disposal of their cadavers; where appropriate, the compensation shall be also provided for the safe disposal of their products, decontamination of water and feedingstuffs;
- b) for the animal killed or animal which has undergone the emergency slaughter;
- c) for the cleaning, disinsectisation, deratisation and disinfection of the holding and of its equipment

According to the § 68 of Veterinary Act:

(1) The compensation pursuant to § 67 shall be provided to the extent of proven efficiently expended costs and incurred losses.

(2) The compensation for the killed animal or animal which has undergone the emergency slaughter shall be provided to the extent of the usual price of a healthy animal of the same species and category at the place and time of the loss and

- a) the amount provided to the keeper for utilisable parts of the animal carcass shall be deducted;
- b) it shall be reduced by 20 % of the animal price if the animal has been killed or has undergone the emergency slaughter in consequence of the dangerous contagious disease for which preventive vaccination is recommended but the keeper had not used such possibility.

Price of animals killed or emergency slaughtered and price of destroyed or heat-treated eggs are assessed by authorised expert. Ministry of Agriculture calculates compensations on the basis of this expert evidence.

### 18. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

After slaughtering of birds from infected flocks, a thorough cleansing and disinfection, as well as disposal of faeces or litter, must be performed in accordance with the instructions of the relevant RVA. The relevant RVA performs the supervision on the efficacy of the disinfection carried out by the farmer; the

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

checks on the efficacy of the disinfection shall be performed by means of bacteriological testing of official sample of swabs, in accordance with the method specified by the NRL. New birds may be introduced only upon confirmation of efficacy of disinfection. One test for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of disinfection in the framework of all SCP includes six swabs collected from each house after mechanical cleaning and disinfection final. Sampling must be carried out after completion of the exposure time of the disinfectant from dry surfaces no later than 72 hours after disinfection. The wiping area for one swabs sample is 100 cm<sup>2</sup>. The interpretation of the final disinfection efficiency is calculated as the arithmetic average of the values of CFU / 100 cm<sup>2</sup> detected in individual smears. Disinfection is considered effective if the average is less than 5x10<sup>5</sup> CFU per 100 cm<sup>2</sup>.

Sampling of swabs for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection following detection of targeted serotypes is always taken by the RVA official veterinarian as official samples.

The testing of official samples of swabs for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection is paid from the state budget.

### B. General information

#### 1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

*Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (max. 32000 chars) :*

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

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic shall, in accordance with § 44(1)(a) of Veterinary Act, establish the principal trends and tasks in the field of veterinary care and control their implementation and shall specify, on the basis of animal health situation, compulsory preventive and diagnostic actions in accordance with

§ 44(1)(d) of Veterinary Act as well. Detailed rules are laid down by the "Methodology of Animal Health Control and Ordered Vaccination" (hereinafter referred to as the "Methodology"), approved by the MA and published in the Official Journal of the MA. The SVA CR shall be, in accordance with the legislation in force (Veterinary Act), empowered to perform supervision on all activities imposed by the Methodology; RVAs shall perform supervision on activities of farmers and private veterinarians provided by the Methodology.

Only the state veterinary institutes under the supervision of the State Veterinary Administration are



## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

involved into the programme - State Veterinary Institute in Prague (NRL), State Veterinary Institute in Jihlava and State Veterinary Institute in Olomouc. In the programme the external agencies or laboratories were not involved.

The program shall apply in the whole territory of the Czech Republic. The territory is divided into 14 regions. Regions in the Czech Republic on the level NUTS 3:

CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE

CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION

CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION

CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN

CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY

CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM

CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC

CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE

CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE

CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA

CZ062 SOUTHERN MORAVIAN REGION

CZ071 REGION OF OLOMOUC

CZ072 REGION OF ZLIN

CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIAN REGION

### 2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Commission Regulation (EC) NO 2160/2003 of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry;

Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;

Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 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;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1091/2005/ES of 12 July 2005 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;

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs;

Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended;

Act No 154/2000 concerning pedigree breeding, breeding and registration of farm animals and amending certain related laws (Breeding Act), as amended;

Act No 146/2002 concerning the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority and amending certain related laws, as amended;

Act No 20/1966 concerning public health care, as amended;

Decree No 356/2004 concerning the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man;

Decree No 342/2012 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorisation and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities, as amended;

Decree No 136/2004 specifying in detail identification and registration of animals, registration of holdings and persons specified by Breeding Act;

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella* serovars** (SE, ST) implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

(max. 32000 chars):

Sampling in slaughterhouses shall be performed in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1086/2011 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 as regards salmonella in fresh poultry meat. Results of monitoring are recorded to EFSA in compliance with Directive 2003/99/EC.

4. System for the registration of holdings and identification of flocks

(max. 32000 chars):

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

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

shall keep a register of poultry in the holding.

For each holding, where a flock is kept of more than 100 head of adult poultry with the production of hatching eggs the keeper of adult poultry shall keep a register of poultry in the holding. The register shall be kept in writing on forms provided by the entrusted person or as a computer database.

### 5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main principles of the system of monitoring the correct implementation of the programme and the system of collection of results in the framework of the programme are:

1. System for holding and flock identification - ensure data for monitoring purposes and traceability of animals, each flock in each category has UNIQUE FLOCK NUMBER
2. System for sample identification – each sample has identification concerning type of sample, flock origin, vaccination, ATB treatment
3. System of data collection including FBO sampling, official sampling and controls made by competent authority
4. Laboratories approved in the framework of the SCP programmes perform testing of all samples taken in the framework of the programme (official and FBO samples) and provide all laboratory tests result to the Information system of SVA

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

SVI Prague – NRL

SVI Jihlava

SVI Olomouc

Designated laboratories send results of all examinations of samples taken in the framework of this programme to the relevant RVA; the copy thereof shall be sent to a farmer or a private veterinarian. The laboratories send the complete results of the examination, including determination of serotype.

The farmer must provide on request reports on examinations to the RVA. Positive results for Salmonella spp. are sent also to SVA.

The SVI in Prague – NRL for Salmonella summarise records on performed laboratory examinations for all laboratories in the Czech Republic monthly; summarised reports is provided to the SVA CR also monthly.

The relevant RVA checks the identification data of all test results, which are sent by laboratories to Information System of SVA.

The relevant RVA report information on the results of official controls in a separate part of the Information System of SVA.

Based on the data in the Information System SVA regularly (monthly) evaluated the implementation of the programme.

SVA monitors and evaluates:

1. data on the samples and their results (number and status of the sample, the number of positive samples)
2. data on flocks and the results of their testing (the number of flocks tested, the number of flocks positive for Salmonella spp., the number of flocks positive for targeted serotypes, percentage of flocks tested positive for the target serotypes compared to previous period)
3. information on measures in the case of the flock positive for targeted serotypes (FBO and official sampling for testing for efficacy of the disinfection and its result)

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## C. Targets

### 1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

#### 1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

**2016**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
Czech RepublicCzech Republic	Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	2 600
Czech RepublicCzech Republic	Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	8
Czech RepublicCzech Republic	Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	40
Czech RepublicCzech Republic	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	4
Czech RepublicCzech Republic	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	4
<b>Add a new row</b>					

#### 1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

**2016**

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (e)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)
Czech Republic	Adult Breeding <sup>1</sup>	650	650	650	650	1 312	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	4	4	50 000	500 000	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 once.

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.

## 2 Targets on vaccination

2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

**2016**

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination		
	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated
<b>Add a new row</b>			

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

### 1 Costs of the planned activities for year:

2016

1. Testing of official samples						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	4	3.43	13.72	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test	2 608	18.19	47439.52	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	40	38.38	1535.2	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	4	16.72	66.88	yes	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.16 and E.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	50 000	8	400,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	500 000	0.4	200,000	yes	X

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

4. Cleaning and disinfection					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
					<b>Add a new row</b>
5. Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	1 312	5.97	7832.64	yes
					<b>Add a new row</b>
6. Cost of official sampling					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
	<b>Total</b>			656,887.96	



# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## E. Financial information

### 1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays? (e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

The official samples shall be always taken by the RVA official veterinarian. The sampling is paid by SVA (state budget). Sampling equipment is provided by the State Veterinary Institutes approved for testing samples taken in the framework of programme. Sampling equipment is paid by SVA (state budget).

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays? (e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

The testing of samples taken by operators as well as official samples are paid from the state budget. Laboratories involved into the programme are only the State veterinary institutes (SVI) under the supervision of the State Veterinary Administration. In the programme the external agencies or laboratories are not involved.

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

- c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays? (e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services, or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

Compensation due the disease eradication is paid on central level by Ministry of Agricultural (only from State budget). The compensation is provided from the state budget on the basis of application of the keeper or the person referred to in § 69. The application must be submitted within no more than six weeks from the day on which the dangerous contagious disease was declared eliminated by decision of the competent authority or the emergency veterinary measures were repealed. In order to assess the compliance with the conditions for provision of compensation and an extent of the compensation, the Ministry shall ask the regional veterinary administration for its opinion. Where the application is not submitted in the above mentioned time limit, a compensation claim shall become forfeited. The application must be submitted within no more than six weeks from the day of slaughtering or culling. So if owner submits the application six weeks after slaughtering it is difficult for Ministry of Agriculture to calculate and to provide compensation within 90 days. With regard to this fact and in compliance with the national legislative as decisive time interval in which compensation shall be provided it is considered 90 days between the date of owner request and the date of reimbursement.

Price of animals killed or emergency slaughtered and price of destroyed or heat-treated eggs were assessed by authorised expert. Ministry of Agriculture calculates compensations on the basis of this expert evidence.

- d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator? (e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

Vaccination of breeding flock against Salmonella is voluntary and farmers are not compensated for the costs connected with voluntary vaccination.

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

Following detection of S. Enteritidis and/or S. Typhimurium including monophasic strains with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- in faecal samples the farmer must ensure performing of a thorough mechanical cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation and rat extermination following dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter. Cleaning and disinfection is carried out usually by specialised firms and paid by FBO. FBO is not compensated for the costs connected with cleaning and disinfection.

New birds may be introduced only upon confirmation of efficacy of disinfection. Sampling of swabs for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection following detection of targeted serotypes is always taken by the RVA official veterinarian as official samples.

The testing of official samples of swabs for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection is paid from the state budget.

### 2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75%

The gross national income per inhabitant based of the Czech Republic is on the latest Eurostat data less than 90 % of the Union average. Due to this reason the co-financing rate should be increased up to 75% for all measures and examinations included in the programme , i.e. official sampling, detection of

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Salmonella spp. in faeces, swabs, water and feedingstuffs, serotyping, tests for verification of the efficacy of disinfection and antimicrobial detect

### 3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## Attachments

**IMPORTANT :**

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

## List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_ ) :	File size
		Total size of attachments :	No attachment



## Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact [SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu), describe the issue and mention the version of this document 2015 1.00

Your current version of Acrobat is: 11.015

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You need to have at least the **Adobe Reader version 8.1.3** or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "**verify form**" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field. If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
- 5) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact [SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu).
- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Friday, May 22, 2015 09:51:02

Submission Number

1432281063286-4248

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## Identification of the programme

Member state : CESKA REPUBLIKA

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual :

Type of submission :

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of :

To end of

## Contact

Name : Milada Dubská

Your job type within the CA : Animal Health Division - veterinary officer

Phone : +420 227 010 603

Email : epiz@svscr.cz

## Animal population

Animal population Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

# Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

## A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* in flocks of broilers,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

1. The **aim of the programme** is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the maximum annual percentage of flocks of *broilers* remaining positive to *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST) (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) ('Union target') to 1% or less.

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

Prevalence in 2014 were 2,95% for targeted serotypes, 1,58% for other serotypes. The value of prevalence of targeted serotypes in 2014 in comparison with prevalence in previous year was reduced; reduction of the percentage of flocks positive for targeted serotypes in comparison with the previous year is 0,20%.

The target of the programme has not been achieved in 2014, despite the fact that all measures to reduction the prevalence of targeted serotypes have been taken and the adequate bio-security standards and the effectiveness of official controls were ensured. Nevertheless evolution of the prevalence values appears the decreasing trend. The reduction of the percentage of flocks positive for targeted serotypes in comparison with the previous year (2013) is 0,20% and in comparison with the first year of the programme 1,05%.

The reduction of prevalence of targeted serotypes below 1% in 2016 cannot be expected. Achieving of target is planned at the end of 2018.

## 2. Geographical coverage of the programme

The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the MS.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The programme is implemented in all 14 regions (NUTS 3) in the Czech Republic. All regions are divided into the smaller areas which are named as districts. Generally the programme is applied on the whole territory of the Czech Republic. Programme is implemented on the regional level and Regional



## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

Veterinary Administrations (RVA) is in charge for performing of the programme.

### 3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of broilers. It does not apply to flocks for private domestic use.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

The programme is implemented and testing in the framework of the programme is performed in all broilers flocks intended for slaughter in slaughterhouses.

	Number of holdings
Total number of holdings with broilers in the MS	300
Total number of houses in these holdings	1 000
Number of holdings with more than 5,000 broilers	275

### 4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority (CA) by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the FBO and the laboratory performing the analyses.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Laboratories involved into the programme are only the State veterinary institutes (SVI) under the supervision of the State Veterinary Administration. The samples taken by operators as well as official samples are examined only in laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes. In the programme the external agencies or laboratories are not involved. Designated laboratories send results of all examinations of samples taken in the framework of this programme to the relevant RVA; the copy thereof shall be sent to a farmer or a private veterinarian. The laboratories send the complete results of the examination, including determination of serotype.

The farmer must provide on request reports on examinations to the RVA. Positive results for *Salmonella* spp. are sent also to SVA.

The RVA records sampling and its results in the Information System.

The SVI in Prague – NRL for *Salmonella* summarise records on performed laboratory examinations for all laboratories in the Czech Republic monthly; summarised reports is provided to the SVA CR also monthly.

# Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

## 5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy

*Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) (max. 32000 chars) :*

Farmers shall draw up and comply with sanitation rules for their holdings and keep records on all disinfections and preventive actions performed. The sanitation rules must include checks on efficacy of disinfection, as well as on other preventive measures. The *Salmonella* control programme set down minimum requirements for the content of the sanitation rule. The sanitation rule shall be approved by RVA. Operation and sanitation rule covers all farming procedures from day-old chicks to dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse must be drawn up for all broiler holdings.

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

The relevant RVA shall perform supervision on efficacy of disinfection carried out by farmers. The relevant RVA also shall take official samples of swabs for testing of efficacy of the disinfection in each time the RVA considers it necessary.

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

## 6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators (FBO):

Samples at the initiative of the FBO's will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

All flocks of broilers within three weeks before slaughter.

*Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples*

Frequency and status of sampling is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2012. Farmer keeping broilers to be slaughtered at a slaughterhouse shall ensure taking samples from environment of each flock according to established schedule. Taking of samples from environment shall be performed in each flock, within three weeks before the broilers are moved to a slaughterhouse, so as to results of testing are available prior to the movement to the slaughterhouse.

Samples shall be taken by trained persons, i.e. by operators, veterinarians, or other persons designated by farmers. The training is performed by the relevant RVA.

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The CA accepts to derogate from this sampling rule and instead of this the FBOs shall sample at least one flock of broilers per round on holdings with more than one flock where:

- (i) an all in / all out system is used in all flocks of the holding;
- (ii) the same management applies to all flocks;
- (iii) feed and water supply is common to all flocks;
- (iv) during at least the last six rounds, tests for *Salmonella* spp. according to the sampling scheme set out in the first subparagraph in all flocks on the holding and samples of all flocks of at least one round were carried out by the competent authority;
- (v) all results from the testing according to the first subparagraph and point (b) for SE or ST were negative.

*Comments - Indicate if the derogation is applied and in this case how many holdings and flocks are concerned*

The sampling of only one flocks per round is not applied.

The CA accepts to derogate from the general sampling rule and authorises FBO sampling in the last six weeks prior to the date of slaughter in case the broilers are either kept more than 81 days or fall under organic broiler production according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.

*Comments - Indicate if the derogation is applied and in this case how many holdings and flocks are concerned*

The sampling in the last six weeks is not applied.

### **7. Samples are taken** in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2012

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Sampling protocol is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2012. Two pairs of boot/socks swabs shall be taken. All boot/sock swabs must be pooled into one sample. Before putting on the boot/sock swabs, their surface shall be moistened with maximum recovery diluents (MRD: 0.8 % sodium chloride, 0.1 % peptone in sterile deionised water), or sterile water or any other diluent approved by the National Reference Laboratory at the SVI in Prague. The use of water containing antimicrobials or additional disinfectants is prohibited. The recommended way to moisten boot swabs is to pour the liquid inside before putting them on. Alternatively, boot swabs

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

or socks may be autoclaved with diluents within autoclave bags or jars before use. Diluents may also be applied after boots are put on using a spray or wash bottle.

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

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

8. When birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant EU **microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g.

*Measures implemented by the FBO (max. 32000 chars) :*

In order to provide full information for the slaughterhouses of all test results within the programme the Salmonella control programme for broilers includes the obligation for farmers to provide on FCI information on the results of testing for Salmonella in the case of positive results for all Salmonella serotypes and in the case of a negative result too. Reports of examinations three weeks before slaughtering will be annexed to FCI.

Operational rules of slaughterhouse contain measures taken in the case of slaughtering of flock positive for Salmonella.

*Measures implemented by the CA (max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

9. **Laboratories** in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Laboratories performing testing for Salmonella spp. within this programme shall be designated in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. Laboratories designated by the SVA to carry out testing official and FBO samples on Salmonella in poultry within SCP are all accredited to ISO 17025. Scope of Activities includes detection of Salmonella in animal faeces, tissue, environmental samples, feed and water, serotyping. The method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002), where a semi-solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. Methods used in the examination are in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010.

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

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

SVI Prague – NRL

SVI Jihlava

SVI Olomouc

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

The laboratories send the complete results of the examination, including determination of serotype.

Results of examinations of all samples are sent by the laboratory to the relevant RVA, a copy thereof is sent to the farmer or private veterinarian. Positive results for all *Salmonella* serotypes are sent to State veterinary Administration.

10. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amdl: 2007.

*'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'.*

Serotyping is performed following the Kauffman-White-Le Minor scheme.

For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO 16140.

### Comments

The same method of detection and serotyping is used for examination of official and FBO samples. The detection method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for *Salmonella* in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, shall be used. That method is described in the current version of draft Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): "Detection of *Salmonella* spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage". In that detection method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSR/V) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. This detection method is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2012. At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be serotyped, following the Kaufmann-White scheme. At least one isolated strain per flock and per year shall be collected and stored for future phagotyping or anti-microbial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

11. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 2.2.4 and 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2012. In particular samples examination at the laboratory shall start within 48 hours following receipt and within 4 days after sampling.

### Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Sampling and transport of the sample is performed in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 200/2012. In

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

the case of taking sample of boot swabs, boor swabs shall be removed carefully so as not to dislodge adherent material. Samples shall be sent by collection line or by other way to the laboratories within 24 hours after collection or stored refrigerated. At the laboratory samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following their receipt and 96 hours following sampling.

12. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 13. Official controls at holding and flock level

a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

The relevant RVA shall perform supervision on efficacy of disinfection carried out by farmers. The relevant RVA also shall take official samples of swabs for testing of efficacy of the disinfection in each time the RVA considers it necessary.

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b. Routine official **sampling scheme**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

- in one flock of broilers per year on 10% of holding comprising at least 5,000 birds;

Comments - Indicate also: 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed give a description of what is done 2) who is taking the official samples (max. 32000 chars) :

Official sampling shall be performed once a year on 10% holdings at least 500 0birds in compliance with minimum requirements of Regulation (EU) No 200/2012. Furthermore, official sampling shall be performed each time the RVA considers it necessary. Official samples shall be taken only by inspectors from the relevant RVA.

### c. Official confirmatory sampling:

After positive official samples at the holding

- Always
- Sometimes (criteria apply)
- Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

- Always
- Sometimes (criteria apply)
- Never

Comments - Justify the confirmatory sampling strategy - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (max. 32000 chars) :

The confirmatory sampling after positive result of sampling in broilers flocks is not applied. A flock of broilers is considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Community target, where the presence of Salmonella Enteritidis and/or Salmonella Typhimurium including monophasic strains with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- was detected in the flock at any occasion.

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

- d. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, sample taking) to check the correct implementation of this provision. For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The RVA performs documentary checks of antimicrobials using or other substances inhibiting the growth of bacteria. The sample for testing the presence of inhibitory substances is taken if there is a suspicion that the results could be affected by the presence of antimicrobials and in any other case considered appropriate. For testing of presence of inhibition substances the sample of five live, freshly dead or freshly killed birds from each flock are taken. Killing must be done in another way than the use of pharmacological agents. The sample must be delivered to the laboratory as soon as possible, if necessary the sample can be frozen. Only SVI in Prague, Olomouc and Jihlava perform the examination. From 5 killed birds the samples of breast muscle are taken and tested as a pooled sample. Testing is carried out by microbiological determination of inhibition substances (6 plate method). Where the presence of *Salmonella* is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect is detected, the flock is considered as an infected flock for the purpose of the Community target.

14. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Following detection of *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium* including monophasic strains with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- in faecal samples a thorough mechanical cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation and rat extermination is performed following dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter. Farmers shall take swab samples for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection. New birds may be introduced only upon confirmation of efficacy of disinfection. Official sampling of swabs for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection following detection of targeted serotypes is performed if RVA considers it necessary. One test for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of disinfection in the framework of all SCP includes six swabs collected from each houses after mechanical cleaning and disinfection final. Sampling must be carried out after completion of the exposure time of the disinfectant from dry surfaces no later than 72 hours after disinfection. The wiping area for one swabs sample is 100 cm<sup>2</sup>. The interpretation of the final disinfection efficiency is calculated as the arithmetic average of the values of CFU / 100 cm<sup>2</sup> detected in individual smears. Disinfection is considered effective if the average is less than 5 x 10<sup>5</sup> CFU per 100 cm<sup>2</sup>.



# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## B. General information

### 1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

*Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (max. 32000 chars) :*

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

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic shall, in accordance with § 44(1)(a) of Veterinary Act, establish the principal trends and tasks in the field of veterinary care and control their implementation and shall specify, on the basis of animal health situation, compulsory preventive and diagnostic actions in accordance with

§ 44(1)(d) of Veterinary Act as well. Detailed rules are laid down by the "Methodology of Animal Health Control and Ordered Vaccination" (hereinafter referred to as the "Methodology"), approved by the MA and published in the Official Journal of the MA. The SVA CR shall be, in accordance with the legislation in force (Veterinary Act), empowered to perform supervision on all activities imposed by the Methodology; RVAs shall perform supervision on activities of farmers and private veterinarians provided by the Methodology.

Only the state veterinary institutes under the supervision of the State Veterinary Administration were involved into the programme - State Veterinary Institute in Prague (NRL), State Veterinary Institute in Jihlava and State Veterinary Institute in Olomouc. In the programme the external agencies or laboratories were not involved.

The program shall apply in the whole territory of the Czech Republic. The territory is divided into 14 regions. Regions in the Czech Republic on the level NUTS 3:

CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE  
CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION  
CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION  
CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN  
CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY  
CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM  
CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC  
CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE  
CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE

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CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA  
CZ062 SOUTHERN MORAVIAN REGION  
CZ071 REGION OF OLOMOUC  
CZ072 REGION OF ZLIN  
CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIAN REGION

## 2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

Commission Regulation (EC) NO 2160/2003 of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry;

Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 of 8 March 2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in flocks of broilers, as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council;

Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;

Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 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;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1091/2005/ES of 12 July 2005 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;

Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs;

Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended;

Act No 154/2000 concerning pedigree breeding, breeding and registration of farm animals and amending certain related laws (Breeding Act), as amended;

Act No 146/2002 concerning the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority and amending certain related laws, as amended;

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Act No 20/1966 concerning public health care, as amended;

Decree No 356/2004 concerning the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man;

Decree No 342/2012 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorisation and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities, as amended;

Decree No 136/2004 specifying in detail identification and registration of animals, registration of holdings and persons specified by Breeding Act;

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella* serovars** (SE, ST) implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

*(max. 32000 chars):*

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

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

127 batches of broilers were tested in 2012 and 1 of them was positive for targeted serotypes (0,8%). 125 batches were tested in 2013 and 11 of them were positive for targeted serotypes (8,8%). 201 batches of were tested in 2014 and 10 of them were positive for targeted serotypes (5,0%). Salmonella Typhimurium never has been detected in last three years, a batches positive for targeted serotypes were positive for Salmonella Enteritidis.

4. System for the registration of holdings and identification of flocks

*(max. 32000 chars):*

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

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

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification shall consist of the registration number of the holding, the identification of the flock, and the identification of the hall; e.g. in the following

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

format: "CZ 12345678-02/2015".

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers; e.g. 02/2015 and 03/2015.

Farmers are responsible for the proper identification of flocks.

The identification of a flock must be indicated in application form for laboratory examination, in food chain information at the dispatch of poultry to a slaughterhouse, and in all other record kept in holdings.

### 5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

*(max. 32000 chars):*

The main principles of the system of monitoring the correct implementation of the programme and the system of collection of results in the framework of the programme are:

1. System for holding and flock identification - ensure data for monitoring purposes and traceability of animals, each flock in each category has UNIQUE FLOCK NUMBER
2. System for sample identification – each sample has identification concerning type of sample, flock origin, vaccination, ATB treatment
3. System of data collection including FBO sampling, official sampling and controls made by competent authority
4. Laboratories approved in the framework of the SCP programmes perform testing of all samples taken in the framework of the programme (official and FBO samples) and provide all laboratory tests result to the Information system of SVA

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

SVI Prague – NRL

SVI Jihlava

SVI Olomouc

Designated laboratories send results of all examinations of samples taken in the framework of this programme to the relevant RVA; the copy thereof shall be sent to a farmer or a private veterinarian. The laboratories send the complete results of the examination, including determination of serotype.

The farmer must provide on request reports on examinations to the RVA. Positive results for Salmonella spp. are sent also to SVA.

The SVI in Prague – NRL for Salmonella summarise records on performed laboratory examinations for all laboratories in the Czech Republic monthly; summarised reports is provided to the SVA CR also monthly. The relevant RVA checks the identification data of all test results, which are sent by laboratories to Information System of SVA.

The relevant RVA report information on the results of official controls in a separate part of the Information System of SVA.

Based on the data in the Information System SVA regularly (monthly) evaluated the implementation of the programme.

SVA monitors and evaluates:

1. data on the samples and their results (number and status of the sample, the number of positive samples)
2. data on flocks and the results of their testing (the number of flocks tested, the number of flocks positive for Salmonella spp., the number of flocks positive for targeted serotypes, percentage of flocks tested positive for the target serotypes compared to previous period)

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

3. information on measures in the case of the flock positive for targeted serotypes (FBO and official sampling for testing for efficacy of the disinfection and its result)

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## C. Targets

### 1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

#### 1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year:

**2016**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
Czech Republic	Bacteriological detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	50
Czech Republic	Serotyping	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	20
Czech Republic	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	20
Czech Republic	Antimicrobial detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	routine test	20
<b>Add a new row</b>					

#### 1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year:

**2016**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Czech Republic	Broiler flocks of	5 000	5 000	5 000	50	90	SE+ST	150	0	0	0	0	X
<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 once.

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.

## 2 Targets on vaccination

2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

**2016**

NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Targets on vaccination		Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
		Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	
				<b>Add a new row</b>

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

### 1 Costs of the planned activities for year:

2016

1. Testing of official samples						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	20	3.43	68.6	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test	50	18.19	909.5	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	20	38.38	767.6	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	20	16.72	334.4	yes	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.16 and E.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	



# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Add a new row					
<b>5. Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)</b>					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	90	5.97	537.3	yes
Add a new row					
<b>6. Cost of official sampling</b>					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
	<b>Total</b>			2617.4	

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## E. Financial information

### 1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays? (e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

The official samples shall be always taken by the RVA official veterinarian. The sampling is paid by SVA (state budget). Sampling equipment is provided by the State Veterinary Institutes approved for testing samples taken in the framework of programme. Sampling equipment is paid by SVA (state budget).

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays? (e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

The testing of samples taken by operators as well as official samples are paid from the state budget. Laboratories involved into the programme are only the State veterinary institutes (SVI) under the supervision of the State Veterinary Administration. In the programme the external agencies or laboratories are not involved.

Unless provided otherwise by specific legal rules, no financial payments shall be arranged for performance of their subject of activities between state

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

organizational units within the sphere of competencies of a single chapter administrator according to § 66 of Act No. 218/2000 Coll. on budgetary rules. The same applies also to a state organizational unit and a contributory organization established by the former. Examinations in the framework of the programme are performed as their subject of activities in state veterinary institutes for the State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic within a budget of the Ministry of Agriculture. Therefore the state veterinary institutes do not make out any invoices; on the basis of protocols they only report numbers of examinations requested. Costs for such examinations are reimbursed to state veterinary institutes from the state budget in the form of contribution for operation.

- c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays? (e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services, or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

Compensation due the disease eradication is paid on central level by Ministry of Agricultural (only from State budget). It is in accordance with § 67 of the Act No. 166/1999 Col. (Veterinary Act). Farmers are reimbursed the costs and losses arisen in connection with performance of emergency veterinary measures in accordance with § 67, § 68, § 69 and § 70 of Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended (state budget).

- d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator? (e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

Vaccination of flock of broilers against Salmonella is voluntary and farmers are not compensated for the costs connected with voluntary vaccination.

- e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Following detection of S. Enteritidis and/or S. Typhimurium including monophasic strains with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- in faecal samples the farmer must ensure performing of a thorough mechanical cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation and rat extermination following dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter. Cleaning and disinfection is carried out usually by specialised firms and paid by FBO. FBO is not compensated for the costs connected with cleaning and disinfestation.

Farmers shall take swab samples for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection. New birds may be introduced only upon confirmation of efficacy of disinfection.

Official sampling of swabs for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection following detection of targeted serotypes is performed if RVA considers it necessary.

The testing of samples of swabs for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection taken by operators as well as testing of official samples is paid from the state budget.

### 2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75%

The gross national income per inhabitant based of the Czech Republic is on the latest Eurostat data less than 90 % of the Union average. Due to this reason the co-financing rate should be increased up to 75% for all measures and examinations included in the programme , i.e. official sampling, detection of Salmonella spp. in faeces, swabs, water and feedingstuffs, serotyping, tests for verification of the efficacy of disinfection and antimicrobial detection tests.

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

### 3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

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# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## Attachments

**IMPORTANT :**

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

## List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_ ) :	File size
		Total size of attachments :	No attachment



## Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact [SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu), describe the issue and mention the version of this document 2015 1.00

Your current version of Acrobat is: 11.015

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You need to have at least the **Adobe Reader version 8.1.3** or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "**verify form**" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field. If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
- 5) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact [SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu).
- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Friday, May 22, 2015 09:54:05

Submission Number

1432281246088-4252

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## Identification of the programme

Member state : CESKA REPUBLIKA

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual :

Type of submission :

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of :

To end of

## Contact

Name : Milada Dubská

Your job type within the CA : Animal Health Division - veterinary officer

Phone : +420 227 010 603

Email : epiz@svscr.cz

## Animal population

Animal population Laying flocks of Gallus gallus



# Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

## A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) 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 *Salmonella* serotypes in laying hens of *Gallus gallus*,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

### 1. Aim of the programme

It is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the prevalence of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) in adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* ('Union target') as follows:

An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 10% where the prevalence in the preceding year was less than 10%.

An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 20% where the prevalence in the preceding year was more than or equal to 10% and less than 20%.

A reduction of the maximum percentage equal to 2% or less of positive flocks of adult laying hens.

The Member States has less than 50 flocks of adult laying hens:  
 the target is to have not more than one adult flock remaining positive.

The Union target shall be achieved every year based on the monitoring of the previous year.

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the SCP in flocks of laying hens (*Gallus gallus*) producing table eggs set down in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 is a reduction of the maximum percentage equal to 2 % or less of flocks of adult laying hens positive for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium. Monophasic *Salmonella* typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- is included in the programme in the line with Union target. Prevalence of positive flocks producing table eggs of laying hens for targeted serotypes in 2014 was 1,36%, prevalence for *Salmonella* spp. was 1,36%. The target set down for year 2014 was reached. The reduction of percentage of positive flocks in comparison with prevalence in 2013 was 0,11%.

2. The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the MS.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The programme is implemented in all 14 regions (NUTS 3) in the Czech Republic. All regions are divided into the smaller areas which are named as districts. Generally, the programme was applied on the whole territory of the Czech Republic. Programme is implemented on the regional level and Regional Veterinary Administrations (RVA) is in charge for performing of the programme.

## 3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* but does not apply to flocks for private domestic use or leading to the direct supply, by the producer, of small quantities of table eggs to the final consumer or to local retail establishments directly supplying the eggs to the final consumer. For the latter case (direct supply), national rules are adopted ensuring *Salmonella* control in these flocks. The programme covers also all rearing flocks of future laying hens.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The program covers all holdings:  
a) to which day-old chicks were delivered and who carries out rearing pullets to laying hens producing table eggs placing on the market  
b) with flocks of laying hens producing table eggs placing on the market  
The program does not apply to farms with production of table eggs:  
a) for private domestic use,  
b) delivered to the final consumer or to local retail that table eggs delivered directly to the final consumer.

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

	Total number of flocks of layers in the MS	Number of flocks covered by the programme	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	200		200	0
Adult flocks	500	500	500	70
Number of holdings with more than 1,000 laying hens				70
Number of flocks in these holdings				435

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Official and FBO sampling is fully in line with Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011.

### 4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the food business operator and the laboratory performing the analyses.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratories involved into the programme are only the State veterinary institutes (SVI) under the supervision of the State Veterinary Administration. The samples taken by operators as well as official samples are examined only in laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes. In the programme the external agencies or laboratories are not involved. Designated laboratories send results of all examinations of samples taken in the framework of this programme to the relevant RVA; the copy thereof shall be sent to a farmer or a private veterinarian. The laboratories send the complete results of the examination, including determination of serotype.

The farmer must provide on request reports on examinations to the RVA. Positive results for *Salmonella* spp. are sent also to SVA.

The RVA records sampling and its results in the Information System.

The SVI in Prague – NRL for *Salmonella* summarise records on performed laboratory examinations for all laboratories in the Czech Republic monthly; summarised reports is provided to the SVA CR also monthly.

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## 5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

*Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) (max. 32000 chars) :*

Farmers shall draw up and comply with sanitation rules for their holdings and keep records on all disinfections and preventive actions performed. The sanitation rules must include checks on efficacy of disinfection, as well as on other preventive measures. The Salmonella control programme set down minimum requirements for the content of the sanitation rule. The sanitation rule shall be approved by RVA. Operation and sanitation rule covers all farming procedures from day-old chicks to dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse must be drawn up for all broiler holdings.

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

The relevant RVA shall perform supervision on efficacy of disinfection carried out by farmers. The relevant RVA also shall take official samples of swabs for testing of efficacy of the disinfection in each time the RVA considers it necessary.

To ensure adequate bio-security standards the farmers can implement a voluntary Guide of good hygiene practice for poultry farmers. This Community Guide is available on web link [www.svs-cr.cz](http://www.svs-cr.cz).

## 6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators (FBO):

Samples at the initiative of the FBOs will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

- a. Rearing flocks: day-old chicks, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- b. Adults laying flocks: every 15 weeks during the laying period

*Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples, and, if additional FBO sampling, going beyond the minimum sampling requirements, is performed, please describe what is done.*

Frequency and status of sampling is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011. FBO shall ensure taking samples from environment of each flock according to established schedule. Samples shall be taken by trained persons, i.e. by operators, veterinarians, or other persons designated by farmers. The training is performed by the relevant RVA.

## 7. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Sampling protocol is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011.

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

2 × 150 grams (in cage flocks) of naturally pooled faeces or two pairs of boot swabs (in barn or free-range houses) shall be taken.

FBO sample of faeces or boot swabs shall be pooled into one sample.

In the case of official sampling, 3 × 150 grams of naturally pooled faeces in cage flocks or 3 pairs of boot swabs in barn or free-range houses shall be collected. Individual samples must be analysed at the laboratory separately.

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

### 8. Specific requirements laid down in Annex II.D of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant. In particular:

- due to the presence or the suspicion of the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-) in the flock, eggs cannot be used for human consumption unless heat treated;
- eggs from these flocks shall be marked and considered as class B eggs.

*Comments - Indicate also if prompt depopulation of the infected flocks is compulsory (max. 32000 chars) :*

Measures taken in the case of salmonella detection (*S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium*) in faeces are in line with Regulation (EC) 2160/2003.

In the case of positive result of examination of sample with any status (official and FBO sample too) table eggs coming from this flock may be used for human consumption only if treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all Salmonella serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene; eggs shall be considered as Class B eggs.

The relevant RVA may decide on depopulation of positive flock. RVA orders the slaughtering or culling of flocks in the emergency veterinary measures. Extraordinary veterinary measures, including slaughtering or killing of animals may be ordered only based on the result of an official sample.

Therefore possible false positive result of operator sampling is necessary to be excluded by positive result of official sampling.

9. If birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant **EU microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g:

*Measures implemented by the FBO (max. 32000 chars) :*

In order to provide full information for the slaughterhouses of all test results within the programme the Salmonella control programme includes the obligation for farmers to provide on FCI information on the results of testing for Salmonella in the case of positive results for all Salmonella serotypes and in the case of a negative result too. Reports of examinations three weeks before slaughtering will be annexed to FCI.

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

Operational rules of slaughterhouse contain measures taken in the case of slaughtering of flock positive for salmonella.

*Measures implemented by the CA (max. 32000 chars) :*

In the case of confirmation *Salmonella* Enteritidis, Typhimurium the positive flock shall be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of *Salmonella* spreading. Slaughtering shall be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. By-products derived from such birds and not intended for human consumption, must be disposed in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

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

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

**10. Laboratories** in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 standard and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Laboratories performing testing for *Salmonella* spp. within this programme shall be designated in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. Laboratories designated by the SVA to carry out testing official and FBO samples on *Salmonella* in poultry within SCP are all accredited to ISO 17025. Scope of Activities includes detection of *Salmonella* in animal faeces, tissue, environmental samples, feed and water, serotyping. The method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002), where a semi-solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. Methods used in the examination are in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010.

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

SVI Prague – NRL

SVI Jihlava

SVI Olomouc

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

The laboratories send the complete results of the examination, including determination of serotype.

Results of examinations of all samples are sent by the laboratory to the relevant RVA, a copy thereof is sent to the farmer or private veterinarian. Positive results for all *Salmonella* serotypes are sent to State veterinary Administration.

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

11. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. *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*.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme. For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

The same method of detection and serotyping is used for examination of official and FBO samples. The detection method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for salmonellae in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, shall be used. That method is described in the current version of draft Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): "Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage". In that detection method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. This detection method is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011. At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be serotyped, following the Kaufmann-White scheme. At least one isolated strain per flock and per year shall be collected and stored for future phagotyping or anti-microbial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

12. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 4 days after sampling.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Sampling and transport of the sample is performed in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 517/2011. In the case of taking sample of boot swabs, boor swabs shall be removed carefully so as not to dislodge adherent material. Samples shall be sent by collection line or by other way to the laboratories within 24 hours after collection or stored refrigerated. At the laboratory samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following their receipt and 96 hours following sampling.

13. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

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

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (SVA CR);  
Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture (CISTA);  
Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (ISCVBM).  
Official controls on feed safety (where production and placing on the market of feedingstuffs are concerned) shall be performed by the CISTA, in accordance with Act No 91/1996 on feedingstuffs, as amended.

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

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

### 14. Official controls at holding, flock and hatchery level

- a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

The relevant RVA also shall take official samples of swabs for testing of efficacy of the disinfection. Biosecurity measures and measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, peoples working at farms are defined in Decree No 342/2012 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorization and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities. According to §3:

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

In the event that the aforementioned obligations are farmer penalized in accordance with the Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act).



## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

b. Routine official **sampling scheme**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

- in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1,000 birds;
- at the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where the relevant Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
- in any case of suspicion of Salmonella infection when investigating food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC or any cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate, using the sampling protocol laid down in point 4(b) of Part D to Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;
- in all other laying flocks on the holding in case Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium is detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

*Comments - Indicate also 1)if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed give a description of what is done 2)who is taking the official samples*

In the case of official sampling, 3 × 150 grams of naturally pooled faeces in cage flocks or 3 pairs of boot swabs in barn or free-range houses shall be collected. Individual samples must be analysed at the laboratory separately. Checks on sanitation programme, vaccination programme and compliance with zoo-hygiene preventive measures were carried out together with official sampling. In order to ensure that bio-security standards on poultry farms, the competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the multi-annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. In order to increase the effectiveness of official controls, a special Checklist for Hygiene Practice on Holdings Keeping Poultry is used within official controls in the case of official sampling. The document includes questions on bio-security measures applied on the spot, at buildings, during cleaning, disinfection, feed handling, loading and transport.

The relevant RVA also shall take official samples of swabs for testing of efficacy of the disinfection in each time the RVA considers it necessary.

c. **Official confirmatory sampling:**

After positive official samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

After positive FBO samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

*Comments - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (max. 32000 chars) :*

In the case of the presence of Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium in faecal samples taken by FBO, an official sampling shall be performed by an official veterinarian from the RVA in each positive flock, in order to exclude false positive initial result from the sample taken by operator. In compliance with national legislation the emergency veterinary measures can be imposed only when suspicion of presence of the contagious disease is confirmed by positive results of official sampling. In accordance with the Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended RVA based on a result of operator sample may only take preliminary measures - suspension of eggs. Extraordinary veterinary measures, including slaughtering or killing off animals may be ordered only based on the result of an official sample.

The farmer can ask for a compensation of costs and losses only in consequence of emergency veterinary measures. Therefore possible false positive result of operator sampling is necessary to be excluded by positive result of official sampling. This is the reason why possible false positive result of operator sampling is necessary to be excluded by positive result of official sampling.

Confirmatory testing is not performed if the presence of the above mentioned serotype is detected during the past two weeks prior to the movement of flocks to the slaughterhouse.

The sample for confirmatory testing consists of 5 faeces samples or 5 pairs of boot swabs (1 pair = 1 sample) and 2 dust samples collected from multiple places throughout the house (2 x 250 ml)

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

- d. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, samplings) to check the correct implementation of this provision. For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

*Comments - Describe also if any other measures are implemented (max. 32000 chars) :*

The RVA performs documentary checks of antimicrobials using or other substances inhibiting the growth of bacteria. The sample for testing the presence of inhibitory substances is taken if there is a suspicion that the results could be affected by the presence of antimicrobials and in any other case considered appropriate. For testing of presence of inhibition substances the sample of five live, freshly dead or freshly killed birds from each flock are taken. Killing must be done in another way than the use of pharmacological agents. The sample must be delivered to the laboratory as soon as possible, if necessary the sample can be frozen. Only SVI in Prague, Olomouc and Jihlava perform the examination. From 5 killed birds the samples of breast muscle are taken and tested as a pooled sample. Testing is carried out

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

by microbiological determination of inhibition substances (6 plate method).

Where the presence of Salmonella is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect is detected, the flock is considered as an infected flock for the purpose of the Community target.

### 15. Salmonella vaccination

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

Use of *Salmonella* vaccines is in compliance with provisions of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

*Comments - If performed please describe the vaccination scheme (vaccines used, vaccines providers, target flocks, number of doses administered per bird, etc) (max. 32000 chars) :*

Vaccination of poultry against Salmonella Enteritidis is obligatory within this programme. Vaccines used must have valid registration by the ISCVBM Brno (Institute For State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicine) and must comply with requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006. The list of approval veterinary medicinal products is on: <http://www.uskvbl.cz/en/authorisation-a-approval/marketing-authorisation-of-vmps/list-of-vmps>.

Dosage, application method and use in various age categories are established by the vaccine manufacturer. According to this programme, vaccination of pre-laying pullets is performed during their rearing period, so as to the vaccination and re-vaccination is completed prior to the planned start of their laying period. Vaccines are selected by the private veterinarian. Live attenuated vaccines against Salmonella may not be used within the SCP unless the manufacturer provides adequate method for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains. Live attenuated vaccines may not be used in laying hens during the laying period.

### 16. System for **compensation to owners** for the value of their birds slaughtered or culled and the eggs destroyed or heat treated.

*Describe the system for compensation to owners. Indicate also how improper implementation of biosecurity measures can affect the payment of compensation (max. 32000 chars) :*

Farmers are compensated for costs and losses connected with the detection of a salmonellosis of poultry which have arisen as a result of enforcement of emergency veterinary measures pursuant to § 67, §68 and §70 of Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended.

In accordance with § 67 of Veterinary Act the keeper shall obtain a compensation of costs and losses incurred in consequence of emergency veterinary measures imposed in order to eradicate and prevent the spread of any of the dangerous contagious diseases listed in Annex No 2 to the Veterinary Act, on

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

condition that the measures applied immediately comprise at least the quarantine of animals on the holding and ban on their movement from the time of suspicion of presence of the contagious disease and following confirmation of the disease.

In the event of presence of the contagious disease listed in Annex No 2 to the Veterinary Act, the compensation shall comprise the compensation

a) of the costs of killing or emergency slaughter of diseased and suspect animals of susceptible species and of the safe disposal of their cadavers; where appropriate, the compensation shall be also provided for the safe disposal of their products, decontamination of water and feedingstuffs;

b) for the animal killed or animal which has undergone the emergency slaughter;

c) for the cleaning, disinsectisation, deratisation and disinfection of the holding and of its equipment

According to the § 68 of Veterinary Act:

(1) The compensation pursuant to § 67 shall be provided to the extent of proven efficiently expended costs and incurred losses.

(2) The compensation for the killed animal or animal which has undergone the emergency slaughter shall be provided to the extent of the usual price of a healthy animal of the same species and category at the place and time of the loss and

a) the amount provided to the keeper for utilisable parts of the animal carcass shall be deducted;

b) it shall be reduced by 20 % of the animal price if the animal has been killed or has undergone the emergency slaughter in consequence of the dangerous contagious disease for which preventive vaccination is recommended but the keeper had not used such possibility.

Price of animals killed or emergency slaughtered and price of destroyed or heat-treated eggs are assessed by authorised expert. Ministry of Agriculture calculates compensations on the basis of this expert evidence.

### 17. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

After slaughtering of birds from infected flocks, a thorough cleansing and disinfection, as well as disposal of faeces or litter, must be performed in accordance with the instructions of the relevant RVA. The relevant RVA performs the supervision on the efficacy of the disinfection carried out by the farmer; the checks on the efficacy of the disinfection shall be performed by means of bacteriological testing of official sample of swabs, in accordance with the method specified by the NRL. New birds may be introduced only upon confirmation of efficacy of disinfection. One test for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of disinfection in the framework of all SCP includes six swabs collected from each houses after mechanical cleaning and disinfection final. Sampling must be carried out after completion of the exposure time of the disinfectant from dry surfaces no later than 72 hours after disinfection. The wiping area for one swabs sample is 100 cm<sup>2</sup>. The interpretation of the final disinfection efficiency is calculated as the arithmetic average of the values of CFU / 100 cm<sup>2</sup> detected in individual smears. Disinfection is considered effective if the average is less than 5x10<sup>5</sup> CFU per 100 cm<sup>2</sup>.

Sampling of swabs for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection following detection of targeted serotypes is always taken by the RVA official veterinarian as official samples.

The testing of official samples of swabs for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection is paid from the state budget.

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## B. General information

### 1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

*Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (max. 32000 chars) :*

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

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic shall, in accordance with § 44(1)(a) of Veterinary Act, establish the principal trends and tasks in the field of veterinary care and control their implementation and shall specify, on the basis of animal health situation, compulsory preventive and diagnostic actions in accordance with

§ 44(1)(d) of Veterinary Act as well. Detailed rules are laid down by the "Methodology of Animal Health Control and Ordered Vaccination" (hereinafter referred to as the "Methodology"), approved by the MA and published in the Official Journal of the MA. The SVA CR shall be, in accordance with the legislation in force (Veterinary Act), empowered to perform supervision on all activities imposed by the Methodology; RVAs shall perform supervision on activities of farmers and private veterinarians provided by the Methodology.

Only the state veterinary institutes under the supervision of the State Veterinary Administration were involved into the programme - State Veterinary Institute in Prague (NRL), State Veterinary Institute in Jihlava and State Veterinary Institute in Olomouc. In the programme the external agencies or laboratories are not involved.

The program shall apply in the whole territory of the Czech Republic. The territory is divided into 14 regions. Regions in the Czech Republic on the level NUTS 3:

CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE  
CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION  
CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION  
CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN  
CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY  
CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM  
CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC  
CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE  
CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA  
CZ062 SOUTHERN MORAVIAN REGION  
CZ071 REGION OF OLOMOUC  
CZ072 REGION OF ZLIN  
CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIAN REGION

## 2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Commission Regulation (EC) NO 2160/2003 of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry;

Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 of 8 March 2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in flocks of broilers, as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council;

Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;

Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 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;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1091/2005/ES of 12 July 2005 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;

Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs;

Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended;

Act No 154/2000 concerning pedigree breeding, breeding and registration of farm animals and amending certain related laws (Breeding Act), as amended;

Act No 146/2002 concerning the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority and amending certain related laws, as amended;

# Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

Act No 20/1966 concerning public health care, as amended;

Decree No 356/2004 concerning the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man;

Decree No 342/2012 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorisation and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities, as amended;

Decree No 136/2004 specifying in detail identification and registration of animals, registration of holdings and persons specified by Breeding Act;

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella* serovars** (SE, ST) implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

*(max. 32000 chars):*

Sampling in slaughterhouses shall be performed in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1086/2011 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 as regards salmonella in fresh poultry meat. Results of monitoring are recorded to EFSA in compliance with Directive 2003/99/EC.

4. System for the registration of holdings and identification of flocks

*(max. 32000 chars):*

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

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

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

(max. 32000 chars):

The main principles of the system of monitoring the correct implementation of the programme and the system of collection of results in the framework of the programme are:

1. System for holding and flock identification - ensure data for monitoring purposes and traceability of animals, each flock in each category has UNIQUE FLOCK NUMBER
2. System for sample identification – each sample has identification concerning type of sample, flock origin, vaccination, ATB treatment
3. System of data collection including FBO sampling, official sampling and controls made by competent authority
4. Laboratories approved in the framework of the SCP programmes perform testing of all samples taken in the framework of the programme (official and FBO samples) and provide all laboratory tests result to the Information system of SVA

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

SVI Prague – NRL

SVI Jihlava

SVI Olomouc

Designated laboratories send results of all examinations of samples taken in the framework of this programme to the relevant RVA; the copy thereof shall be sent to a farmer or a private veterinarian. The laboratories send the complete results of the examination, including determination of serotype.

The farmer must provide on request reports on examinations to the RVA. Positive results for Salmonella spp. are sent also to SVA.

The SVI in Prague – NRL for Salmonella summarise records on performed laboratory examinations for all laboratories in the Czech Republic monthly; summarised reports is provided to the SVA CR also monthly. The relevant RVA checks the identification data of all test results, which are sent by laboratories to Information System of SVA.

The relevant RVA report information on the results of official controls in a separate part of the Information System of SVA.

Based on the data in the Information System SVA regularly (monthly) evaluated the implementation of the programme.

SVA monitors and evaluates:

1. data on the samples and their results (number and status of the sample, the number of positive samples)
2. data on flocks and the results of their testing (the number of flocks tested, the number of flocks positive for Salmonella spp., the number of flocks positive for targeted serotypes, percentage of flocks tested positive for the target serotypes compared to previous period)
3. information on measures in the case of the flock positive for targeted serotypes (FBO and official sampling for testing for efficacy of the disinfection and its result)



## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

### C. Targets

#### 1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

##### 1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year:

**2016**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
Czech republic	Bacteriological detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	300
Czech republic	Bacteriological detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	28
Czech republic	Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	30
Czech republic	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	6
Czech republic	Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	6
<b>Add a new row</b>					

##### 1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year:

**2016**

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (e)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)
Czech republic	Laying flocks of	500	500	500	70	100	SE+ST	7	7	200 000	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 once.

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.

## 2 Targets on vaccination

### 2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

**2016**

Czech republic	NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Targets on vaccination		
			Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
		150	150	5 000 000	15 000 000
<b>X</b>					

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
			<b>Add a new row</b>		

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

### 1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

**2016**

1. Testing of official samples						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	6	3.43	20.58	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test	328	18.19	5966.32	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	30	38.38	1151.4	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	6	16.72	100.32	yes	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.16 and E.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine doses	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	15 000 000	0.1	1,500,000	yes	X
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	200 000	3.5	700,000	yes	X

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

4. Cleaning and disinfection					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
					<b>Add a new row</b>
5. Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	100	5.97	597	yes
					<b>Add a new row</b>
6. Cost of official sampling					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
	<b>Total</b>			2,207,835.62	

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## E. Financial information

### 1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays? (e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

The official samples shall be always taken by the RVA official veterinarian. The sampling is paid by SVA (state budget). Sampling equipment is provided by the State Veterinary Institutes approved for testing samples taken in the framework of programme. Sampling equipment is paid by SVA (state budget).

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays? (e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

The testing of samples taken by operators as well as official samples is paid from the state budget. Laboratories involved into the programme are only the State veterinary institutes (SVI) under the supervision of the State Veterinary Administration. In the programme the external agencies or laboratories are not involved.

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

- c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays? (e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services, or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

Compensation due the disease eradication is paid on central level by Ministry of Agricultural (only from State budget). The compensation is provided from the state budget on the basis of application of the keeper or the person referred to in § 69 of Veterinary Act. The application must be submitted within no more than six weeks from the day on which the dangerous contagious disease was declared eliminated by decision of the competent authority or the emergency veterinary measures were repealed. In order to assess the compliance with the conditions for provision of compensation and an extent of the compensation, the Ministry shall ask the regional veterinary administration for its opinion. Where the application is not submitted in the above mentioned time limit, a compensation claim shall become forfeited. The application must be submitted within no more than six weeks from the day of slaughtering or culling. So if owner submits the application six weeks after slaughtering it is difficult for Ministry of Agriculture to calculate and to provide compensation within 90 days. With regard to this fact and in compliance with the national legislative as decisive time interval in which compensation shall be provided it is considered 90 days between the date of owner request and the date of reimbursement.

Price of animals killed or emergency slaughtered and price of destroyed or heat-treated eggs are assessed by authorised expert. Ministry of Agriculture calculates compensations on the basis of this expert evidence.

- d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator? (e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

Vaccination of poultry against Salmonella Enteritidis is obligatory within this programme. Farmers are compensated for costs of vaccines up to amount of 5,70 CZK per one pullet. The vaccination is carried out by private veterinarians and vaccine is purchased by the private veterinarians. Farmers are compensated for costs of vaccines only by contribution up to 5,70 CZK per 1 vaccinated bird. This contribution is given by the RVA based on request and based on declaration of private veterinarian that the vaccination was carried out and declaration about price of vaccine (usually invoices).

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

Following detection of S. Enteritidis and/or S. Typhimurium including monophasic strains with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- in faecal samples the farmer must ensure performing of a thorough mechanical cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation and rat extermination following dispatch of birds to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter. Cleaning and disinfection is carried out usually by specialised firms and paid by FBO. Farmers are compensated by Ministry of Agriculture for costs and losses connected with the cleaning and disinfection which have arisen as a result of enforcement of emergency veterinary measures.  
New birds may be introduced only upon confirmation of efficacy of disinfection.  
Sampling of swabs for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection following detection of targeted serotypes is always taken by the RVA official veterinarian as official samples.  
The testing of official samples of swabs for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection is paid from the state budget.

### 2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75%

The gross national income per inhabitant based of the Czech Republic is on the latest Eurostat data less than 90 % of the Union average. Due to this reason



## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

the co-financing rate should be increased up to 75% for all measures and examinations included in the programme, i.e. official sampling, detection of Salmonella spp. in faeces, swabs, water and feedingstuffs, serotyping, tests for verification of the efficacy of disinfection and antimicrobial detection tests.

### 3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## Attachments

**IMPORTANT :**

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

## List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_ ) :	File size
		Total size of attachments :	No attachment



## Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact [SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu), describe the issue and mention the version of this document 2015 1.00

Your current version of Acrobat is: 11.015

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You need to have at least the **Adobe Reader version 8.1.3** or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "**verify form**" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field. If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
- 5) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact [SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu).
- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Friday, May 22, 2015 09:52:45

Submission Number

1432281166680-4250

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## Identification of the programme

Member state : CESKA REPUBLIKA

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual :

Type of submission :

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of :

To end of

## Contact

Name : Milada Dubska

Your job type within the CA : Animal Health Division - veterinary officer

Phone : +420 227 010 603

Email : epiz@svscr.cz

## Animal population

Animal population Fattening flocks of Turkeys

# Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

## A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* in flocks of turkeys,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

1. The **aim of the programme** is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the maximum annual percentage of flocks of *turkeys* remaining positive to *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST) (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) ('Union target') to 1% or less. However, for the MS with less than 100 flocks of adult fattening turkeys, the Union target shall be that annually no more than one flock of adult fattening turkeys may remain positive.

*Comments(max. 32000 chars) :*

The prevalence of fattening turkeys flocks positive for targeted serotypes in 2014 was 0,0%, so the target of programme has been reached. The reduction of prevalence of targeted serotypes in flocks of fattening turkeys was 18,4% in comparison with the baseline study and 1,1% in comparison with the previous year (2013).

## 2. Geographical coverage of the programme

The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the MS.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

The programme is implemented in all 14 regions (NUTS 3) in the Czech Republic. All regions are divided into the smaller areas which are named as districts. Generally the programme was applied on the whole territory of the Czech Republic. Programme is implemented on the regional level and Regional Veterinary Administrations (RVA) is in charge for performing of the programme.

# Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

## 3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of broilers. It does not apply to flocks for private domestic use.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

The programme is implemented and testing in the framework of the programme is performed in all fattening turkeys flocks intended for slaughter in slaughterhouses.

	Number of holdings
Total number of holdings with fattening turkeys in the MS	55
Total number of houses in these holdings	170
Number of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys	53

## 4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority (CA) by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the FBO and the laboratory performing the analyses.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Laboratories involved into the programme are only the State veterinary institutes (SVI) under the supervision of the State Veterinary Administration. The samples taken by operators as well as official samples are examined only in laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes. In the programme the external agencies or laboratories are not involved. Designated laboratories send results of all examinations of samples taken in the framework of this programme to the relevant RVA; the copy thereof shall be sent to a farmer or a private veterinarian. The laboratories send the complete results of the examination, including determination of serotype.

The farmer must provide on request reports on examinations to the RVA. Positive results for *Salmonella* spp. are sent also to SVA.

The RVA records sampling and its results in the Information System.

The SVI in Prague – NRL for *Salmonella* summarise records on performed laboratory examinations for all laboratories in the Czech Republic monthly; summarised reports is provided to the SVA CR also monthly.

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## 5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

*Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) (max. 32000 chars) :*

Farmers shall draw up and comply with sanitation rules for their holdings and keep records on all disinfections and preventive actions performed. The sanitation rules must include checks on efficacy of disinfection, as well as on other preventive measures. The Salmonella control programme set down minimum requirements for the content of the sanitation rule. The sanitation rule shall be approved by RVA. Operation and sanitation rule covers all farming procedures from day-old chicks to dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse must be drawn up for all broiler holdings.

In order to implement principles of good farming practice properly, it is necessary to apply "all in/all out" system. Mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by subsequent efficient disinsection, disinsectisation and rat extermination, shall be performed on completion of each production cycle. The relevant RVA shall perform supervision on efficacy of disinfection carried out by farmers. The relevant RVA also shall take official samples of swabs for testing of efficacy of the disinfection in each time the RVA considers it necessary.

To ensure adequate bio-security standards the farmers can implement a voluntary Guide of good hygiene practice for poultry farmers. This Community Guide is available on web link [www.svs-cr.cz](http://www.svs-cr.cz).

## 6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators (FBO):

Samples at the initiative of the FBO's will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

All flocks of fattening turkeys within three weeks before slaughter.

The competent authority may authorise sampling in the last six weeks prior to the date of slaughter in case the turkeys are either kept more than 100 days or fall under organic turkey production according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.

*Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples and if this derogation is applied and in this case how many how many holdings and flocks are concerned.*

Frequency and status of sampling is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012. Farmer keeping turkeys to be slaughtered at a slaughterhouse shall ensure taking samples from environment of each flock according to established schedule. Taking of samples from environment shall be performed in each flock, within three weeks before the turkeys are moved to a slaughterhouse, so as to results of testing are available prior to the movement to the slaughterhouse.

The sampling in the last six weeks is not applied.

Samples shall be taken by trained persons, i.e. by operators, veterinarians, or other persons designated by farmers. The training is performed by the relevant RVA.

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

### 7. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Sampling protocol is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012.

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

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

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

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

### 8. When birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant EU **microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g.

*Measures implemented by the FBO (max. 32000 chars) :*

In order to provide full information for the slaughterhouses of all test results within the programme the Salmonella control programme for broilers includes the obligation for farmers to provide on FCI information on the results of testing for Salmonella in the case of positive results for all Salmonella serotypes and in the case of a negative result too. Reports of examinations three weeks before slaughtering will be annexed to FCI.

Operational rules of slaughterhouse contain measures taken in the case of slaughtering of flock positive for Salmonella.

*Measures implemented by the CA (max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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



## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

9. **Laboratories** in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Laboratories performing testing for *Salmonella* spp. within this programme shall be designated in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. Laboratories designated by the SVA to carry out testing official and FBO samples on *Salmonella* in poultry within SCP are all accredited to ISO 17025. Scope of Activities includes detection of *Salmonella* in animal faeces, tissue, environmental samples, feed and water, serotyping. The method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002), where a semi-solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. Methods used in the examination are in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010.

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

SVI Prague – NRL

SVI Jihlava

SVI Olomouc

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

The laboratories send the complete results of the examination, including determination of serotype.

Results of examinations of all samples are sent by the laboratory to the relevant RVA, a copy thereof is sent to the farmer or private veterinarian. Positive results for all *Salmonella* serotypes are sent to State veterinary Administration.

10. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amdl: 2007.

*'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'*.

Serotyping is performed following the Kauffman-White-Le Minor scheme.

For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO 16140.

*Comments*

The same method of detection and serotyping is used for examination of official and FBO samples. The detection method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for salmonellae in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, shall be used. That method is described in the current version of draft Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): "Detection of *Salmonella* spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage". In that detection method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. This detection method is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2012. At least one isolate from each positive

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

sample shall be serotyped, following the Kaufmann-White scheme. At least one isolated strain per flock and per year shall be collected and stored for future phagotyping or anti-microbial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

11. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 2.2.4 and 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2012. In particular samples examination at the laboratory shall start within 48 hours following receipt and within 4 days after sampling.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Sampling and transport of the sample is performed in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 200/2012. In the case of taking sample of boot swabs, boor swabs shall be removed carefully so as not to dislodge adherent material. Samples shall be sent by collection line or by other way to the laboratories within 24 hours after collection or stored refrigerated. At the laboratory samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following their receipt and 96 hours following sampling.

12. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Supervision on feedingstuffs in the Czech Republic is performed by the following organisations:  
State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (SVA CR);  
Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture (CISTA);  
Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (ISCVBM).

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

The SVA CR performs by means of the relevant RVA examination of feedingstuffs intended for farm animals for the detection of Salmonella, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No1069/2009. The relevant RVA shall take samples in establishments producing compound feedingstuffs; samples of finished feedingstuffs before dispatch shall be taken, at a volume proportionate to the manufacturer's throughput. The relevant RVA also shall take official samples of feedinstuffs on broiler holding in each time the RVA considers it necessary.

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

### 13. Official controls at holding and flock level

- a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

The relevant RVA shall perform supervision on efficacy of disinfection carried out by farmers. The relevant RVA also shall take official samples of swabs for testing of efficacy of the disinfection in each time the RVA considers it necessary.

b. Routine official **sampling scheme**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

- in one flock of fattening turkeys per year on 10% of holding comprising at least 500 fattening turkeys;

Comments - Indicate also: 1)if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, give a description of what is done 2)who is taking the official samples (max. 32000 chars) :

Official sampling shall be performed once a year on 10% holdings at least 500 birds in compliance with minimum requirements of Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012. Furthermore, official sampling shall be performed each time the RVA considers it necessary. Official samples shall be taken only by inspectors from the relevant RVA.

c. **Official confirmatory sampling**:

After positive official samples at the holding

- Always
- Sometimes (criteria apply)
- Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

- Always
- Sometimes (criteria apply)
- Never

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

*Comments - Justify the confirmatory sampling strategy - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (max. 32000 chars) :*

The confirmatory sampling after positive result of sampling in turkeys flocks is not applied. A flock of fattening turkeys is considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Community target, where the presence of Salmonella Enteritidis and/or Salmonella Typhimurium including monophasic strains with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- is detected in the flock at any occasion.

- d. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, sample taking) to check the correct implementation of this provision. For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The RVA performs documentary checks of antimicrobials using or other substances inhibiting the growth of bacteria. The sample for testing the presence of inhibitory substances is taken if there is a suspicion that the results could be affected by the presence of antimicrobials and in any other case considered appropriate. For testing of presence of inhibition substances the sample of five live, freshly dead or freshly killed birds from each flock are taken. Killing must be done in another way than the use of pharmacological agents. The sample must be delivered to the laboratory as soon as possible, if necessary the sample can be frozen. Only SVI in Prague, Olomouc and Jihlava perform the examination. From 5 killed birds the samples of breast muscle are taken and tested as a pooled sample. Testing is carried out by microbiological determination of inhibition substances (6 plate method).

Where the presence of Salmonella is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect is detected, the flock is considered as an infected flock for the purpose of the Community target.

14. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Following detection of S. Enteritidis and/or S. Typhimurium including monophasic strains with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- in faecal samples a thorough mechanical cleaning, disinfection, disinfestation and rat extermination is performed following dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter. Farmers shall take swab samples for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection. New birds may be introduced only upon confirmation of efficacy of disinfection. Official sampling of swabs for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection following detection of targeted serotypes is performed if RVA considers it necessary.

One test for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of disinfection in the framework of all SCP includes six swabs collected from each houses after mechanical cleaning and disinfection final. Sampling must be carried out after completion of the exposure time of the disinfectant from dry surfaces no later than 72 hours after disinfection. The wiping area for one swabs sample is 100 cm<sup>2</sup>. The interpretation of

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

the final disinfection efficiency is calculated as the arithmetic average of the values of CFU / 100 cm<sup>2</sup> detected in individual smears. Disinfection is considered effective if the average is less than 5 x 10<sup>5</sup> CFU per 100 cm<sup>2</sup>.

## B. General information

### 1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

*Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (max. 32000 chars) :*

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

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic shall, in accordance with § 44(1)(a) of Veterinary Act, establish the principal trends and tasks in the field of veterinary care and control their implementation and shall specify, on the basis of animal health situation, compulsory preventive and diagnostic actions in accordance with

§ 44(1)(d) of Veterinary Act as well. Detailed rules are laid down by the "Methodology of Animal Health Control and Ordered Vaccination" (hereinafter referred to as the "Methodology"), approved by the MA and published in the Official Journal of the MA. The SVA CR shall be, in accordance with the legislation in force (Veterinary Act), empowered to perform supervision on all activities imposed by the Methodology; RVAs shall perform supervision on activities of farmers and private veterinarians provided by the Methodology.

Only the state veterinary institutes under the supervision of the State Veterinary Administration were involved into the programme - State Veterinary Institute in Prague (NRL), State Veterinary Institute in Jihlava and State Veterinary Institute in Olomouc. In the programme the external agencies or laboratories were not involved.

The program shall apply in the whole territory of the Czech Republic. The territory is divided into 14 regions. Regions in the Czech Republic on the level NUTS 3:

CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE

CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION

CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION

CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN

CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM  
CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC  
CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE  
CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE  
CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA  
CZ062 SOUTHERN MORAVIAN REGION  
CZ071 REGION OF OLOMOUC  
CZ072 REGION OF ZLIN  
CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIAN REGION

## 2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

*(max. 32000 chars):*

Commission Regulation (EC) NO 2160/2003 of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry;

Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 of 8 March 2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in flocks of broilers, as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council;

Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;

Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 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;

Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 of 12 December 2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in flocks of turkeys, as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1091/2005/ES of 12 July 2005 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;

Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs;

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended;

Act No 154/2000 concerning pedigree breeding, breeding and registration of farm animals and amending certain related laws (Breeding Act), as amended;

Act No 146/2002 concerning the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority and amending certain related laws, as amended;

Act No 20/1966 concerning public health care, as amended;

Decree No 356/2004 concerning the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man;

Decree No 342/2012 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorisation and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities, as amended;

Decree No 136/2004 specifying in detail identification and registration of animals, registration of holdings and persons specified by Breeding Act;

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella* serovars** (SE, ST) implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

51 batches of turkeys were tested in 2012 and 1 of them was positive for targeted serotypes (0,8%). 45 batches were tested in 2013 and no of them was positive for targeted serotypes. 69 batches of turkeys were tested in 2014 and no of them was positive for targeted serotypes. *Salmonella* Typhimurium never had been detected in last three years, a batch positive for targeted serotypes in 2012 was positive for *Salmonella* Enteritidis.

4. System for the registration of holdings and identification of flocks

(max. 32000 chars):

Holdings in the Czech Republic are registered in the Database of Farms in accordance to the provisions

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

of the law No. 154/2000, Breeding Act and corresponding Decree No. 136/2004 laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person established by Breeding Act.

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

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification shall consist of the registration number of the holding, the identification of the flock, and the identification of the hall; e.g. in the following format: "CZ 12345678-02/2015".

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers; e.g. 02/2015 and 03/2015.

Farmers are responsible for the proper identification of flocks.

The identification of a flock must be indicated in application form for laboratory examination, in food chain information at the dispatch of poultry to a slaughterhouse, and in all other record kept in holdings shall be performed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004.

### 5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The main principles of the system of monitoring the correct implementation of the programme and the system of collection of results in the framework of the programme are:

1. System for holding and flock identification - ensure data for monitoring purposes and traceability of animals, each flock in each category has UNIQUE FLOCK NUMBER
2. System for sample identification – each sample has identification concerning type of sample, flock origin, vaccination, ATB treatment
3. System of data collection including FBO sampling, official sampling and controls made by competent authority
4. Laboratories approved in the framework of the SCP programmes perform testing of all samples taken in the framework of the programme (official and FBO samples) and provide all laboratory tests result to the Information system of SVA

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

SVI Prague – NRL

SVI Jihlava

SVI Olomouc

Designated laboratories send results of all examinations of samples taken in the framework of this programme to the relevant RVA; the copy thereof shall be sent to a farmer or a private veterinarian. The laboratories send the complete results of the examination, including determination of serotype.

The farmer must provide on request reports on examinations to the RVA. Positive results for Salmonella spp. are sent also to SVA.

The SVI in Prague – NRL for Salmonella summarise records on performed laboratory examinations for all laboratories in the Czech Republic monthly; summarised reports is provided to the SVA CR also monthly. The relevant RVA checks the identification data of all test results, which are sent by laboratories to Information System of SVA.

The relevant RVA report information on the results of official controls in a separate part of the



## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Information System of SVA.

Based on the data in the SVA regularly (monthly) evaluated the implementation of the programme.

SVA monitors and evaluates:

1. data on the samples and their results (number and status of the sample, the number of positive samples)
2. data on flocks and the results of their testing (the number of flocks tested, the number of flocks positive for Salmonella spp., the number of flocks positive for targeted serotypes, percentage of flocks tested positive for the target serotypes compared to previous period)
3. information on measures in the case of the flock positive for targeted serotypes (FBO and official sampling for testing for efficacy of the disinfection and its result)

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## C. Targets

### 1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

#### 1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year:

**2016**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
Czech Republic	Bacteriological detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	environmental sample	routine sampling	10 <b>X</b>
Czech Republic	Serotyping	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	-	-	6 <b>X</b>
Czech Republic	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	-	-	3 <b>X</b>
Czech Republic	Antimicrobial detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	animals	routine test	3 <b>X</b>
<b>Add a new row</b>					

#### 1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year:

**2016**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Czech Republic	Fattening flocks	300	300	10	16	SE+ST	3	0	0	0	0	X
<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 once.

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.

## 2 Targets on vaccination

2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

**2016**

Targets on vaccination			
	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
NUTS Region			
<b>Add a new row</b>			

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

### 1 Costs of the planned activities for year:

2016

1. Testing of official samples						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	3	3.43	10.29	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test	10	18.19	181.9	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	3	16.72	50.16	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	6	38.38	230.28	yes	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.16 and E.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Add a new row					
<b>5. Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)</b>					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	16	5.97	95.52	yes
Add a new row					
<b>6. Cost of official sampling</b>					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
	<b>Total</b>			568.15	

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## E. Financial information

### 1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays? (e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

The official samples shall be always taken by the RVA official veterinarian. The sampling is paid by SVA (state budget). Sampling equipment is provided by the State Veterinary Institutes approved for testing samples taken in the framework of programme. Sampling equipment is paid by SVA (state budget).

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays? (e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

The testing of samples taken by operators as well as official samples are paid from the state budget. Laboratories involved into the programme are only the State veterinary institutes (SVI) under the supervision of the State Veterinary Administration. In the programme the external agencies or laboratories are not involved.

Unless provided otherwise by specific legal rules, no financial payments shall be arranged for performance of their subject of activities between state

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

organizational units within the sphere of competencies of a single chapter administrator according to § 66 of Act No. 218/2000 Coll. on budgetary rules. The same applies also to a state organizational unit and a contributory organization established by the former. Examinations in the framework of the programme are performed as their subject of activities in state veterinary institutes for the State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic within a budget of the Ministry of Agriculture. Therefore the state veterinary institutes do not make out any invoices; on the basis of protocols they only report numbers of examinations requested. Costs for such examinations are reimbursed to state veterinary institutes from the state budget in the form of contribution for operation.

- c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays? (e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services, or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

Compensation due the disease eradication is paid on central level by Ministry of Agricultural (only from State budget). Farmers are reimbursed the costs and losses arisen in connection with performance of emergency veterinary measures in accordance with § 67, § 68, § 69 and § 70 of Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended (state budget).

- d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator? (e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

Vaccination of fattening turkeys against Salmonella is voluntary and farmers are not compensated for the costs connected with voluntary vaccination.

- e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

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Following detection of S. Enteritidis and/or S. Typhimurium including monophasic strains with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- in faecal samples the farmer must ensure performing of a thorough mechanical cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation and rat extermination following dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter. Cleaning and disinfection is carried out usually by specialised firms and paid by FBO. FBO is not compensated for the costs connected with cleaning and disinfestation.

Farmers shall take swab samples for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection. New birds may be introduced only upon confirmation of efficacy of disinfection.

Official sampling of swabs for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection following detection of targeted serotypes is performed if RVA considers it necessary.

The testing of samples of swabs for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection taken by operators as well as testing of official samples are paid from the state budget.

### 2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75%

The gross national income per inhabitant based of the Czech Republic is on the latest Eurostat data less than 90 % of the Union average. Due to this reason the co-financing rate should be increased up to 75% for all measures and examinations included in the programme , i.e. official sampling, detection of Salmonella spp. in faeces, swabs, water and feedingstuffs, serotyping, tests for verification of the efficacy of disinfection and antimicrobial detection tests.



## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

### 3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

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# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## Attachments

**IMPORTANT :**

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

## List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_ ) :	File size
		Total size of attachments :	No attachment