



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

SANCO/10296/2009

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

**Control programme of Salmonella in breeding, laying
and broiler flocks (*Gallus gallus*) and in flocks of
turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*)**

Approved* for 2010 by Commission Decision 2009/883/EC

Slovakia

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

NATIONAL CONTROL PROGRAMME
for salmonella infections in flocks of turkeys in the Slovak Republic in years 2010-2012
Proposed on 30 April 2009 for co-financing for 2010

Part A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

a) state the aim of the programme -

The target for the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in turkeys shall be:

- a reduction of the maximum percentage of fattening turkey flocks remaining positive of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* to 1 % or less by 31 December 2012; and
- a reduction of the maximum percentage of adult breeding turkey flocks remaining positive of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* to 1 % or less by 31 December 2012.

b) demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

In the SR flocks of turkeys are sampled according to the following scheme;

Sampling of flocks of fattening and breeding turkeys shall take place within three weeks before the birds are moved to the slaughterhouse. Additionally, sampling of flocks of breeding turkeys shall take place:

- in rearing flocks: at day-old, at four weeks of age and two weeks before moving to the laying phase or laying unit,
- in adult flocks: at least every third week during the laying period at the holding or at the hatchery.

¹ OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1.

1. General

1.1. A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council², particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

History of the disease and infection in the Slovak Republic:

Monitoring of salmonellosis in other animal species has not been conducted in Slovakia for the time being. In case of suspicion of disease, the owner or person responsible for the holding performs sampling at his/ her own expense. There were 28 salmonella serovars isolated from animals, whereby *S. Enteritidis* has continued to be a dominant serovar in 2007.

Focuses of salmonellosis in animals

There were 16 focuses of salmonellosis in animals registered within Slovakia in 2007 (in 10 districts, resp. 5 regions). A total of focuses of salmonellosis in 2007 were the same comparing the year 2006. In respect of cattle, a total of focuses of salmonellosis in 2007 were decreased by 3 comparing the year 2006, referring to poultry it was more by 3 focuses comparing 2006, pigs showed the same incidence of focuses as in the previous year, and in respect of sheep, there had not been any focus of salmonellosis. 4 focuses of salmonellosis in pigs were officially notified, resulting in mortality rate of 18,69%. This resulted in 63 PCS of dead and destroyed pigs. 7 focuses of salmonellosis in poultry flocks were officially notified, resulting in mortality rate of 5,27%. This resulted in 50 111 PCS of dead and destroyed poultry, 5 focuses of salmonellosis in cattle were officially notified (comparing the year 2006 it was less by 3 focuses), resulting in mortality rate of 54,93%. This resulted in 39 head of dead and destroyed cattle.

Geographical distribution of salmonellosis focuses in animals

Cattle: A total of 5 focuses in Bratislava Region/ Senec District; Banská Bystrica Region/ Rimavská Sobota District; Prešov Region/ Bardejov and Prešov Districts; Košice Region/ Michalovec District.

Pigs: A total of 4 focuses in Trenčín Region/ Trenčín District; Banská Bystrica Region/ Zvolen and Rimavská Sobota Districts; Prešov Region/ Prešov District.

Poultry flocks: A total of 7 focuses in Banská Bystrica Region/ Banská Bystrica (2 focuses), Rimavská Sobota and Zvolen Districts; Prešov Region/ Poprad (2 focuses) and Vranov nad Topľou Districts.

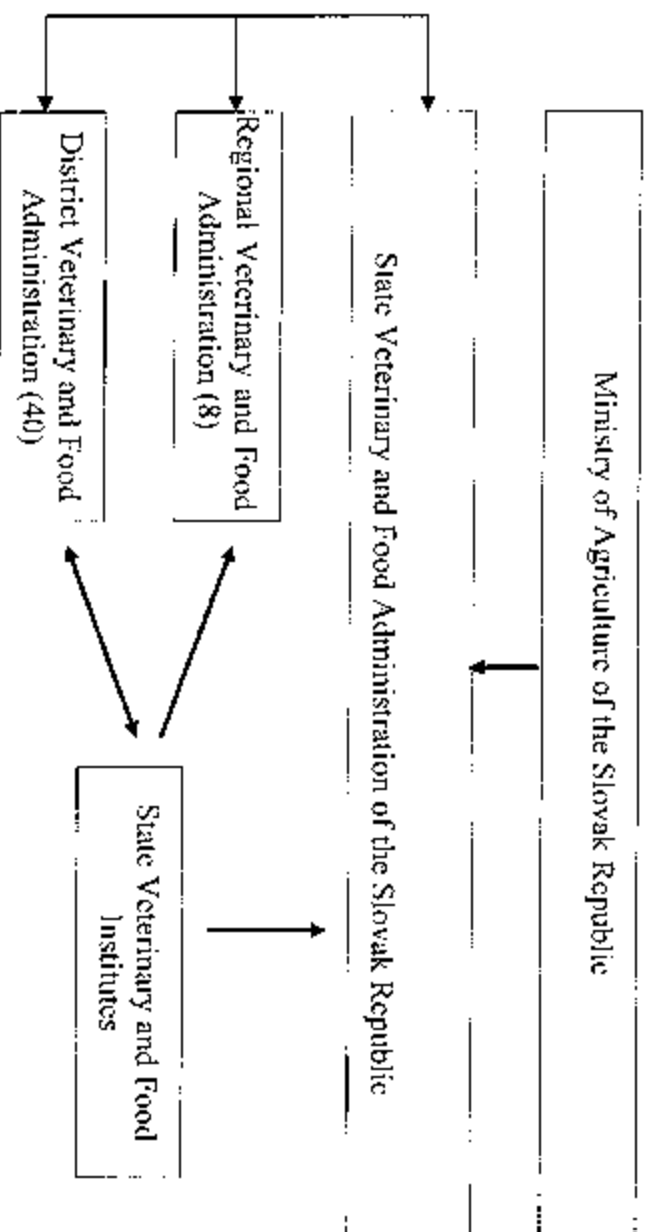
² OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31.

Salmonella spp. in feedingstuffs

Samples intended for bacteriological testing for salmonella presence were taken within the frame of official controls of farm animal feed manufacturing, as well as controls on animal farms and within inspections of plants approved in accordance with Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No 1774/2002 laying down health rules concerning animal byproducts not intended for human consumption. The samples were tested in the State Veterinary and Food Institutes, using the method STN ISO 6579. Tabulated data from individual laboratories were sent to the SVFI Bratislava which acts as the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis and which compiled the results into a summary report. Comparing the results from the years 2004, 2005 and 2006, there has been a significant decline in amount of tested samples – a total of 5 276 in 2004, 5 787 in 2005 and 2 103 in 2006. This trend has been mainly recorded in feeds of animal origin as well as in compound feedingstuffs. As regards the percentage of positive samples in the past years we can conclude that it rose from 0,53% in 2004, 0,76 in 2005 and 0,57 in 2006 to 1,35% in 2007. In 2007, 11 salmonella serovars were typed without marked dominance of any serovar; *S. Enteritidis* was isolated from 4 samples, *S. Barcilly* from 3 samples. There were isolated several types in 2006, *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Agona* from 3 samples. *S. Worthington* dominated in 2004, and *S. Infantis* in 2005.

Source: TRENDS AND SOURCES OF ZOOSES AGENTS IN HUMANS, FOODSTUFFS, ANIMALS AND FEEDINGSUFFS IN 2007 - SLOVAKIA

1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities. Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.



The approved control programme for salmonella infections is published on the bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic.

- The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic organize every year trainings or sessions for official veterinarians from the regional and district veterinary and food administrations with regard to approved eradication programmes.
- The State Veterinary and Food administration Slovak Republic in cooperation with the chambers of veterinary surgeons trains with regard to approved eradication programmes private veterinarians within the framework of seminars.
- The regional and district veterinary and food administrations inform private veterinarians about a monitoring systems of diseases on sessions.

- The State Veterinary and Food Administrations of the Slovak Republic, the regional and district veterinary and food administrations train stakeholders on the meetings or seminars organized by organizations of farmers or breeders (e. g. AGROINŠTITÚT, Únia hydinárov Slovenska, etc....)
- The private veterinarians perform veterinary care on poultry farms and provide information to stakeholders.

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

The diagnostics is performed by the state veterinary laboratories in the Slovak Republic (State Veterinary and Food Institutes – Bratislava, Dolný Kubín, Košice and State Veterinary Institute Zvolen). The State Veterinary and Food Institute Bratislava is a national reference laboratory that the only one may perform the laboratory diagnostics of official samples.

Analysis of samples taken by operators is carried out by the all state veterinary laboratories in the Slovak Republic – State Veterinary and Food Institutes – Bratislava, Dolný Kubín, Košice and State Veterinary Institute Zvolen.

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

EXAMINATION OF THE SAMPLES

Transport and preparation of the samples

Samples shall preferably be sent by express mail or courier to the laboratories referred to in point 1.3. to this programme, within 24 hours after collection. If not sent within 24 hours, they shall be stored refrigerated. At the laboratory samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be started within 48 hours following receipt and within 96 hours after sampling.

Boot/sock swab samples

The pair(s) of boot/sock swabs shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material, pooled and placed in 225 ml buffered peptone water (BPW) which has been pre-warmed to room temperature. The boot/sock swabs shall be fully immersed in BPW and therefore more BPW may be added if necessary.

Dust samples

The dust sample shall preferably be analyzed separately. However, the competent authority may decide to pool it with the pair of boot/sock swabs for analysis.

The sample shall be swirled to fully saturate it and culture shall be continued by using the detection method in point 2.

Other samples (e.g. from hatcheries) shall be prepared in accordance with the provisions laid down in point 2.2.2 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.

If ISO standards on the preparation of faeces for the detection of salmonella are agreed on, they shall be applied and replace the provisions on the preparation of samples set out in this point.

Detection method

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, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

Serotyping

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

Alternative methods

With regard to samples taken on the initiative of the food business operator, the methods of analysis provided for in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, may be used instead of the methods for the preparation of samples, detection methods and serotyping provided for in points 1, 2 and 3 of this Annex, if validated in accordance with EN/ISO 16140/2003.

Storage of strains

Laboratories shall guarantee that at least one isolated strain of salmonella spp. per house and per year shall be collected by the competent authority and stored for possible future phage typing 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.

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

Official control sampling at flock level is taken:

Sampling by the competent authority shall include at least:

- once a year, all flocks on 10 % of holdings with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys between 30 and 45 weeks of age but including in any case all holdings where *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* was detected during the previous 12 months and all holdings with elite, great grand parents and grand parent breeding turkeys; this sampling may also take place at the hatchery,
- all flocks on holdings in case of detection of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* from samples taken at the hatchery by food business operators or within the frame of official controls, to investigate the origin of infection,
 - once a year, all flocks on 10 % of the holdings with at least 500 fattening turkeys, but in any case:
 - all flocks on the holding when one flock tested positive for *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* in samples taken by the food business operator, unless the meat of the turkeys in the flocks is destined for industrial heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella, and
 - all flocks on the holding when one flock tested positive for *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* during the previous round in samples taken by the food business operator, and
 - each time the competent authority considers it necessary.

Official controls at feed level is taken:

- The Central Control and Testing Institute of Agriculture in co-operation with the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic elaborates the yearly National Plan on Feed Control, covering competences and priorities for feed control in the respective year in accordance with national and EU legislation (Council Directive 95/53/EC).
- The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic elaborates the yearly Plan of official control and VPO (plan of veterinary prevention and protection) of feed for DVFA (District Veterinary and Food Administration) inspectors in accordance with veterinary EU legislation.

In case, when confirmation samples are positive for invasive salmonella the competent authority starts to carry out an investigation in order to:

- identify the source of contamination, in particular by means of official samples taken at different stages of production,
- examine the application of rules and controls concerning the disposal and processing of animal waste and in particular those which are mentioned in accordance with the special rule,
- establish procedures for good manufacturing practices and ensure compliance with recognized procedures.

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

Measures in flocks where infection is confirmed by examination of an official sample.

- 1) After slaughtering of infected flocks safe disposal of manure or litter must be carried out in accordance with procedure laid down by the competent veterinary administration authority.
- 2) A thorough cleansing and disinfection must be carried out of the building.
- 3) After cleaning and disinfection must be performed the effectiveness check by taking of swabs from the superficies of the house, which are designated for bacteriological investigation to the NRL. Houses can be restocked only when results of bacteriological investigation of control swabs are negative for invasive salmonella.

Specific criterion for fresh poultry meat:

From 2010 fresh poultry meat may not be placed on the market for human consumption unless it meets the following criterion:

‘*Salmonella*: absence in 25 grams’:

This criterion does not apply to fresh poultry meat destined for industrial heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

Vaccination/use of antimicrobials

Use of vaccines and antimicrobials in the framework of this programme must be realized according to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006 of 1. August 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.

Vaccination is allowed in flocks of turkeys in the Slovak Republic using death or live marked vaccines registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments in Nitra. Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild – type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains shall not be used.

Vaccination is voluntary and there is neither breeder of flocks of turkeys, who plans to vaccinate turkeys against *Salmonella enteritidis*.

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

- o Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care
- o Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No 2160/2003/EC of 17. November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents, on the basis of which must Member States draw up national programmes for control of salmonellae
- o Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 626/2004 Coll., on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents (transposed Council Directive No. 2003/99/EC)
- o Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 of 20 June 2008 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in turkeys
- o 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

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

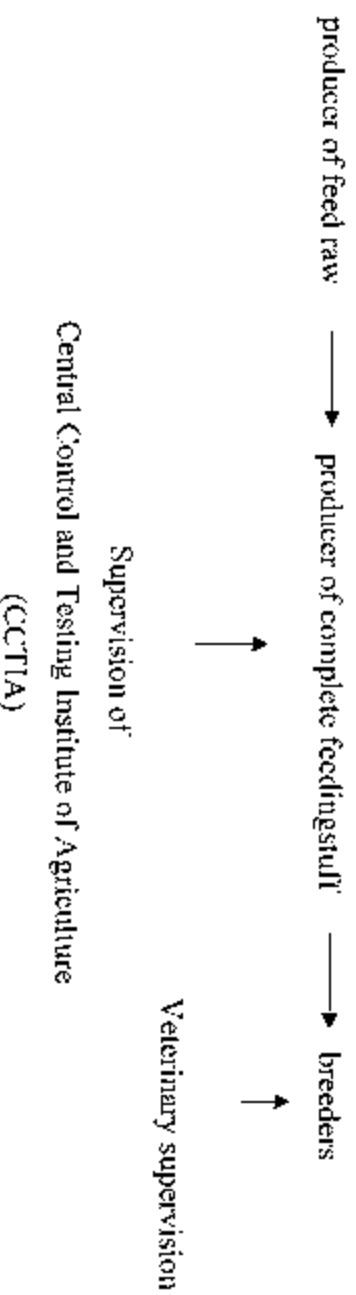
Financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme is realized in the case of compensation.

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

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

In the Slovak Republic on the date 30.4.2009 were 38 breeding flocks of turkeys and 22 fattening flocks of turkeys.

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.



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

- hygiene management at farms,
- measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.

For achieving of the most eectivity of the control programmes for salmonella infections in poultry farms is necessary to effectively implement of biosecurity measures on poultry farms.

Biosecurity measures to prevent of salmonella infections in the Slovak Republic are not established in the framework of specific rules.

In the framework of the control programme is established the following recommendation for biosecurity measures:

Minimal requirements for guides of biosecurity measures:

- an all in/all out system must be used for each flock
- plan of regular cleaning, disinfection, disinfestations and rodent control of the farm (sanation) – after depopulation of flocks must be realized thorough cleaning of buildings, technology and other equipments and after the cleaning the effective disinfection, disinfestations and rodent control must be realized
- monitoring of person, who are in contact with poultry.
- black and white system must be established for persons (showers and dressing – room)

- reduction of number of person, who enter the farm - visitors of farm - information to visitors as far as personal hygiene and biosecurity are concerned
- provision of information and training of farm staff
- investigation of feed and water used for poultry
- safer disposal of litter or manure, dead poultry and other waste
- management of records kept on the farm of this programme.

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

Each farm has contract with private veterinarian who is responsible for veterinary care.

2.5. Registration of farms.

The Regional Veterinary and Food Administrations approve poultry farms which are in compliance with the Decree of the Slovak Government No 297/2003 Coll (transposition of Council Directive 1990/539EEC) according to § 7 para 2 letter d) point 7 of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care.

The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic (SVFA) according to § 39 para 10 of the Act. No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care set an official number for each approved poultry holding and according to § 39 para 11 of the Act. No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care the State Veterinary and Food Administration keeps register of those approved poultry farms, which is published on the SVFA website: www.svssr.sk.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

- name of farm, address of farmer
- address of farm
- person who is responsible for activity on the farm
- type and range of activities on the farm
- situation plan of the farm
- technology and system of rearing
- organization of rearing
- name and address of veterinarian who is responsible for veterinary care
- contract on processing of animal by-products (hazardous animal waste)
- process of removal of excrements and litter, contract with firms
- plan of DDD
- certification of feedstuff
- plan of controls of feedstuff

- plan of veterinary prevention
- plan of monitoring of Salmonella infections
- ambulance book
- evidence of veterinary medicine, biological and mediums for DDD
- evidence of movements'
- evidence of controls of health and mortality
- evidence of visitors
- plan of special training of personal
- evidence of controls of performance measures
- plan of controls of clean of water
- plan of measures and technical provision in situate as extremes weather

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

Documents to accompany animals when dispatched are in accordance with the Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 297/2003 Coll (transposed Council Directive 90/539/EEC).

All consignment of poultry intend to movement is accompanied by documents which are in accordance with provisions of the Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 297/2003 Coll (transposed Council Directive 90/539/EEC). Traceability of consignments of poultry is realized on the basic these documents, which are archived in the place of origin and also in the place of destination of poultry (for example - slaughterhouse, other poultry farm).

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

In the SR are not implemented other measures to ensure the traceability of animals except of documents to accompany animals.

Part B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: Slovak Republic
Disease: infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella* spp
Animal population covered by the programme: turkeys
Year/s of implementation: 2010
Reference of this document: Salmonella in flocks of turkeys in SR 2010

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail):

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Date sent to the Commission: 30. April 2009

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point 1³:

Turkeys were tested according to Commission Decision 2006/662/EEC in the framework of Baseline study on prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. in turkeys from 1 October 2006 to 30 September 2007.

In the Slovak Republic all flocks of turkeys (fattening and breeding) were sampled. During the survey were totally tested 47 flocks, from which 25 were flocks of fattening turkeys and 22 breeding flocks. All flocks were sampled by official veterinarian.

During the survey 23 positive flocks were found. *Salmonella Saintpaul*, *Salmonella Kiambu* and *Salmonella Senftenberg* were the isolated serovar.

³ A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of flocks/herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of flocks/herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

3. **Description of the submitted programme**⁴:

The legal basis of the control programme is:

Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care (hereinafter only "Act No. 39/2007 Coll.")

Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No 2160/2003/EC of 17. November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents, on the basis of which must Member States draw up national programmes for control of salmonellae (hereinafter only "Regulation No. 2160/2003")

Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 626/2004 Coll. on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents (hereinafter only "Ordinance No. 626/2004 Coll.")

Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 of 20 June 2008 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in turkeys (hereinafter only "Regulation No. 584/2008")

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 (hereinafter only "Regulation No. 1177/2006")

⁴ A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of flocks/herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

Definition of some terms:

a) flock

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

b) positive turkey flocks or infected flocks –

a flock of turkeys shall be considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Community target, where the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and/or *Salmonella typhimurium* (other than vaccine strains) was detected in the flock at any occasion;

positive flocks of turkeys shall be counted only once per round, irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations and only be reported in the year of the first positive sampling;

the prevalence shall be calculated separately for flocks of fattening turkeys and flocks of adult breeding turkeys;

where the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are detected, it shall be considered as an infected flock of turkeys for the purpose of the Community target;

c) invasive salmonella serovars included in the programme are:

a. Salmonella enteritidis

b. Salmonella typhimurium

d) official veterinarian is an veterinarian appointed by the competent veterinary administration authority according § 12 of the Act No.39/2007 Coll.

e) another terms

are listed in § 2 of the Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 297/2003 Coll. on animal health conditions governing intra – Community trade in and imports from third countries of poultry and hatching eggs (hereinafter only “Ordinance No. 297/2003 Coll.”)

Diagnosics

The diagnostics is performed by the state veterinary laboratories in the Slovak Republic:

- State Veterinary and Food Institutes Bratislava;
- State veterinary and Food Institute Dolný Kubín;
- State veterinary and Food Institute Košice;
- State Veterinary Institute Zvolen.

The State Veterinary and Food Institute Bratislava is a national reference laboratory (NRL) that the only one may:

- perform the laboratory diagnostics of official samples,
- collect and storage of strain
- serotyping.

Monitoring for salmonella for the year 2010-2012 in turkey flocks

SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame shall cover all flocks of fattening and breeding turkeys in the Slovak Republic.

MONITORING

Flocks of turkeys shall be sampled on the initiative of the food business operator and by the competent authority.

I. sampling on the initiative of the food business operator

Sampling of flocks of fattening and breeding turkeys on the initiative of the food business operator shall take place within three weeks before the birds are moved to the slaughterhouse. The results remain only valid until maximum six weeks after sampling and therefore repeated sampling of the same flock might be required.

Additionally, sampling of flocks of breeding turkeys on the initiative of the food business operator shall take place:

- in rearing flocks: at day-old, at four weeks of age and two weeks before moving to the laying phase or laying unit,

--- in adult flocks: at least every third week during the laying period at the holding or at the hatchery.

II. sampling by the competent authority (official sampling)

Samples are taken by the official veterinarian of the relevant district veterinary and food administrations.

Sampling by the competent authority shall include at least:

— once a year, all flocks on 10 % of holdings with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys between 30 and 45 weeks of age but including in any case all holdings where *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* was detected during the previous 12 months and all holdings with elite, great grand parents and grand parent breeding turkeys; this sampling may also take place at the hatchery,

all flocks on holdings in case of detection of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* from samples taken at the hatchery by food business operators or within the frame of official controls, to investigate the origin of infection,

— once a year, all flocks on 10 % of the holdings with at least 500 fattening turkeys, but in any case:

- all flocks on the holding when one flock tested positive for *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* in samples taken by the food business operator, unless the meat of the turkeys in the flocks is destined for industrial heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella, and
- all flocks on the holding when one flock tested positive for *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* during the previous round in samples taken by the food business operator, and
- each time the competent authority considers it necessary.

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

SAMPLING PROTOCOL

Sampling at the hatchery

For each breeding flock of turkeys, the sample shall consist of a minimum of one composite sample of visibly soiled hatcher basket liners taken at random from five separate hatcher baskets or locations in the hatcher, to reach a total of at least 1 m². If the hatching eggs from a breeding flock occupy more than one incubator, then one such composite sample shall be taken from each incubator.

In cases where hatcher basket liners are not used, 10 g broken eggshells shall be taken from 25 separate hatcher baskets, crushed, mixed and a 25 g sub sample taken.

That procedure shall be followed for sampling at the initiative of the operator as well as for official sampling.

Sampling at the holding

Breeding turkeys

1. Routine sampling at the initiative of the operator

Sampling shall primarily consist of faecal samples and shall aim to detect a 1 % within flock prevalence, with 95 % confidence limit. To that effect, the samples shall comprise one of the following:

(a) **Pooled faeces** made up of separate samples of fresh faeces each weighing not less than 1 g taken at random from a number of sites in the building in which the birds are kept, or where the birds have free access to more than one building on a particular holding, from each group of buildings on the holding in which the birds are kept. Faeces may be pooled for analysis up to a minimum of two pools.

The number of sites from which separate faeces samples are to be taken in order to make a pooled sample shall be as follows:

Number of birds kept in a building	Number of faeces samples to be taken in the building or group of buildings on the holding
250-349	200
350-449	220
450-799	250
800-999	260
1 000 or more	300

(b) Five pairs of boot swabs:

Boot swabs used shall be sufficiently absorptive to soak up moisture. Tubegauze 'socks' are also acceptable.

The surface of the boot swab shall be moistened using appropriate diluent (such as 0,8 % sodium chloride, 0,1 % peptone in sterile deionised water, or sterile water).

Walking around shall be done in a manner which will sample representatively all parts of the sector, including littered and slatted areas when slats are safe to walk on. All separate pens within a house shall be included in the sampling. On completion of sampling in the chosen sector, boot swabs must be removed carefully so as not to dislodge adherent material. The boot swabs may be pooled for analysis into a minimum of two pools.

(c) In cage breeding flocks, sampling may consist of naturally mixed faeces from dropping belts, scrapers or deep pits, depending on the type of house. Two samples of at least 150 g shall be collected to be tested individually:

- (i) droppings belts beneath each tier of cages which are run regularly and discharged into an auger or conveyor system;
- (ii) droppings pit system in which deflectors beneath the cages are scraped into a deep pit beneath the house;
- (iii) droppings pit system in a step cage house when cages are offset and faeces fall directly into the pit.

There are normally several stacks of cages within a house. Pooled faeces from each stack shall be represented in the overall pooled sample. Two pooled samples shall be taken from each flock as described below.

In systems where there are belts or scrapers, these shall be run on the day of the sampling before sampling is carried out.

In systems where there are deflectors beneath cages and scrapers, pooled faeces which has lodged on the scraper after it has been run, shall be collected.

In step-cage systems where there is no belt or scraper system it is necessary to collect pooled faeces from the deep pit.

Droppings belt systems: pooled faecal material from the discharge ends of the belts shall be collected.

2. Official sampling

(a) Routine sampling shall be as described in point 1. of the part Sampling at the holding/Breeding turkeys.

(b) Confirmatory sampling following detection of relevant salmonella from sampling at the hatchery shall be carried out as follows.

In addition to the sampling as described in point 1. of the part Sampling at the holding/Breeding turkeys, the sampling may include a sample of birds taken at random from within each house of birds on the farm, normally up to five birds per house, unless the authority deems necessary to sample a higher number of birds. The examination shall consist in a test for research of anti-microbials or of bacterial growth inhibitory effect in samples. A test is considered failed if a positive is found in any of the birds.

In case the presence of relevant salmonella is not detected but anti-microbials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are, sampling of the flock for relevant salmonella and bacterial growth inhibitory effect shall be repeated until no bacterial growth inhibitory effect is detected, or the breeding flock is destroyed. In the latter case, the breeding flock shall be accounted for as an infected breeding flock for the purpose of the Community target.

(e) **Suspect cases** - in exceptional cases where the competent authority has reasons to suspect false negative results at the first official sampling at the holding, a secondary official confirmatory sampling may be performed, composed of faeces or birds (for the detection of salmonella in organs). In exceptional cases where the competent authority has reasons to suspect false positive sampling performed at the initiative of the operator at the holding, follow-up official sampling may be performed.

Fattening turkeys

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

In flocks with less than 100 turkeys, where it is not possible to use boot/sock swabs as access to the houses is not possible, they may be replaced by hand drag swabs, where the boot swabs or socks are worn over gloved hands and rubbed over surfaces contaminated with fresh faeces, or if not feasible, by other sampling techniques for faeces fit for the intended purpose.

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 referred in point 5 of this programme. The use of farm water containing antimicrobials or additional disinfectants shall be prohibited. The recommended way to moisten boot swabs shall be to pour the liquid inside before putting them on. Alternatively, boot swabs or socks may be autoclaved with diluents within autoclave bags or jars before use. Diluents may also be applied after boots are put on using a spray or wash bottle.

It shall be ensured that all sections in a house are represented in the sampling in a proportionate way. Each pair should cover about 50 % of the area of the house.

Alternatively, the competent authority may decide that one pair of boot swabs shall be taken, covering 100 % of the area of the house if combined with a dust sample, collected from multiple places throughout the house from surfaces with visible presence of dust.

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 competent authority shall supervise education of the food business operators to guarantee the correct application of the sampling protocol.

In the case of sampling by the competent authority because of suspicion salmonella infection in a flock on that holding and in any other case considered appropriate, the competent authority shall satisfy itself by conducting further tests as appropriate so that the results of examinations for salmonella in flocks of turkeys are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in those flocks.

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

Notification of results and reporting

The state veterinary laboratories in the Slovak Republic notify the results of all negative examinations of turkey flocks to the relevant district veterinary and food administrations. Where as a result of monitoring carried out the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Salmonella typhimurium* is detected in a turkey flock, the person responsible for the laboratory carrying out the examination, the person carrying out the examination or the owner of the flock notify the results to the relevant district veterinary and food administration.

Measures to be taken in flocks of turkey where the infection has been confirmed in the Slovak Republic in years 2010 - 2012

The measures must comply with the following minimum requirements:

1. After slaughtering of infected flocks safe disposal of manure or litter must be carried out in accordance with procedure laid down by the competent veterinary administration authority.
2. A thorough cleansing and disinfection must be carried out of the building.
3. After cleaning and disinfection must be performed the effectiveness check by taking of swabs from the superficies of the house, which are designated for bacteriological investigation to the NRI. Houses can be restocked only when results of bacteriological investigation of control swabs are negative for invasive salmonella.

Specific criterion for fresh poultry meat:

From 2010 fresh poultry meat may not be placed on the market for human consumption unless it meets the following criterion:

'Salmonella: absence in 25 grams'

This criterion does not apply to fresh poultry meat destined for industrial heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. *Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme: this programme is elaborated for years 2010, 2011 and 2012

First year: 2010

Last year: 2012

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Control | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Control/Eradication |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Testing | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Testing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slaughter of animals tested positive | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slaughter of animals tested positive |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Killing of animals tested positive | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Killing of animals tested positive |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vaccination | <input type="checkbox"/> Extended slaughter or killing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Treatment of animal products | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposal of products |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disposal of products | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring or surveillance | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other measures (specify): | |

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

Central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the department responsible for implementing the programme is the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic.
Departments responsible for implementing the programme are Regional (8) and District (40) Veterinary and Food Administrations.

Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic

- The central state administration authority at salmonellosis eradication
- approval of the National control programme for salmonella infection
- The Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic - provides subsidies to breeders in compliance with the Act No. 39/2007 Coll., § 45

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

- Confirms emergency measures on the proposal of the Chief Veterinary Officer

State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic

- proposal of the control programme for salmonella infection
- determination of the monitoring in the Slovak Republic
- evaluation of the monitoring in the Slovak Republic
- modification of measures based on the disease situation in the Slovak Republic
- submission of reports to the European Commission
- proposes to the Minister of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic the budget for performance of the control programme

Regional Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic

- evaluation of the monitoring and disease situation in the region
- control of fulfilment of ordered measures

District Veterinary and Food Administration

- implementation of monitoring at local level
- methodical direction of users on sampling and sending of samples.
- evaluation of the monitoring and disease situation in the district
- taken measures in the case of suspicion or confirmation of the agent or case of invasive salmonella infection

State Veterinary and Food Institutes of Slovak Republic

- laboratory examination

State Veterinary and Food Institute Bratislava

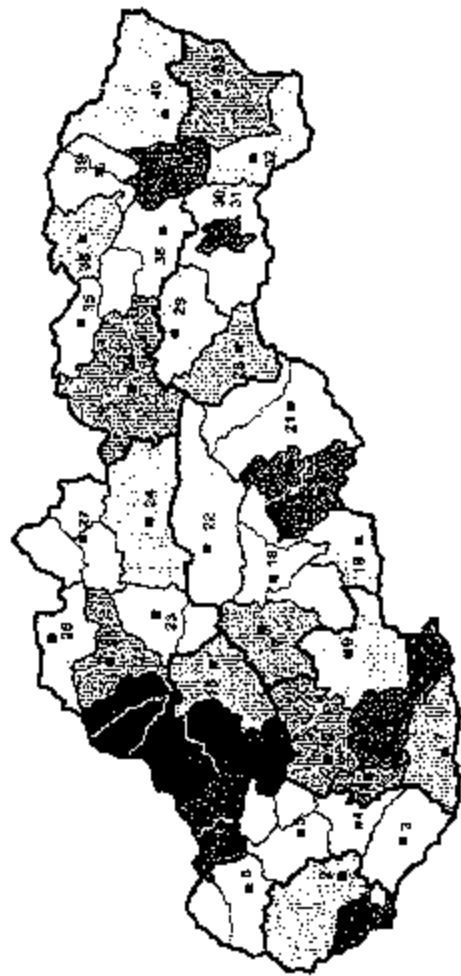
- the only laboratory that may investigate official samples
- evaluation and processing of data from examinations for the Slovak Republic
- expert service

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

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

The programme will be carried out on the all territory of the Slovak Republic, based on the Regulation No 2160/2003/EC on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents.

A map of the Slovak Republic showing the area of District Veterinary and Food Administrations (40).



1	Bratislava	10	Nitra	19	Veľký Kriš	28	Rožňava	37	Vranov nad Topľou
2	Senec	11	Topoľčany	20	Lučenec	29	Spišská Nová Ves	38	Bardejov
3	Dunajská Streda	12	Šaľa	21	Rimavská Sobota	30	Košice – mesto	39	Svidník
4	Galanta	13	Nové Mesto nad	22	Banská Bystrica	31	Košice – okolie	40	Humenné
5	Trnava	14	Trenčín	23	Martin	32	Trebišov		
6	Senica	15	Púchov	24	Liptovský Mikuláš	33	Michalovec		
7	Komárno	16	Prievidza	25	Žilina	34	Poprad		
8	Nové Zámky	17	Žiar nad Hronom	26	Čadca	35	Stará Ľubovňa		
9	Levice	18	Zvolen	27	Dolný Kubín	36	Prešov		

4.4. Measures implemented under the programme⁷

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

According to § 7, para 2, letter d) and § 39 para 10, of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care.

4.4.2. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals⁸:

Not applicable for poultry.

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

The owners of animals is obliged to notify to the veterinary administration authority any suspicion or confirmation of presence of zoonoses or zoonotic agents according to para 17 of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care.

4.4.4. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result⁹:

The measures must comply with the following minimum requirements:

- 1) After slaughtering of infected flocks safe disposal of manure or litter must be carried out in accordance with procedure laid down by the competent veterinary administration authority.
- 2) A thorough cleansing and disinfection must be carried out of the building.
- 3) After cleaning and disinfection must be performed the effectiveness check by taking of swabs from the superficies of the house, which are designated for bacteriological investigation to the NRL. Houses can be restocked only when results of bacteriological investigation of control swabs are negative for invasive salmonella.

⁷ Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

⁸ Not applicable for poultry.

⁹ A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter.

Specific criterion for fresh poultry meat:

From 2010 fresh poultry meat may not be placed on the market for human consumption unless it meets the following criterion:

'Salmonella: absence in 25 grams'.

This criterion does not apply to fresh poultry meat destined for industrial heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

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

Not applicable for poultry.

4. 4. 6. Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned¹⁰:

Movement is subject to the veterinary control and is carried out in compliance with the Governmental ordinance of the Slovak Republic by which the Council Directive No. 90/539/EEC of 15 October 1990 on animal health conditions governing trade in poultry and hatching eggs, is approximated.

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

Vaccination is performed according with 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.

Vaccination is allowed in flocks of turkeys in the Slovak Republic using inactivated or live marked vaccines registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biological and Medicaments in Nitra. Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild -- type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains shall not be used. Application of live attenuated vaccines during the laying phase is prohibited.

¹⁰ A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided.

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

- the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic - provides compensations to breeders in compliance with the Act No. 39/2007 Coll., § 45, following the suggestion of CVO of Slovak Republic

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

Biosecurity measures to prevent of salmonella infections in the Slovak Republic are not established in the framework of specific rules.

In the framework of the control programme is established the following recommendation for biosecurity measures:

For achieving of the most effectivity of the control programmes for salmonella infections in poultry farms is necessary to effectively implement of biosecurity measures on poultry farms.

Biosecurity measures include all breeding and zoohygienic procedures which may be applied to increase the level of hygiene of the farm and help to minimize the risk of introduction and spread of infection to the farm and within the flocks.

Minimal requirements for guides of biosecurity measures:

- an all in/all out system must be used for each flock
- plan of regular cleaning, disinfection, disinfestations and rodent control of the farm (sanation) – after depopulation of flocks must be realized thorough cleaning of buildings, technology and other equipments and after the cleaning the effective disinfection, disinfestations and rodent control must be realized.
- monitoring of person, who are in contact with poultry,
- black and white system must be established for persons (showers and dressing – room)
- reduction of number of person, who enter the farm ... visitors of farm ... information to visitors as far as personal hygiene and biosecurity are concerned
- provision of information and training of farm staff
- investigation of feed and water used for poultry
- safer disposal of litter or manure, dead poultry and other waste
- management of records kept on the farm of this programme.

5. General description of the costs and benefits¹¹:

Year 2010

Costs	number of unit	€
Testing	100	1261 €
Other testing (Serotyping, STAR, PREMI TEST)		2 887, 64 €
Compensation to owners	8 000	120 000 €
Cleaning and disinfection	60	756,60 €
Total		124 905,24 €

¹¹ A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years¹²

For years 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005 and 2004 we have not relevant data of monitoring of salmonella in laying hens.

Results of the baseline study on prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. in flocks of turkeys in the Slovak Republic as carried out from 1 October 2006 to 30 September 2007 pursuant to the Commission Decision 2006/662/EC are the following:

Overall description on the implementation of the programme:

The baseline survey on the prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. in flocks of turkeys in the Slovak Republic was realized from 1 October 2006 to 30 September 2007.

In the Slovak Republic the all flocks of turkeys (fattening and breeding) were sampled. During the survey were totally tested 47 flocks, from which 25 were flocks of fattening turkeys and 22 breeding flocks (Table no. 1). All flocks were sampled by official veterinarian.

During the survey 23 positive flocks were found. *Salmonella* *Saintpaul*, *Salmonella* *Kiambu* and *Salmonella* *Senftenberg* were the isolated serovars (Table no. 2).

Table no. 1 - Flocks tested during the survey stratified according to holding size:

District	Number of birds in the flock			Breeding flocks
	Flocks of fattening turkeys			
	< 500 turkeys	500 – 4999 turkeys	> 5000 turkeys	
Liptovský Mikuláš				4
TRNAVA				14

¹² The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate.

Senec				1	
Nitra					22
Lučenec	1				
Rimavská Sobota	1				
Poprad				4	
Total	2			23	22

Table no. 2 - Test results of individual flocks

District	Category of turkeys	Number of flocks in the holding – max. capacity	Number of turkeys in the holding – max. capacity	Number of turkeys in the tested flock	Results
Liptovský Mikuláš	fattening	2	6000	2700	5x negative 3x Salmonella Saintpaul

Lipovský Mikuláš	fattening	2	6000	3000	2x negative
Trnava	fattening	4	6000	1700	4x Salmonella Saintpaul, 1x Salmonella Kiambu
Senec	fattening	3	7000	748	5x negative
Nitra	breeding	6	6500	1000	1x Salmonella Saintpaul 4x negative
Nitra	breeding	6	6500	1000	4x Salmonella Saintpaul 1x negative
Nitra	breeding	6	6500	1000	5x Salmonella Saintpaul
Nitra	breeding	6	6500	1000	5x Salmonella Saintpaul
Nitra	breeding	6	6500	1000	3x Salmonella Saintpaul 2x negative
Nitra	breeding	6	6500	1000	5x Salmonella Saintpaul
Trnava	fattening	3	10000	3800	5x negative

Lučenec	fattening	1	250	201	5x negative
Trnava	fattening	4	6000	1100	1x Salmonella Kiambu 1x Salmonella Saintpaul 3x negative
Trnava	fattening	4	6000	1500	5x Salmonella Saintpaul
Rimavská Sobota	fattening	1	300	250	5x negative
Nitra	breeding	11	16 500	1 600	5x negative
Nitra	breeding	11	16 500	1 300	5x negative
Nitra	breeding	11	16 500	1 300	5x negative
Trnava	fattening	4	6 000	1000	5x negative
Nitra	breeding	11	16 500	1 500	2x Salmonella Saintpaul 3x negative
Nitra	breeding	11	16 500	1 300	3x Salmonella Saintpaul 2x negative

Nitra	breeding	11	16 500	1 300	1x Salmonella Saintpaul 4x negative
Nitra	breeding	11	16 500	1 200	1x Salmonella Saintpaul 4x negative
Nitra	breeding	11	16 500	1 600	3x Salmonella Saintpaul 2x negative
Nitra	breeding	11	16 500	1 300	2x Salmonella Saintpaul 3x negative
Nitra	breeding	11	16 500	1 500	4x Salmonella Saintpaul 1x negative
Nitra	breeding	11	16 500	1 300	1x Salmonella Saintpaul 4x negative
Nitra	breeding	11	16 500	1 300	3x Salmonella Saintpaul 2x negative
Tmava	fattening	4	6 000	1 100	5x negative
Tmava	fattening	4	6 000	1 100	5x negative
Tmava	fattening	4	6 000	1 800	5x negative

Poprad	fattening	4	9 000	1 500	5x negative
Poprad	fattening	4	9 000	2 400	5x negative
Poprad	fattening	4	9 000	2 400	5x negative
Nitra	breeding	2	6 500	2 000	3x Salmonella Saintpaul 2x negative
Trnava	fattening	4	6 000	800	5x negative
Trnava	fattening	4	6 000	1 460	5x negative
Poprad	fattening	4	9 000	500	5x negative
Trnava	fattening	4	6 000	1 150	5x negative
Trnava	fattening	4	5 000	1 200	5x negative
Trnava	fattening	6	6 700	1 100	5x negative

Liptovský Mikuláš	fattening	2	6000	3000	5x negative
Liptovský Mikuláš	fattening	2	6000	2300	5x negative
Trnava	fattening	6	6 000	1200	5x negative
Nitra	breeding	2	6000	2500	5x Salmonella Senftenberg
Nitra	breeding	2	6000	2800	5x Salmonella Saintpaul
Nitra	breeding	2	6500	1600	4x Salmonella Saintpaul, 1x negative

Table No 3 - Overall results of the survey - Prevalence of *Salmonella* isolates in the tested samples:

Isolates	Number of tested samples	Number of positive samples	Prevalence
<i>S. Saintpaul</i>	235	68	28,93 %
<i>S. Kiambu</i>	235	2	0,85 %
<i>S. Senftenberg</i>	235	5	2,12 %
<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	235	75	31,91 %

There were 23 positive flocks from 47 sampled flocks, which presents 48, 93 % of prevalence of *Salmonella spp.* in turkey flocks in the Slovak Republic:

Prevalence of Salmonella isolates in the tested flocks of fattening turkeys

Salmonella isolate	Number of tested flocks	Number of positive flocks	Prevalence %
<i>Salmonella Saintpaul</i>	25 tested flocks	4 positive flocks	16 % of prevalence
<i>Salmonella Klambu</i>	25 tested flocks	2 positive flocks	8 % of prevalence
<i>Salmonella spp.</i>	25 tested flocks	6 positive flocks	24 % of prevalence

Prevalence of Salmonella isolates in the tested flocks of breeding turkeys

Salmonella isolate	Number of tested flocks	Number of positive flocks	Prevalence %
<i>Salmonella Saintpaul</i>	22 tested flocks	18 positive flocks	81,81 % of prevalence
<i>Salmonella Senftenberg</i>	22 tested flocks	1 positive flock	4,54 % of prevalence

<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	22 tested flocks	19 positive flock	86,36 % of prevalence
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Prevalence of *Salmonella* isolates in the tested flocks:

Salmonella isolate	Number of tested flocks	Number of positive flocks	Prevalence %
<i>Salmonella Saintpaul</i>	47 tested flocks	22 positive flocks	46,8 % of prevalence
<i>Salmonella Kiambu</i>	47 tested flocks	2 positive flocks	4,25 % of prevalence
<i>Salmonella Senftenberg</i>	47 tested flocks	1 positive flock	2,12 % of prevalence
<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	47 tested flocks	23 positive flock	48,93 % of prevalence

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Animal species: ^(a) turkeys

Region ^(b)	Type of the test ^(c)	Target population ^(d)	Type of sample ^(e)	Objective ^(f)	Number of planned tests
Senec	Microbiological	Fattening turkeys	Faeces	Monitoring	2
Trnava	Microbiological	Fattening turkeys	Faeces	Monitoring	24
Galanta	Microbiological	Breeding turkeys	Faeces	Monitoring	10
Nitra	Microbiological	Breeding turkeys	Faeces	Monitoring	32
Nitra	Microbiological	Fattening turkeys	Faeces	Monitoring	4
Topoľčany	Microbiological	Fattening turkeys	Faeces	Monitoring	2
Poprad	Microbiological	Fattening turkeys	Faeces	Monitoring	4
Kimavská Sobota	Microbiological	Fattening turkeys	Faeces	Monitoring	2
Lipovský Mikuláš	Microbiological	Fattening turkeys	Faeces	Monitoring	6
Dolný Kubín	Microbiological	Fattening turkeys	Faeces	Monitoring	2
Marín	Microbiological	Fattening turkeys	Faeces	Monitoring	4
Špišská Nová Ves	Microbiological	Fattening turkeys	Faeces	Monitoring	2
Trebišov	Microbiological	Fattening turkeys	Faeces	Monitoring	4
Total					100

(a) Species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Description of the test.

- (d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals if necessary.
- (e) Description of the sample (for instance faeces).
- (f) Description of the objective (for instance surveillance, monitoring, control of vaccination).

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks¹³

Year: 2010

Situation on date: 30. 4. 2009

Animal species: breeding and fattening turkeys

infection^(a): salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked ^(d)	Number of flocks ^(e) expected to be positive ^(a)			Number of flocks expected to be depopulated ^(a)			Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)			Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							a1	a2	a3	a4	a3	a4	a3	a4	a3	a4	a3	a4	a3
Senec	Fattening turkeys	1	6 000	1	6 000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Imava	Fattening turkeys	5	22 500	5	22 500	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Galanta	Breeding turkeys	6	6 000	6	6 000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nitva	Breeding turkeys	32	55 000	32	55 000	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nitva	Fattening turkeys	3	15 000	3	15 000	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Topotany	Fattening turkeys	1	1 300	1	1 300	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

¹³ Specify types of flocks if appropriate (breeders, layers, broilers).

Poprad	Fattening turkeys	2	2 000	2	2 000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rimavská Sobota	Fattening turkeys	1	800	1	800	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liptovský Mikuláš	Fattening turkeys	3	23 000	3	23 000	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dolný Kubín	Fattening turkeys	1	7 000	1	7 000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin	Fattening turkeys	2	2 400	2	2 400	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spišská Nová Ves	Fattening turkeys	1	600	1	600	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trebišov	Fattening turkeys	2	16 000	2	16 000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Breeding and fattening turkeys	60	157 600	60	157 600	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- (a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specific as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

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

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination ¹⁴

Animal species: ^(a): turkeys

Vaccination is performed against *Salmonella enteritidis* in rearing phase of breeding turkeys. In the SR there are 38 breeding flocks (in district Galanta and Nitra). The vaccination is voluntary and there is no plan to implement vaccination programme in 2010.

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Targets on vaccination programme			
			Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Number of herds ^(c) expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
Galanta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nitra	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

- (a) Species if necessary.
 (b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
 (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

¹⁴ Data to provide only if appropriate.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation)

<i>Costs related to</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Unitary cost in EUR</i>	<i>Total amount in EUR</i>	<i>Community funding requested (yes/no)</i>
1. Testing					
<i>1.1. Cost of the analysis</i>	<i>Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling</i>	100	12,61 €	1261 €	Yes
	<i>Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out</i>	6	33,19 €	199,14 €	Yes
<i>1.2. Cost of sampling</i>					
<i>1.3. Other costs</i>	<i>test for research of anti-microbials or of bacterial growth inhibitory effect/</i>				Yes
	STAR	50	12,28 €	614 €	
	PREMI TEST	50	41,49 €	2074,5 €	

2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products	Number of purchase of vaccine doses planned if a vaccination policy is part of the programme as set out explicitly under point 4 of Annex II				
2.2. Distribution costs					
2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation of animals					
3.2. Transport costs					

3.3. Destruction costs						
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering	<i>Animals</i>	8 000	15 €	120 000 €	Yes	
3.5. Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)						
4. Cleaning and disinfection	<i>Control of effectiveness of cleaning and disinfection</i>	60	12,61 €	756,60 €	Yes	
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
6. Consumables and specific equipment						

<i>7. Other costs</i>				
	<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>124 905,244 €</i>	<i>Yes</i>

NATIONAL CONTROL PROGRAMME
for salmonella infection in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* in the Slovak Republic
Proposed on April 2009 for co-financing for 2010.

Part A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

- (a) state the aim of the programme
- The target for the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* shall be an annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 20 % if the prevalence in the preceding years was between 10 and 19% based on the results of the baseline study as carried out pursuant to Commission Decision 2004/665/EC from 1 October 2004 to 30 September 2005
- (b) demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

In the SR laying hens of *Gallus gallus* are sampled according to the following scheme:

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

1. General

1.1. A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council², particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

History of the disease and infection in the Slovak Republic:

Monitoring of salmonellosis in other animal species has not been conducted in Slovakia for the time being. In case of suspicion of disease, the owner or person responsible for the holding performs sampling at his/ her own expense. There were 28 salmonella serovars isolated from animals, whereby *S. Enteritidis* has continued to be a dominant serovar in 2007.

Focuses of salmonellosis in animals

There were 16 focuses of salmonellosis in animals registered within Slovakia in 2007 (in 10 districts, resp. 5 regions). A total of focuses of salmonellosis in 2007 were the same comparing the year 2006. In respect of cattle, a total of focuses of salmonellosis in 2007 were decreased by 3 comparing the year 2006, referring to poultry it was more by 3 focuses comparing 2006, pigs showed the same incidence of focuses as in the previous year; and in respect of sheep, there had not been any focus of salmonellosis. 4 focuses of salmonellosis in pigs were officially notified, resulting in mortality rate of 18,69%. This resulted in 63 PCS of dead and destroyed pigs. 7 focuses of salmonellosis in poultry flocks were officially notified, resulting in mortality rate of 5,27%. This resulted in 50 111 PCS of dead and destroyed poultry. 5 focuses of salmonellosis in cattle were officially notified (comparing the year 2006 it was less by 3 focuses), resulting in mortality rate of 54,93%. This resulted in 39 head of dead and destroyed cattle.

Geographical distribution of salmonellosis focuses in animals

Cattle: A total of 5 focuses in Bratislava Region/ Senec District; Banská Bystrica Region/ Rimavská Sobota District; Prešov Region/ Bardejov and Prešov Districts; Košice Region/ Michalovec District.

Pigs: A total of 4 focuses in Trenčín Region/ Trenčín District; Banská Bystrica Region/ Zvolen and Rimavská Sobota Districts; Prešov Region/ Prešov District.

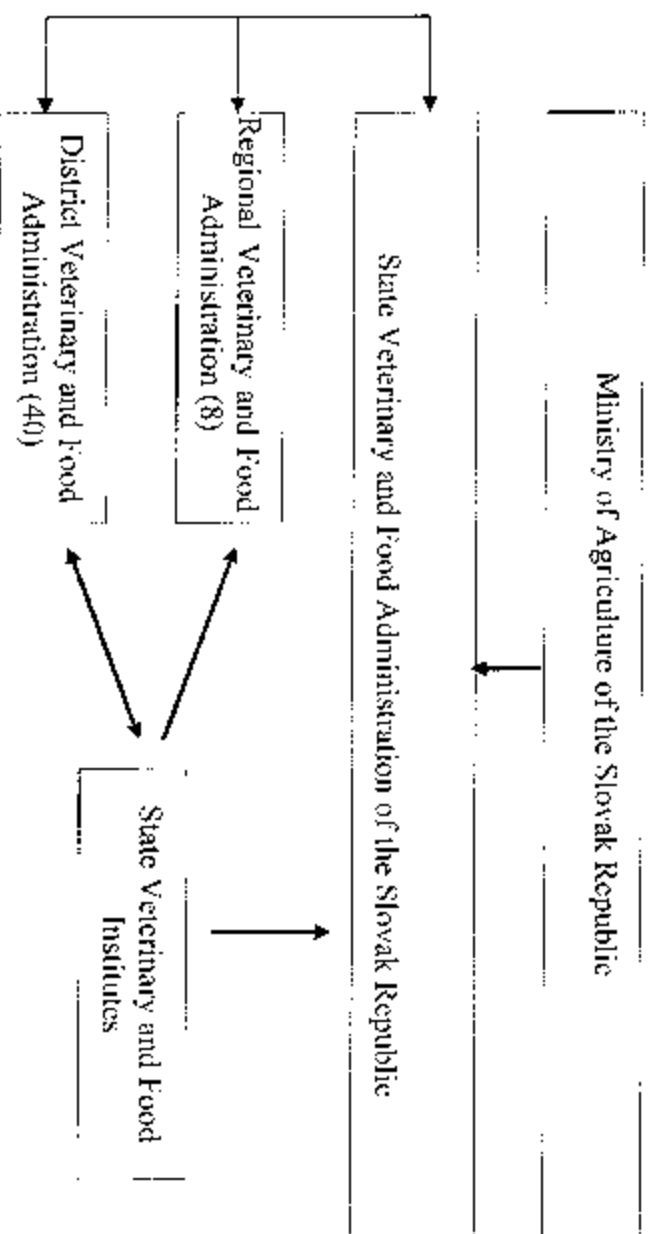
Poultry flocks: A total of 7 focuses in Banská Bystrica Region/ Banská Bystrica (2 focuses), Rimavská Sobota and Zvolen Districts; Prešov Region/ Poprad (2 focuses) and Vranov nad Topľou Districts.

Salmonella spp. in feedingsuffs

Samples intended for bacteriological testing for salmonella presence were taken within the frame of official controls of farm animal feed manufacturing, as well as controls on animal farms and within inspections of plants approved in accordance with Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No 1774/2002 laying down health rules concerning animal byproducts not intended for human consumption. The samples were tested in the State Veterinary and Food Institutes, using the method STN [ISO 6579. Tabulated data from individual laboratories were sent to the SVFI Bratislava which acts as the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis and which compiled the results into a summary report. Comparing the results from the years 2004, 2005 and 2006, there has been a significant decline in amount of tested samples – a total of 5 276 in 2004, 5 787 in 2005 and 2 103 in 2006. This trend has been mainly recorded in feeds of animal origin as well as in compound feedingstuffs. As regards the percentage of positive samples in the past years we can conclude that it rose from 0,53% in 2004, 0,76 in 2005 and 0,57 in 2006 to 1,35% in 2007. In 2007, 11 salmonella serovars were typed without marked dominance of any serovar; S. Enteritidis was isolated from 4 samples, S. Bareilly from 3 samples. There were isolated several types in 2006, S. Enteritidis and S. Agona from 3 samples, S. Worthington dominated in 2004, and S. Infantis in 2005.

Source: TRENDS AND SOURCES OF ZOOSES AGENTS IN HUMANS, FOODSTUFFS, ANIMALS AND FEEDINGSTUFFS IN 2007 - SLOVAKIA

1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities. Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.



The approved control programme for salmonella infections is published on the bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic.

- The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic organize every year trainings or sessions for official veterinarians from the regional and district veterinary and food administrations with regard to approved eradication programmes.
- The State Veterinary and Food administration Slovak Republic in cooperation with the chambers of veterinary surgeons trains with regard to approved eradication programmes private veterinarians within the framework of seminars.
- The regional and district veterinary and food administrations inform private veterinarians about a monitoring systems of diseases on sessions.

- The State Veterinary and Food Administrations of the Slovak Republic, the regional and district veterinary and food administrations train stakeholders on the meetings or seminars organized by organizations of farmers or breeders (e. g. AGRONŠTÍTÚT, Únia hydinárov Slovenska, etc....)
 - The private veterinarians perform veterinary care on poultry farms and provide information to stakeholders.
- 1.3. Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analyzed.

The diagnostics is performed by the state veterinary laboratories in the Slovak Republic (State Veterinary and Food Institutes - Bratislava, Dolný Kubín, Košice and State Veterinary Institute Zvolen). The State Veterinary and Food Institute Bratislava is a national reference laboratory that the only one may perform the laboratory diagnostics of official samples.

Analysis of samples taken by operators is carried out by the all state veterinary laboratories in the Slovak Republic - State Veterinary and Food Institutes - Bratislava, Dolný Kubín, Košice and State Veterinary Institute Zvolen.

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

EXAMINATION OF THE SAMPLES

1) Transport and preparation of the samples

Samples shall be sent by express mail or courier to the laboratories referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, on the day of collection. At the laboratory, samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following receipt.

Boot swab samples

- The two pairs of boot swabs ('or socks') shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material, pooled and placed in 225 ml Buffered Peptone Water (BPW) which has been pre-warmed to room temperature;
- The sample shall be swirled to fully saturate it and culture shall be continued by using the detection method in 2.

Other faecal material and dust samples

- The faeces samples shall be pooled and thoroughly mixed and a 25 gram sub-sample shall be collected for culture.
- The 25 gram sub-sample shall be added to 225 ml of BPW which has been pre-warmed to room temperature.
- Culture of the sample shall be continued by using the detection method in 2.

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

2) Detection method

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for *Salmonella* in Bithoven, the Netherlands, for detection shall be used. This 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 this method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiliadis medium, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

3) Serotyping

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

4) Alternative methods

With regard to samples taken at the initiative of the operator, the methods of analysis provided for in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 (1), may be used instead of the methods for the preparation of samples, detection methods and serotyping provided in this ANNEX (Examination of the samples), if validated in accordance with EN/ISO 16140/2003.

5) Storage of strains

At least the strains isolated from samples collected by the competent authority, shall be stored for future phage typing or antimicrobial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

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

Official control sampling at flock level is taken:

- a. in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1 000 birds;
- b. at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
- c. in any case of suspicion of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Ordinance No. 626/2004 Coll. transposing Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 2003/99/EC;
- d. in all other laying flocks on the holding in case *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* are detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- e. in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate;
- f. confirmation sampling.

Official controls at feed level is taken:

- The Central Control and Testing Institute of Agriculture in co-operation with the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic elaborates the yearly National Plan on Feed Control, covering competences and priorities for feed control in the respective year in accordance with national and EU legislation (Council Directive 95/53/EC).
- The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic elaborates the yearly Plan of official control and VPO (plan of veterinary prevention and protection) of feed for DVFA (District Veterinary and Food Administration) inspectors in accordance with veterinary EU legislation.
- In case, when confirmation samples are positive for invasive salmonella the competent authority starts to carry out an investigation in order to:
 - identify the source of contamination, in particular by means of official samples taken at different stages of production,
 - examine the application of rules and controls concerning the disposal and processing of animal waste and in particular those which are mentioned in accordance with the special rule,
 - establish procedures for good manufacturing practices and ensure compliance with recognized procedures.

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

The measures must comply with the following minimum requirements:

- no bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter and safe destruction under supervision or slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority.
- When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with community legislation on food hygiene and, once applicable, part E (appointing the Specific requirements concerning fresh meat) of the ANNEX II of the Regulation No 2160/2003/EC. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002.
- A thorough cleansing and disinfection must be carried out after slaughtering or destruction from infected flocks, including safe disposal of manure or litter, in accordance with procedure laid down by the competent veterinary administration authority.

- Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status, that are suspected of being infected or from infected flocks may be used for human consumption only if treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of all salmonella serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

Vaccination/use of antimicrobials

Use of vaccines and antimicrobials in the framework of this programme must be realized according to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006 of 1. August 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.

Vaccination programme against *Salmonella enteritidis* shall be applied in 2010 at least during rearing phase to all laying hens.

Vaccination is allowed in laying hens in the Slovak Republic using death or live marked vaccines registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biological and Medicaments in Nitra. Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild – type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains shall not be used. Application of live attenuated vaccines to laying hens during the laying phase is prohibited. Vaccination in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* will be mandatory in 2010 in the Slovak Republic.

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

- Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care
- Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No 2160/2003/EC of 17. November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents, on the basis of which must Member States draw up national programmes for control of salmonellae
- Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 626/2004 Coll. on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents (transposed Council Directive No. 2003/99/EC)
- Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1168/2006 of 31 July 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005
- 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 (EC) No 1237/2007 of 23 October 2007 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from Salmonella infected flocks of laying hens

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

Financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme is realized in the case of compensation and/or for the purchase of vaccine against *Salmonella enteritidis*.

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

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

At the present time (30 April 2009) in the Slovak Republic are 58 holdings of adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus*.

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

producer of feed raw → producer of complete feedstuff → breeders



Supervision of

Central Control and Testing Institute of Agriculture

(CCTIA)

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

- hygiene management at farms,
- measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and
- hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.

For achieving of the most electivity of the control programmes for salmonella infections in poultry farms is necessary to effectively implement of biosecurity measures on poultry farms.

Biosecurity measures to prevent of salmonella infections in the Slovak Republic are not established in the framework of specific rules.

In the framework of this control programme is established the following recommendation for biosecurity measures:

Minimal requirements for guides of biosecurity measures:

- an all in/all out system must be used for each flock
- plan of regular cleaning, disinfection, disinfestations and rodent control of the farm (sanation) – after depopulation of flocks must be realized through cleaning of buildings, technology and other equipments and after the cleaning the effective disinfection, disinfestations and rodent control must be realized.
- monitoring of person, who are in contact with poultry,
- black and white system must be established for persons (showers and dressing – room)
- reduction of number of person, who enter the farm – visitors of farm – information to visitors as far as personal hygiene and biosecurity are concerned
- provision of information and training of farm staff
- investigation of feed and water used for poultry
- safer disposal of litter or manure, dead poultry and other waste
- management of records kept on the farm of this programme.

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

Each farm has contract with private veterinarian who is responsible for veterinary care.

2.5. Registration of farms.

The Regional Veterinary and Food Administrations approve poultry farms which are in compliance with the Decree of the Slovak Government No 297/2003 Coll (transposition of Council Directive 1990/539/EEC) according to § 7 para 2 letter d) point 7 of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care.

The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic (SVFA) according to § 39 para 10 of the Act. No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care set an official number for each approved poultry holding and according to § 39 para 11 of the Act. No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care the State Veterinary and Food Administration keeps register of those approved poultry farms, which is published on the SVFA website: www.svssr.sk.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

- name of farm, address of farmer
- address of farm
- person who is responsible for activity on the farm
- type and range of activities on the farm
- situation plan of the farm
- technology and system of rearing
- organization of rearing

- name and address of veterinarian who is responsible for veterinary care
- contract on processing of animal by-products (hazardous animal waste)
- process of removal of excrements and litter, contract with firms
- plan of DDID
- certification of feedstuff
- plan of controls of feedstuff
- plan of veterinary prevention
- plan of monitoring of Salmonella infections
- ambulance book
- evidence of veterinary medicine, biological and mediums for DDID
- evidence of movements
- evidence of controls of health and mortality
- evidence of visitors
- plan of special training of personal
- evidence of controls of performance measures
- plan of controls of clean of water
- plan of measures and technical provision in situate as extremes weather

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

Documents to accompany animals when dispatched are in accordance with the Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 297/2003 Coll (transposed Council Directive 90/539/EC).

All consignment of poultry intend to movement is accompanied by documents which are in accordance with provisions of the Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 297/2003 Coll (transposed Council Directive 90/539/EC). Traceability of consignments of poultry is realized on the basis these documents, which are archived in the place of origin and also in the place of destination of poultry (for example – slaughterhouse, other poultry farm)

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

In the SR are not implemented other measures to ensure the traceability of animals except of documents to accompany animals.

Part B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: Slovak Republic

Disease: infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella* spp

Animal population covered by the programme: laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Year/s of implementation: 2010

Reference of this document: Salmonella in laying hens SR 2009

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail):

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Chief Veterinary Officer

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Date sent to the Commission: 30 April 2009

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point 1¹:

Salmonellosis in laying flocks

Laying hens were tested according to approved National control programme for salmonella infection in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* in the Slovak Republic. During 2008 in the Slovak Republic were totally tested 139 flocks of adult laying hens, from which 10 were positive for *Salmonella enteritidis*.

³ A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of flocks/herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of flocks/herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

3. Description of the submitted programme⁴:

Target of the programme:

This programme shall be realized from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2010.

The target for the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* shall be an annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 20 % if the prevalence in the preceding years was between 10 and 19% base on the results of the baseline study as carried out pursuant to Commission Decision 2004/665/EC from 1 October 2004 to 30 September 2005.

The control programme is yearly evaluated.

Official checks at the level of poultry flocks are organized and carried out by the relevant District Veterinary and Food Administration, which also take measures in the case of positive results. Sampling in poultry flocks is carried out by farmers or private veterinarians. Official confirmation samples are taken and sent for laboratory examination by official veterinarians from the relevant District Veterinary and Food Administrations.

The legal basis of the control programme is:

- Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care
- Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 2160/2003/EC of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents, on the basis of which must Member States draw up national programmes for control of salmonellae
- Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 626/2004 Coll., on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents (transposed Council Directive 2003/99)
- Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1168/2006 of 31 July 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No. 1003/2005

⁴ A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of flocks/herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

- **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 (EC) No. 1237/2007** of 23 October 2007 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from *Salmonella* infected flocks of laying hens

Definition of some terms:

- a. **Flock** – all poultry of the same health status kept on the same premises or in the same enclosure and constituting a single epidemiological unit; in the case of housed poultry, this includes all birds sharing the same airspace.
- b. **Positive laying flocks or infected flocks** - a laying flock shall be considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Community target, where the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* (other than vaccine strains) was detected in one or more samples in the laying flock. Positive laying flocks shall be counted only once, irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations and only be reported in the first year of detection. Where the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are it shall be accounted for as an infected laying flock for the purpose of the Community target.
- c. **Invasive salmonella serovars** included in the programme are:
 - a. *Salmonella enteritidis*
 - b. *Salmonella typhimurium*
- d. **official veterinarian** is an veterinarian appointed by the competent veterinary administration authority according § 10 of the Act No. 39/2007 on veterinary care
- e. **another terms** are listed in § 2 of the Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 297/2003 Coll. on animal health conditions governing intra – Community trade in and imports from third countries of poultry and hatching eggs (transpose Council Directive 1990/539/EEC, hereinafter only “Ordinance No. 297/2003 Coll.”)

Diagnostics

The diagnostics is performed by the state veterinary laboratories in the Slovak Republic (State Veterinary and Food Institutes – Bratislava, Dolný Kubín, Košice and State Veterinary Institute Zvolen). The State Veterinary and Food Institute Bratislava is a national reference laboratory that the only one may perform the laboratory diagnostics of the official samples.

Monitoring for salmonella for the years 2008-2010 in laying hens

SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame shall cover all flocks of adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* (laying flocks). The programme is applied on whole territory of the Slovak Republic

MONITORING IN LAYING FLOCKS

Frequency of sampling in rearing phase of laying hens:

- Day – old chicks: samples from the internal surfaces of the boxes in which the chicks were delivered to a holding and from carcasses of chicks found to be dead on arrival,
- Pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase – pooled faeces samples.

Adult laying flocks shall be sampled:

I. by the operator

Sampling by the operator shall take place at least every fifteen weeks. The first sampling shall take place at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks.

II. by the competent authority (official sampling)

Sampling by the competent authority shall take place at least:

- a. in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1 000 birds;
- b. at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
- c. in any case of suspicion of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Ordinance No. 626/2004 Coll. transposing Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 2003/99/EC
- d. in all other laying flocks on the holding in case *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* are detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- e. in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

A sampling carried out by the competent authority may replace one operator's sampling.

SAMPLING PROTOCOL

In order to maximize sensitivity of sampling, both faecal material and the environment shall be sampled at least as provided for below:

In cage flocks

2 × 150 grams of naturally pooled faeces shall be taken from all belts or scrapers in the house after running the manure removal system; however, in the case of step cage houses without scrapers or belts 2 × 150 grams of mixed fresh faeces must be collected from 60 different places beneath the cages in the dropping pits.

In barn or free-range houses

Two pairs of boot swabs or socks be taken, without changing overboots between boot swabs.

In the case of sampling by the competent authority

250 ml containing at least 100 gram of dust shall be collected from prolific sources of dust throughout the house. If there is not sufficient dust, an additional sample of 150 grams naturally pooled faeces or an additional pair of boot swabs or socks shall be taken. In the case of sampling referred to in point II b), c) and d), the competent authority shall satisfy itself by conduction further tests as appropriate that the results of examinations for salmonella in birds are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in the flocks.

Any necessary sampling done in compliance with legislation.

Notification of results and reporting

The state veterinary laboratories in the Slovak Republic notify the results of all negative examinations of adult laying flocks to the competent District Veterinary and Food Administrations. The District Veterinary and Food Administrations notify in the stated date the report on the results every 3 months to the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic (they send the report also to the Regional Veterinary and Food Administration).

Where as a result of monitoring carried out the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Salmonella typhimurium* is detected in a laying flock, the person responsible for the laboratory carrying out the examination, the person carrying out the examination or the owner of the flock notify the results to the competent District Veterinary and Food Administration.

Measures to be taken in laying hens where the infection has been confirmed in the Slovak Republic in years 2008 - 2010

The measures must comply with the following minimum requirements:

- 1) No bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter and safe destruction under supervision or slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority.
- 2) When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonosis as far as possible. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with community legislation on food hygiene and, once applicable, part H; (appointing the Specific requirements concerning fresh meat) of the ANNEX II of the Regulation No. 2160/2003/EC. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002.
- 3) A thorough cleansing and disinfection must be carried out after slaughtering or destruction from infected flocks, including safe disposal of manure or litter, in accordance with procedure laid down by the competent veterinary administration authority.
- 4) Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status that are suspected of being infected or that are infected with invasive *Salmonella* serovars or which were identified as the source of infection in a specific human foodborne outbreak, may be used for human consumption in accordance with Commission Regulation No 1237/2007.

Vaccination and use of antimicrobials

Use of vaccines and antimicrobials in the framework of this programme must be realized according to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006 of 1. August 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.

Vaccination programme against *Salmonella enteritidis* shall be applied at least during rearing to all laying hens.

Vaccination is allowed in laying hens in the Slovak Republic using death or live marked vaccines registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biological and Medicaments in Nitra. Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains shall not be used. Application of live attenuated vaccines to laying hens during the laying phase is prohibited.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. *Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme: 2008 - 2010

First year: 2008

Last year: 2010

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Control | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Control/Eradication |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Testing | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Testing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slaughter of animals tested positive | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slaughter of animals tested positive |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Killing of animals tested positive | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Killing of animals tested positive |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vaccination | <input type="checkbox"/> Extended slaughter or killing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Treatment of animal products | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposal of products |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disposal of products | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring or surveillance | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other measures (specify): | |

4.2. *Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme⁵:*

Central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the department responsible for implementing the programme is the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic.
Departments responsible for implementing the programme are Regional (8) and District (40) Veterinary and Food Administrations.

Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic

- The central state administration authority at salmonellosis eradication
- Approval of the National control programme for salmonella infection
- The Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic - provides subsidies to breeders in compliance with the Act No. 39/2007 Coll., § 45

⁵ Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved.
Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

- Confirms emergency measures on the proposal of the Chief Veterinary Officer

State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic

- proposal of the plan of disease eradication
- determination of the monitoring in the Slovak Republic
- evaluation of the monitoring in the Slovak Republic
- modification of measures based on the disease situation in the Slovak Republic
- submission of reports to the European Commission
- proposes to the Minister of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic the budget for performance of the eradication plan

Regional Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic

- evaluation of the monitoring and disease situation in the region
- control of fulfilment of ordered measures

District Veterinary and Food Administration

- implementation of monitoring at local level
- methodical direction of users on sampling and sending of samples,
- evaluation of the monitoring and disease situation in the district
- taken measures in the case of suspicion or confirmation of the agent or case of invasive salmonella infection

State Veterinary and Food Institutes of Slovak Republic

- laboratory examination

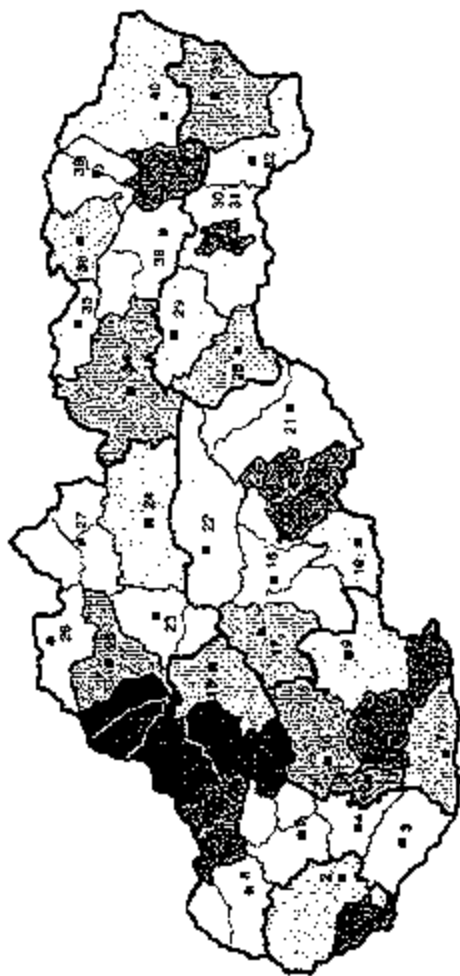
State Veterinary and Food Institute Bratislava

- the only laboratory that may investigate official samples
- evaluation and processing of data from examinations for the Slovak Republic
- expert service

4.3. *Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented⁶:*

The programme will be carried out on the all territory of the Slovak Republic, based on the Regulation No.2160/2003/EC on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents.

A map of the Slovak Republic showing the area of District Veterinary and Food Administrations (40).



1 Bratislava	9 Levice	17 Žiar nad Hronom	25 Žilina	33 Michalovce
2 Senec	10 Nitra	18 Zvolen	26 Čadca	34 Poprad
3 Dunajská Streda	11 Topoľčany	19 Veľký Kríš	27 Dolný Kubín	35 Stará Ľubovňa
4 Galanta	12 Šaľa	20 Lučenec	28 Rožňava	36 Prešov
5 Trnava	13 Nové Mesto nad Váhom	21 Rimavská Sobota	29 Spišská Nová Ves	37 Vranov nad Topľou
6 Senica	14 Trenčín	22 Banská Bystrica	30 Košice – mesto	38 Bardejov
7 Komárno	15 Púchov	23 Martin	31 Košice – okolie	39 Svidník
8 Nové Zámky	16 Prievidza	24 Liptovský Mikuláš	32 Trebišov	40 Humenné

⁶ Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

4.4. Measures implemented under the programme⁷

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

According to § 7, para 2, latter d) and § 39 para 10, of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care.

4.4.2. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals⁸:

Not applicable for poultry.

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

The owners of animals is obliged to notify to the veterinary administration authority any suspicion or confirmation of presence of zoonosis or zoonotic agents according to para 17 of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care.

4.4.4. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result⁹:

The measures must comply with the following minimum requirements:

- No bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter and safe destruction under supervision or slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority.
- When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with community legislation on food hygiene and, once applicable, part E (appointing the Specific requirements concerning fresh meat) of the ANNEX II of the Regulation No 2160/2003/EC. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002.
- A thorough cleansing and disinfection must be carried out after slaughtering or destruction from infected flocks, including safe disposal of manure or litter, in accordance with procedure laid down by the competent veterinary administration authority.

⁷ Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.
⁸ Not applicable for poultry.

⁹ A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter.

- Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status that are suspected of being infected or that are infected with invasive *Salmonella* serovars or which were identified as the source of infection in a specific human foodborne outbreak, may be used for human consumption in accordance with Commission Regulation No 1237/2007.

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

Not applicable for poultry.

4.4.6. Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned¹⁰:

Movement is subject to the veterinary control and is carried out in compliance with the Governmental ordinance of the Slovak Republic by which the Council Directive No. 90/539/EEC of 15 October 1990 on animal health conditions governing trade in poultry and hatching eggs, is approximated.

When official samples are being taken on a holding in cases of justified suspicion, the sampling must be carried out on the compound feedingstuffs used to feed poultry. Where a sample is positive for salmonella, the competent authority starts to carry out an investigation in order to:

- a) identify the source of contamination, in particular by means of official samples taken at different stages of production,
- b) examine the application of rules and controls concerning the disposal and processing of animal waste and in particular those which are mentioned in accordance with the special rule
- c) establish procedures for good manufacturing practices and ensure compliance with recognized procedures.

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

Vaccination is performed according with 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.

Vaccination programme against *Salmonella enteritidis* shall be applied at least during rearing to all laying hens from 1 January 2008 and will be continued also in 2010 as long as they did not demonstrated prevalence below 10% based on the monitoring.

¹⁰ A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided.

Vaccination is allowed in laying hens in the Slovak Republic using inactivated or live marked vaccines registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biological and Medicaments in Nitra. Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains shall not be used. Application of live attenuated vaccines to laying hens during the laying phase is prohibited.

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

- the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic - provides compensations to breeders in compliance with the Act No. 39/2007 Coll., § 45, following the suggestion of CVO of Slovak Republic
- insurance company – meets losses within insurance contract.

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

Biosecurity measures to prevent of salmonella infections in the Slovak Republic are not established in the framework of specific rules.

In the framework of the control programme is established the following recommendation for biosecurity measures:

For achieving of the most effectivity of the control programmes for salmonella infections in poultry farms is necessary to effectively implement of biosecurity measures on poultry farms.

Biosecurity measures include all breeding and zoohygienic procedures which may be applied to increase the level of hygiene of the farm and help to minimize the risk of introduction and spread of infection to the farm and within the flocks.

Minimal requirements for guides of biosecurity measures:

- an all in/all out system must be used for each flock
- plan of regular cleaning, disinfection, disinfestations and rodent control of the farm (sanation) – after depopulation of flocks must be realized thorough cleaning of buildings, technology and other equipments and after the cleaning the effective disinfection, disinfestations and rodent control must be realized.
- monitoring of person, who are in contact with poultry,
- black and white system must be established for persons (showers and dressing – room)

- reduction of number of person, who enter the farm – visitors of farm – information to visitors as far as personal hygiene and biosecurity are concerned
- provision of information and training of farm staff
- investigation of feed and water used for poultry
- safer disposal of litter or manure, dead poultry and other waste
- management of records kept on the farm of this programme.

5. General description of the costs and benefits¹⁾:

Year 2010

Costs	number of unit	€
Testing	1579	19 911,19 €
Other test (serotyping, PREMI TEST, STAR)		5 693,6 €
Vaccination	6 753 267	1 012 990 €
Compensation to owners		643 500 €
Total		1 682 094,7 €

¹⁾ A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years¹²

For years 2007, 2006, 2005 and 2004 we have not data of monitoring of salmonella in laying hens.

Results of the baseline study on prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* as carried out from 1 October 2004 to 31 September 2005 pursuant to the Commission Decision 2004/665/EC are the following:

1, Salmonella serovars isolated

Salmonella Enteritidis

Salmonella Typhimurium

Salmonella Anatum

2, The number of holdings from which each serovar was isolated

Salmonella Enteritidis 4 holdings

Salmonella Typhimurium 1 holding

Salmonella Anatum 1 holding

3, Prevalence of *Salmonella* spp.

Salmonella spp. 40 holdings tested 4 positive holdings 10 %

Salmonella Enteritidis 40 holdings tested 4 positive holdings 10 %

Salmonella Typhimurium 40 holdings tested 1 positive holding 2, 5 %

Salmonella Anatum 40 holdings tested 1 positive holding 2, 5 %

4, Number and prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. positive holdings by size category

¹² The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate.

size category	to 1 000	1000-2999	3000-4999	5000-9999	10000-29999	>=30000
number of holdings	1	4	2	2	12	19
	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings
	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings
Salmonella spp.					3	1
					25	5,2

5, Prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Typhimurium

Salmonella Enteritidis 40 holdings 4 positive holdings 10 %
 Salmonella Typhimurium 40 holdings 1 positive holding 2,5 %

6, Number and prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis positive holdings by size category

size category	to 1 000	1000-2999	3000-4999	5000-9999	10000-29999	>=30000
number of holdings	1	4	2	2	12	19
	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings
	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings
Salmonella Enteritidis					3	1
					25	5,2

7, Number and prevalence of Salmonella Typhimurium positive holdings by size category

size category	to 1 000	1000-2999	3000-4999	5000-9999	10000-29999	>=30000
number of holdings	1	4	2	2	12	19
	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings	no of positive holdings
	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings	% of positive holdings
Salmonella Typhimurium					1	8,3

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2008

Situation on date: 31.12.2008

Animal species: poultry/laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Disease/infection^(a): salmonellosis

Adult flocks

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks of flock ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the program	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)				Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
						a1	a2	a3	a3	a4	a4		a3	a4	a3	a3
Senec	adult flock	10	213 500	10	10	2	0	0	0	2	49 000	0	0	0	0	1 600 000
Tinava	adult flock	6	78 000	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dunajska Streda	adult flock	3	74 400	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galanta	adult flock	2	8370	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senica	adult flock	1	44 000	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Komarovo	adult flock	5	125 000	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nitra	adult flock	9	230 000	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	302 400
Nové Zámky	adult flock	15	292 140	15	15	2	0	0	0	2	31 457	0	0	0	0	1 058 120

Ša'a	adult flock	3	55 121	2	40 685	2	2	0	0	0	2	40 685	0	0	0	831 600
Maritín	adult flock	8	70 000	8	70 000	8	1	0	0	0	1	7 820	0	0	0	280 000
Banská Bystrica	adult flock	2	60 000	2	60 000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lučenec	adult flock	4	61 653	4	61 653	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rimavská Sobota	adult flock	9	163 500	9	163 500	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voľký Krτίš	adult flock	25	262 200	25	262 200	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zvolen	adult flock	1	18 000	1	18 000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trebišov	adult flock	3	27 000	3	27 000	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michalovce	adult flock	4	80 000	4	80 000	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	22 789	0	139 016	0
Košice - okolie	adult flock	12	187 000	12	187 000	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bardejov	adult flock	3	12 500	3	12 500	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humenné	adult flock	2	3363	2	3363	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poprad	adult flock	12	168 714	12	168 714	12	2	0	0	0	2	0	34 336	0	0	676 080
Total	adult flocks	139	2 234 461	138	2 220 025	138	10	0	0	0	10	128 962	57 125	0	139 016	4 748 200

- (a) For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella Enteritidis*, (a2) for *Salmonella Typhimurium*, (a3) for other serotypes-specific as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium*.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2008

Animal species ^(a): poultry Gallus gallus

Category ^(b): laying hens

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: bacteriological tests (cultivation)

Description of the other used tests:

This table includes number of official samples, which were tested in the adult laying hens in 2009.

Region ^(s)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Senec	40	6 (S. enteritidis, S. Havana)*				
Dunajská Streda	3	0				

Nitra			39	4 (S. enteritidis)*	
Šaľa			4	2 (S. enteritidis)	
Trnava			5	0	
Trenčín			7	0	
Nové Zámky			649	606 (S. enteritidis, S. agona, S. Kentucky, S. Indiana, S. Livingstone)	
Senica			9	1 (S. enteritidis)*	
Galanta			1	0	
Nové Mesto nad Váhom			2	0	
Zvolen			2	0	
Veľký Krtíš			26	1 (S. Derby)	
Rimavská Sobotka			37	10 (S. enteritidis, S. infantis, S. Montevideo)*	
Lučenec			604	2 (S. enteritidis)*	
Púchov			10	0	
Martin			28	2 (S. enteritidis)	
Prievidza			2	0	
Košice			22	1 (S. enteritidis)*	
Mičalovce			19	4 (S. enteritidis)	

Poprad	44	11 (S. enteritidis)		
Bardejov	9	1 (S. enteritidis)*		
Trebišov	16	2 (S. enteritidis)*		
Total	1578	651		

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc, when appropriate.
- (c) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (d) Number of samples tested.
- (e) Number of positive samples.

*Confirmation samples were negative

6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per species)

Year: 2008

Animal species^(a): poultry of *Gallus gallus*/laying hens

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
Senec	2	49 000
Dunajská Streda	0	0
Nitra	0	0
Šaľa	2	40 685
Trnava	0	0
Trenčín	0	0
Nové Zámky	2	31 457
Senica	0	0
Galanta	0	0
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	0	0
Zvolen	0	0
Veľký Krtíš	0	0
Rimavská Sobota	0	0
Lučenec	0	0
Púchov	0	0

Martin	1	7820
Prievidza	0	0
Košice	0	0
Michalovce	1	22 789
Poprad	2	34 336
Bardejov	0	0
Trnbišov	0	0
Total	10	186 087

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

6.4. Data on vaccination programmes¹³

Year: 2008 **Animal species: ^(a); poultry of *Gallus gallus*/laying hens**

Description of the used vaccination

Vaccination is performed according with 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.

Vaccination is allowed in laying hens in the Slovak Republic using inactivated or live marked vaccines registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biological and Medicaments in Nitra. Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild – type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains shall not be used. Application of live attenuated vaccines to laying hens during the laying phase is prohibited.

Vaccination programme against *Salmonella enteritidis* were obligatory in rearing phase of laying hens in 2008.

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds ^(c)	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination programme			Number of doses of vaccine administered
			Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Number of herds ^(c) vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	
Senec	1 holding/2 flocks	78 000	1 holding/2 flocks	1 holding/2 flocks	78 000	234 000
Trnava	1 holding/4 flocks	110 400	1 holding/4 flocks	1 holding/4 flocks	110 400	110 400
Dumajská Sreda	1 holding/3 flocks	74 400	1 holding/3 flocks	1 holding/3 flocks	74 400	220 000

¹³ Data to provide only if vaccination has been carried out.

Galanta	1 holding/2 flocks	8 750	0	0	0	0
Senica	1 holding/1 flock	44 000	1 holding/1 flock	1 holding/1 flock	44 000	132 000
Konárno	1 holding/5 flocks	150 000	1 holding/ 5 flocks	1 holding/5 flocks	150 000	420 000
Levice	1 holding/31 flocks	307 840	1 holding/31 flocks	1 holding/31 flocks	307 840	923 520
Nitra	1 holding/9 flocks	230 000	1 holding/9 flocks	1 holding/9 flocks	230 000	690 000
Nové Zámky *	1 holding/15 flocks	292 140	1 holding/15 flocks	1 holding/15 flocks	292 140	584 280
Marin	1 holding/8 flocks	70 000	1 holding/8 flocks	1 holding/8 flocks	70 000	210 000
Lučence	1 holding/2 flocks	29 300	1 holding/2 flocks	1 holding/2 flocks	29 300	58 600
Rimavská Sobota	1 holding/3 flocks	163 500	1 holding/3 flocks	1 holding/3 flocks	163 500	414 000
Veľký Krtíš	7 holdings/9 flocks	409 900	7 holdings/9 flocks	7 holdings/9 flocks	409 900	1 230 000
Zvolen	1 holding/3 flocks	18 000	0	0	0	0
Trebišov	2 holdings/3 flocks	31 000	2 holdings/3 flocks	2 holdings/3 flocks	31 000	69 000
Michalovce	2 holdings/4 flocks	83 400	2 holdings/4 flocks	2 holdings/4 flocks	83 400	259 000
Košice - okolie	1 holding/1 flock	99 300	1 holding/1 flock	1 holding/1 flock	99 333	298 000

	flock				
Bardcjo	1 holding/1 flock	5 500	1 holding/1 flock	1 holding/1 flock	7 500
Poprad	1 holding/3 flocks	55 799	1 holding/3 flocks	1 holding/3 flocks	112 000
Total	27 holdings/109 flocks	2 261 229	25 holdings/104 flocks	25 holdings/104 flocks	5 972 300

* Vaccination were completed (2. revaccination) in 2009

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Animal species: ^(a) laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Region ^(b)	Type of the test ^(c)	Target population ^(d)	Type of sample ^(e)	Objective ^(f)	Number of planned tests
Senec	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	40
Trnava	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	5
Dumajská Streda	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	3
Galanta	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	2
Senica	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	10
Nitra	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	40
Šaľa	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	4
Komárno	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6
Nové Zámky	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	600
Levice	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6
Trenčín	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6
Prievidza	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	2
Púchov	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	10
Martin	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	30
Banská Bystrica	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6

Lučenec	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	600
Rimavská Sobota	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	40
Veľký Krtíš	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	30
Zvolen	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	2
Košice - okolie	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	30
Michalovce	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	20
Trebišov	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	20
Bardajov	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	10
Humenné	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	6
Poprad	Microbiological	Laying hens of <i>Gallus gallus</i>	dust of faeces	monitoring	45
Total					1579

- (a) Species if necessary.
(b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
(c) Description of the test.
(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals if necessary.
(e) Description of the sample (for instance faeces).
(f) Description of the objective (for instance surveillance, monitoring, control of vaccination).

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks¹⁴

Year: 2010

Situation on date: 31.12.2008

Animal species: poultry of *Gallus gallus* infection^(a): salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked ^(d)	Number of flocks ^(e) expected to be positive ^(a)			Number of flocks expected to be depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)	Expected quantity of eggs channelled in egg products (number or kg) ^(a)
							a1	a2	a3				
Seice	Adult flock	10	213 500	10	213 500	10	2	0	0	2	0	0	270 000
Litava	Adult flock	6	78 000	6	78 000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dumjiská Streda	Adult flock	3	74 400	3	74 400	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gallantia	Adult flock	2	8 370	2	8 370	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seice	Adult flock	1	44 000	1	44 000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nitra	Adult flock	9	230 000	9	230 000	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Satia	Adult flock	3	55 121	3	55 121	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	160 000
Komárno	Adult flock	5	125 000	5	125 000	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nové Zámky	Adult flock	15	292 140	15	292 140	15	2	0	0	2	0	0	100 000
Marin	Adult flock	8	70 000	8	70 000	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	30 000
Banská Bystrica	Adult flock	2	60 000	2	60 000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lukovec	Adult flock	4	61 653	4	61 653	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klimaske Sobota	Adult flock	9	163 500	9	163 500	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Specify types of flocks 2if appropriate 73 354 (broilers, layers, broilers).

Veľký Kríš	Adult flock	25	262 500	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zvolen	Adult flock	1	18 000	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Košice - okolie	Adult flock	12	187 000	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michalovce	Adult flock	4	80 000	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100 000
Štrbské	Adult flock	3	27 000	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bardajov	Adult flock	3	12 500	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20 000
Humenné	Adult flock	2	3 363	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poprad	Adult flock	12	168 714	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120 000
Total	Adult flock	139	2 234 461	139	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 000 000

- (a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, broiler turkeys, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

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

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination ¹⁵

Animal species: ^(a); laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Targets on vaccination programme			
			Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Number of herds ^(c) expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
Senec	2	78 000	2	2	78 000	234 000
Trnava	4	110 400	4	4	110 400	331 200
Dunajská Streda	3	74 400	3	3	74 400	223 200
Galanta	2	8 750	2	2	8 750	26 250
Senica	1	44 000	1	1	44 000	132 000
Nitra	9	230 000	9	9	230 000	690 000
Komárno	5	150 000	5	5	150 000	450 000
Nové Zámky	15	300 000	15	15	300 000	900 000
Levice	31	307 840	31	31	307 840	923 520
Martin	8	70 000	8	8	70 000	210 000
Lučenec	2	29 300	2	2	29 300	87 900
Rimavská Sobota	3	163 500	3	3	163 500	490 500

¹⁵ Data to provide only if appropriate.

Veľký Krtíš	9	409 900	9	9	409 900	1 229 700
Košice - okolie	1	99 300	1	1	99 300	297 900
Michalovce	4	83 400	4	4	83 400	250 200
Trebišov	3	31 000	3	3	31 000	93 000
Bardejov	1	5 500	1	1	5 500	16 500
Poprad	3	55 799	3	3	55 799	167 397
Total	106	2 251 089	106	106	2 251 089	6 753 267

(a) Species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation)

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested (Yes/no)
1. Testing					
<i>1.1. Cost of the analysis</i>	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling	1579	12,61 €	19 911,19 €	Yes
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out	10	33,19 €	331,8 €	Yes
<i>1.2. Cost of sampling</i>					
<i>1.3. Other costs</i>	Test for research of anti – microbials or of bacterial growth inhibitory effect STAIR PREMI TEST	100 100	12,28 € 41,49 €	1 212,8 € 4 149 €	Yes Yes

2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products							
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products							
	Number of purchase of vaccine doses planned if a vaccination policy is part of the programme as set out explicitly under point 4 of Annex II	6 753 267	0,15 €	1 012 990 €			Yes
2.2. Distribution costs							
2.3. Administering costs							
2.4. Control costs							
3. Slaughter and destruction							
3.1. Compensation of animals							
	Animals	108 000	5 €	540 000 €			Yes
	eggs	1 000 000	0,1 €	100 000 €			Yes
3.2. Transport costs							

3.3. Destruction costs				
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering				
3.5 Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)				
4. Cleaning and disinfection			3 500	Yes
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)				
6. Consumables and specific equipment				

7. Other costs				
TOTAL			I 682 094,7 €	yes

NATIONAL CONTROL PROGRAMME
for salmonella infection in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the Slovak Republic
Proposed on 30 April 2009 for co-financing for 2010.

Part A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

- a) state the aim of the programme - the target for the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Salmonella hadar*, *Salmonella infantis*, *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Salmonella virchow* in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* shall be a to retain of the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks comprising at least 250 birds remaining positive to 1% or less .
- b) demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

In the SR breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* are sampled according to the following scheme:

- rearing flocks day-old chicks
 - four-week-old birds
 - two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
 - adult breeding flocks -- every second week during the laying period
1. General

1.1. A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council², particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

¹ OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1.

² OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31.

History of the disease and infection in the Slovak Republic:

Monitoring of salmonellosis in other animal species has not been conducted in Slovakia for the time being. In case of suspicion of disease, the owner or person responsible for the holding performs sampling at his/ her own expense. There were 28 salmonella serovars isolated from animals, whereby *S. Enteritidis* has continued to be a dominant serovar in 2007.

Focuses of salmonellosis in animals

There were 16 focuses of salmonellosis in animals registered within Slovakia in 2007 (in 10 districts, resp. 5 regions). A total of focuses of salmonellosis in 2007 were the same comparing the year 2006. In respect of cattle, a total of focuses of salmonellosis in 2007 were decreased by 3 comparing the year 2006, referring to poultry it was more by 3 focuses comparing 2006, pigs showed the same incidence of focuses as in the previous year, and in respect of sheep, there had not been any focus of salmonellosis. 4 focuses of salmonellosis in pigs were officially notified, resulting in mortality rate of 18,69%. This resulted in 63 PCS of dead and destroyed pigs. 7 focuses of salmonellosis in poultry flocks were officially notified, resulting in mortality rate of 5,27%. This resulted in 50 111 PCS of dead and destroyed poultry. 5 focuses of salmonellosis in cattle were officially notified (comparing the year 2006 it was less by 3 focuses), resulting in mortality rate of 54,93%. This resulted in 39 head of dead and destroyed cattle.

Geographical distribution of salmonellosis focuses in animals

Cattle: A total of 5 focuses in Bratislava Region/ Senec District; Banská Bystrica Region/ Rimavská Sobota District; Prešov Region/ Bardejov and Prešov Districts; Košice Region/ Michalovce District.

Pigs: A total of 4 focuses in Trenčín Region/ Trenčín District; Banská Bystrica Region/ Zvolen and Rimavská Sobota Districts; Prešov Region/ Prešov District.

Poultry flocks: A total of 7 focuses in Banská Bystrica Region/ Banská Bystrica (2 focuses), Rimavská Sobota and Zvolen Districts; Prešov Region/ Poprad (2 focuses) and Vrútky nad Topľou Districts.

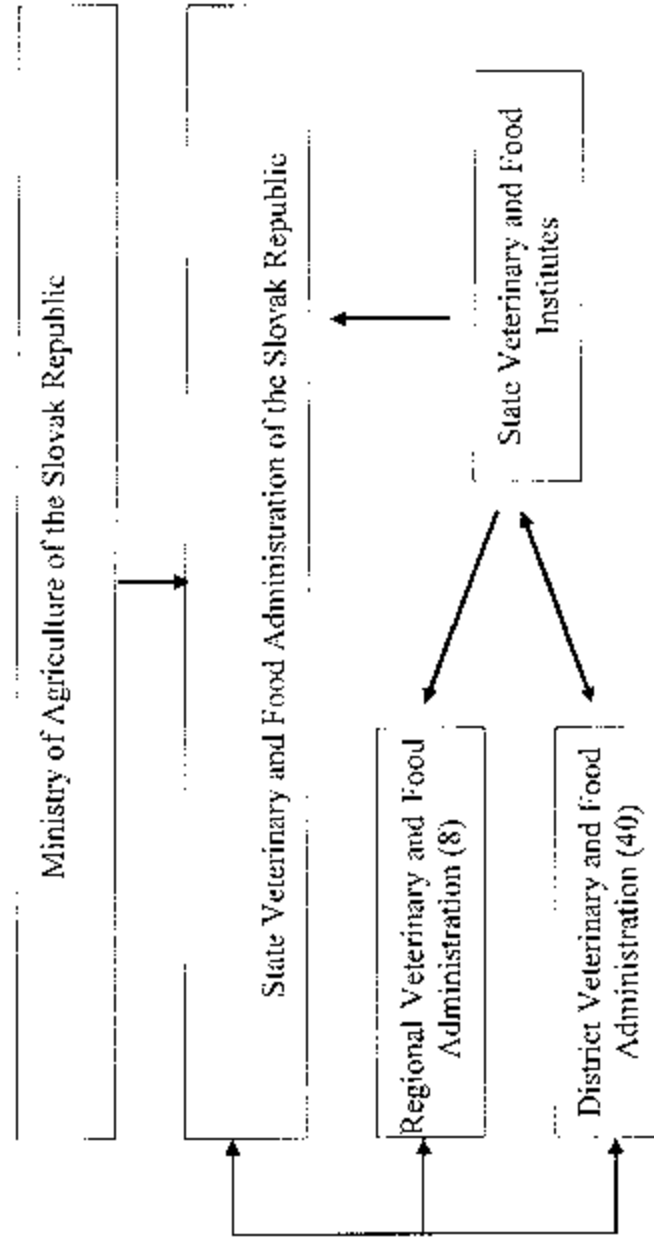
Salmonella spp. in feedstuffs

Samples intended for bacteriological testing for salmonella presence were taken within the frame of official controls of farm animal feed manufacturing, as well as controls on animal farms and within inspections of plants approved in accordance with Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No 1774/2002 laying down health rules concerning animal byproducts not intended for human consumption.

The samples were tested in the State Veterinary and Food Institutes, using the method STN ISO 6579. Tabulated data from individual laboratories were sent to the SVFI Bratislava which acts as the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonellosis and which compiled the results into a summary report. Comparing the results from the years 2004, 2005 and 2006, there has been a significant decline in amount of tested samples – a total of 5 276 in 2004, 5 787 in 2005 and 2 103 in 2006. This trend has been mainly recorded in feeds of animal origin as well as in compound feedstuffs. As regards the percentage of positive samples in the past years we can conclude that it rose from 0,53% in 2004, 0,76 in 2005 and 0,57 in 2006 to 1,35% in 2007. In 2007, 11 salmonella serovars were typed without marked dominance of any serovar; *S. Enteritidis* was isolated from 4 samples, *S. Bareilly* from 3 samples. There were isolated several types in 2006, *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Agona* from 3 samples, *S. Worthington* dominated in 2004, and *S. Infantis* in 2005.

Source: TRENDS AND SOURCES OF ZOOSES AGENTS IN HUMANS, FOODSTUFFS, ANIMALS AND FEEDINGSUFFS IN 2007 - SLOVAKIA

1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities. Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.



The approved control programme for salmonella infections is published on the bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic.

- The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic organize every year trainings or sessions for official veterinarians from the regional and district veterinary and food administrations with regard to approved eradication programmes.
- The State Veterinary and Food administration Slovak Republic in cooperation with the chambers of veterinary surgeons trains with regard to approved eradication programmes private veterinarians within the framework of seminars.

- The regional and district veterinary and food administrations inform private veterinarians about a monitoring systems of diseases on sessions.
- The State Veterinary and Food Administrations of the Slovak Republic, the regional and district veterinary and food administrations train stakeholders on the meetings or seminars organized by organizations of farmers or breeders (e. g. AGROINŠTITÚT, Únia hydínárov Slovenska, etc...)
- The private veterinarians perform veterinary care on poultry farms and provide information to stakeholders.

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

The diagnostics is performed by the state veterinary laboratories in the Slovak Republic (State Veterinary and Food Institutes – Bratislava, Dolný Kubín, Košice and State Veterinary Institute Žvolen). The State Veterinary and Food Institute Bratislava is a national reference laboratory that the only one may perform the laboratory diagnostics of official samples.

Analysis of samples taken by operators is carried out by the all state veterinary laboratories in the Slovak Republic - State Veterinary and Food Institutes ... Bratislava, Dolný Kubín, Košice and State Veterinary Institute Žvolen.

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

EXAMINATION OF THE SAMPLES

1) Detection method

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for *Salmonella* in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, for detection shall be used. This 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 this method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiliadis medium, M/SKV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

2) Serotyping

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

3) Alternative methods

With regard to samples taken at the initiative of the operator, the methods of analysis provided for in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 (1), may be used instead of the methods for the preparation of samples, detection methods and serotyping provided in this ANNEX (Examination of the samples), if validated in accordance with EN/ISO 16140/2003.

4) Storage of strains

At least the strains isolated from samples collected by the competent authority, shall be stored for future phage typing or antimicrobial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

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

Official control sampling at flock level is taken:

- a. Routine sampling every 16 weeks at hatchery, which shall on that occasion replace the corresponding sampling at the initiative of the operator;
- b. routine sampling at the holding on two occasions during the production cycle, the first one being within four weeks following moving to laying phase or laying unit and the second one being towards the end of the laying phase, not earlier than eight weeks before the end of the production cycle.
- c. Confirmatory sampling at the holding, following detection of relevant salmonella from sampling at hatchery.

Official controls at feed level is taken:

- The Central Control and Testing Institute of Agriculture in co-operation with the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic elaborates the yearly National Plan on Feed Control, covering competences and priorities for feed control in the respective year in accordance with national and EU legislation (Council Directive 95/53/EC).
- The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic elaborates the yearly Plan of official control and VPO (plan of veterinary prevention and protection) of feed for DVFA (District Veterinary and Food Administration) inspectors in accordance with veterinary EU legislation.

In case, when confirmation samples are positive for invasive salmonella the competent authority starts to carry out an investigation in order to:

- identify the source of contamination, in particular by means of official samples taken at different stages of production,

- examine the application of rules and controls concerning the disposal and processing of animal waste and in particular those which are mentioned in accordance with the special rule;
- establish procedures for good manufacturing practices and ensure compliance with recognized procedures.

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

Measures in flocks where infection is confirmed by examination of an official sample

The measures must comply with the following minimum requirements:

- a. no bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter and safe destruction under supervision or slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority.
- b. non-incubated eggs produced by the birds in the house in question must be safely destroyed on the spot or after appropriate marking be taken under supervision to an approved egg-processing establishment to be heat treated in accordance with the requirements of the special rule.
- c. all poultry in the positive flock, including one day chicks, must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with the legislation on food hygiene. By – products not intended for human consumption must be disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3. October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by – products not intended for human consumption.
- d. where eggs for hatching are still present in a hatchery, they must be safely destroyed or treated as high risk material in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
- e. a thorough cleansing and disinfection must be carried out after slaughtering or destruction from infected flocks, including safe disposal of manure or litter, in accordance with procedure laid down by the competent veterinary administration authority.
- f. Antibiotics may be used in accordance with with 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

Vaccination/use of antimicrobials

Use of vaccines and antimicrobials in the framework of these programmes must be realized according to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006 of 1. August 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. Vaccination is allowed in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the Slovak Republic by using inactivated or live marked vaccines registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments in Nitra. Live salmonella vaccines for which the

manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains shall not be used. Application of live attenuated vaccines to laying hens during the laying phase is prohibited. Vaccination in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* is voluntary in the Slovak Republic.

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

- o Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care
- o Regulation No 2160/2003/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17. November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents, on the basis of which most Member States draw up national programmes for control of salmonellae.
- o Decree of the Slovak Government No 626/2004 Coll., on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents (transposed Council Directive No. 2003/99/EC)
- o Decree of the Slovak Government No č. 282/2003 Coll. on animal health requirements for the placing on the market of fresh poultry meat,
- o Commission Regulation No. 1003/2005 implementing Regulation No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation No 2160/2003
- o Commission Regulation (EC) No 1237/2007 of 23 October 2007 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from *Salmonella* infected flocks of laying hens

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

Financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of this programme is realized in the case of compensation and/or for the purchase of vaccine against *Salmonella enteritidis*.

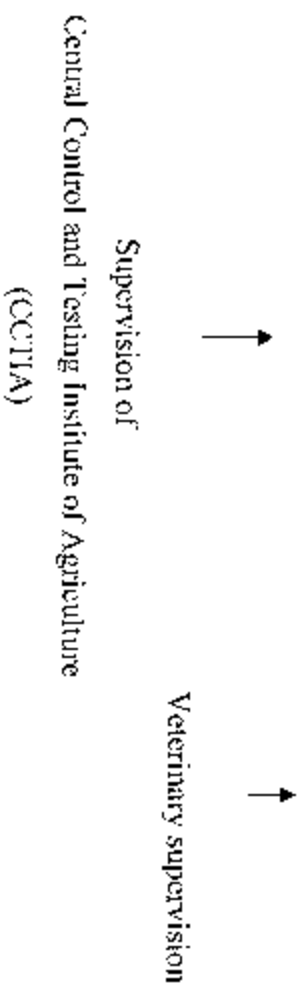
2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

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

In the Slovak Republic on the date 31.12.2008 were 66 rearing flocks and 78 adult flocks of breeding poultry of *Gallus gallus*, from which approximately 10 % is egg line and 90 % is meat line flocks.

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

producer of feed raw → producer of complete feedstuff → breeders



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

- hygiene management at farms,
- measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.

For achieving of the most electivity of the control programmes for salmonella infections in poultry farms is necessary to effectively implement of biosecurity measures on poultry farms.

Biosecurity measures to prevent of salmonella infections in the Slovak Republic are not established in the framework of specific rules.

In the framework of this control programme is established the following recommendation for biosecurity measures:

Minimal requirements for guides of biosecurity measures:

- an all in/all out system must be used for each flock
- plan of regular cleaning, disinfection, disinfestations and rodent control of the farm (sanation) - after depopulation of flocks must be realized thorough cleaning of buildings, technology and other equipments and after the cleaning the effective disinfection, disinfestations and rodent control must be realized.
- monitoring of person, who are in contact with poultry,
- black and white system must be established for persons (showers and dressing - room)

- reduction of number of person, who enter the farm visitors of farm information to visitors as far as personal hygiene and biosecurity are concerned
- provision of information and training of farm staff
- investigation of feed and water used for poultry
- safer disposal of litter or manure, dead poultry and other waste
- management of records kept on the farm of this programme.

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

Each farm has contract with private veterinarian who is responsible for veterinary care.

2.5. Registration of farms.

The Regional Veterinary and Food Administrations approve poultry farms which are in compliance with the Decree of the Slovak Government No 297/2003 Coll (transposition of Council Directive 1990/539EEC) according to § 7 para 2 letter d) point 7 of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care.

The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic (SVFA) according to § 39 para 10 of the Act. No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care set an official number for each approved poultry holding and according to § 39 para 11 of the Act. No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care the State Veterinary and Food Administration keeps register of those approved poultry farms, which is published on the SVFA website: www.svfa.sk.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

- name of farm, address of farmer
- address of farm
- person who is responsible for activity on the farm
- type and range of activities on the farm
- situation plan of the farm
- technology and system of rearing
- organization of rearing
- name and address of veterinarian who is responsible for veterinary care
- contract on processing of animal by-products (hazardous animal waste)
- process of removal of excrements and litter, contract with firms
- plan of DDD
- certification of feedstuff
- plan of controls of feedstuff
- plan of veterinary prevention
- plan of monitoring of Salmonella infections

- ambulance book
- evidence of veterinary medicine, biological and mediums for DDD
- evidence of movements¹
- evidence of controls of health and mortality
- evidence of visitors
- plan of special training of personal
- evidence of controls of performance measures
- plan of controls of clean of water
- plan of measures and technical provision in situatue as extremes weather

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

Documents to accompany animals when dispatched are in accordance with the Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 297/2003 Coll (transposed Council Directive 90/539/EC).

All consignment of poultry intend to movement is accompanied by documents which are in accordance with provisions of the Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 297/2003 Coll (transposed Council Directive 90/539/EC). Traceability of consignments of poultry is realized on the basic these documents, which are archived in the place of origin and also in the place of desination of poultry (for example – slaughterhouse, other poultry farm)

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

In the SR are not implemented other measures to ensure the traceability of animals except of documents to accompany animals.

Part B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: Slovak Republic

Disease: infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella* spp

Animal population covered by the programme: breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*

Year/s of implementation: 2010

Reference of this document: Salmonella in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in SR 2010

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Date sent to the Commission: 30. April 2009

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point 1³:

Breeding flocks were tested according to National control programme for salmonella infections in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the Slovak Republic for year 2008. In 2008 were totally tested 144 breeding flocks. All tested flocks were negative for *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, *Salmonella hadar*, *Salmonella virchow* and *Salmonella infantis*.

³ A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of flocks/herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of flocks/herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

3. Description of the submitted programme⁴:

The legal basis of the control programme is:

- **Act No. 39/2007 Coll.** on veterinary care,
- **Regulation No 2160/2003/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17. November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents, on the basis of which must Member States draw up national programmes for control of salmonellae.
- **Ordinance of the Slovak Government No 626/2004 Coll.**, on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents (Transposed Council Directive 2003/99/EC)
- **Commission Regulation No. 1003/2005** implementing Regulation No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation No 2160/2003
- **Commission Regulation No 1096/2005** implementing Regulation 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.

Definition of some terms:

- a) Positive breeding flock is when presence of relevant salmonella (other than vaccine strains) was detected in one or more faecal samples (or if there is a secondary official confirmation in the relevant faecal samples or birds organ samples) taken at the holding. This shall not apply in exceptional cases of suspect breeding flocks where salmonella detection at the holding at the initiative of the operator was not confirmed by official sampling.
- b) Invasive salmonella serovars included in the programme are:
 - *Salmonella enteritidis*
 - *Salmonella typhimurium*
 - *Salmonella infantis*
 - *Salmonella virchow*
 - *Salmonella hadar*

⁴ A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of flocks/herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

Diagnosics

The diagnostics is performed by the state veterinary laboratories in the Slovak Republic (State Veterinary and Food Institutes Bratislava, Dolný Kubín, Košice and State Veterinary Institute Zvolen). The State Veterinary and Food Institute Bratislava is a national reference laboratory that the only one may perform the laboratory diagnostics of the official samples.

Monitoring for the year 2010

The owner or the person responsible for hatcheries or for breeding flocks must, at his own expense, perform the sampling for analysis for the detection of salmonella either in an approved national laboratory or in a laboratory recognized by the competent authority, with the minimum levels of sampling indicated below being respected.

Monitoring for salmonella composing the target in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* comprising at least 250 birds.

Breeding flocks shall be sampled:

- A) at the initiative of the operator
- B) official sampling.

Sampling at the initiative of the operator shall take at the hatchery every 2 weeks.

Official control sampling is taken:

- d. routine sampling every 16 weeks at hatchery, which shall on that occasion replace the corresponding sampling at the initiative of the operator;
- e. routine sampling at the holding on two occasions during the production cycle, the first one being within four weeks following moving to laying phase or laying unit and the second one being towards the end of the laying phase, not earlier than eight weeks before the end of the production cycle;
- f. confirmatory sampling at the holding, following detection of relevant salmonella from sampling at hatchery.

Sampling protocol

1. Sampling at hatchery

- For each breeding flock, the sample shall consist of a minimum of one composite sample of visibly soiled complete hatcher basket liners taken a random in the incubator, to reach a total of at least 1 m². If the hatching eggs from a flock occupy more than one incubator, then one such composite sample shall be taken from each incubator.
- In cases where hatcher basket liners are not used 10 g broken eggshells should be taken from 25 separate hatcher baskets, crushed, mixed and a 25g sub sample taken

2. Sampling at holding

1. Either pooled faeces made up of separate samples of fresh faeces each weighing not less than 1 g taken at random from a number of sites in the building in which the birds are kept, or where the birds have free access to more than one building on a particular holding, from each group of buildings on the holding in which the birds are kept. Faeces may be pooled for analysis up to a minimum of 2 pools.

The number of sites from which separate faeces samples are to be taken in order to make a pooled sample shall be as follows:

Number of birds kept in a building	Number of faeces samples to be taken in the building or group of buildings on the holding
250-349	200
350-449	220
450-799	250
800-999	260
1000 or more	300

2. 5 pairs of boot swabs. The boot swabs may be pooled for analysis into a minimum of 2 pools. The surface of the boot swab shall be moistened using appropriate diluent (such as 0.8% sodium chloride, 0.1% pectone in sterile deionised water, or sterile water). Walking around shall be done in a manner which will sample representatively all parts of the sector, including littered and slatted areas when slats are

safe to walk on. All separate pens within a house shall be included in the sampling. On completion of sampling in the chosen sector, boot swabs must be removed carefully so as not to dislodge adherent material.

2.3. **In cage flocks.** sampling may consist of naturally mixed faeces from dropping belts, scrapers or deep pits, depending on the type of house. 2 samples of at least 150g shall be collected to be tested individually:

- droppings belts beneath each tier of cages which are run regularly and discharged into an auger or conveyor system,
- droppings pit system in which deflectors beneath the cages are scraped into a deep pit beneath the house,
- droppings pit system in a step cage house when cages are offset and faeces fall directly into the pit.

There are normally several stacks of cages within a house. Pooled faeces from each stack shall be represented in the overall pooled sample. Two pooled samples shall be taken from each flock as described below.

In systems where there are belts or scrapers, these shall be run on the day of the sampling before sampling is carried out.

In systems where there are deflectors beneath cages and scrapers, pooled faeces which has lodged on the scraper after it has been run, shall be collected.

In step cage systems where there is no belt or scraper system it is necessary to collect pooled faeces from the deep pit.

Droppings belt systems: pooled faecal material from the discharge ends of the belts shall be collected.

In the case of positive results of samples the District Veterinary and Food Administration shall arrange for taking of official samples in positive poultry flocks for the confirmation of the first results.

The samples must be taken at random from within each house of birds on the farm. From each house 5 randomly selected birds from various parts of the house are used as a sample, and samples of liver, ovary and intestines must be taken from each bird for salmonella examination.

Measures in flocks where infection is confirmed by examination of an official sample

The measures must comply with the following minimum requirements:

- a. no bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter and safe destruction under supervision or slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority.

- b. non-incubated eggs produced by the birds in the house in question must be safely destroyed on the spot or after appropriate marking be taken under supervision to an approved egg-processing establishment to be heat treated in accordance with the requirements of the special rule.
- c. all poultry in the positive flock, including one - day chicks, must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with the legislation on food hygiene. By – products not intended for human consumption must be disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3. October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by – products not intended for human consumption.
- d. Where eggs for hatching are still present in a hatchery, they must be safely destroyed or treated as high risk material in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
- e. A thorough cleansing and disinfection must be carried out after slaughtering or destruction from infected flocks, including safe disposal of manure or litter, in accordance with procedure laid down by the competent veterinary administration authority.
- f. Antibiotics may be used in accordance with 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.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. *Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme: this programme is elaborated for years 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010

First year: 2007

Last year: 2010

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Control | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Control/Eradication |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Testing | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Testing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slaughter of animals tested positive | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slaughter of animals tested positive |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Killing of animals tested positive | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Killing of animals tested positive |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vaccination | <input type="checkbox"/> Extended slaughter or killing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Treatment of animal products | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposal of products |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disposal of products | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring or surveillance | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other measures (specify): | |

4.2. *Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme⁵:*

Central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the department responsible for implementing the programme is the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic.
Departments responsible for implementing the programme are Regional (8) and District (40) Veterinary and Food Administrations.

Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic

- The central state administration authority at salmonellosis eradication
- Approval of the National plan of salmonellosis eradication
- The Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic - provides subsidies to breeders in compliance with the Act No. 39/2007 Coll., § 45
- Confirms emergency measures on the proposal of the Chief Veterinary Officer

⁵ Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved.
Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic

- proposal of the plan of disease eradication
- determination of the monitoring in the Slovak Republic
- evaluation of the monitoring in the Slovak Republic
- modification of measures based on the disease situation in the Slovak Republic
- submission of reports to the European Commission
- proposes to the Minister of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic the budget for performance of the eradication plan

Regional Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic

- evaluation of the monitoring and disease situation in the region
- control of fulfilment of ordered measures

District Veterinary and Food Administration

- implementation of monitoring at local level
- methodical direction of users on sampling and sending of samples,
- evaluation of the monitoring and disease situation in the region
- taken measures in the case of suspicion or confirmation of the agent or case of invasive salmonella infection

State Veterinary and Food Institutes of Slovak Republic

- laboratory examination

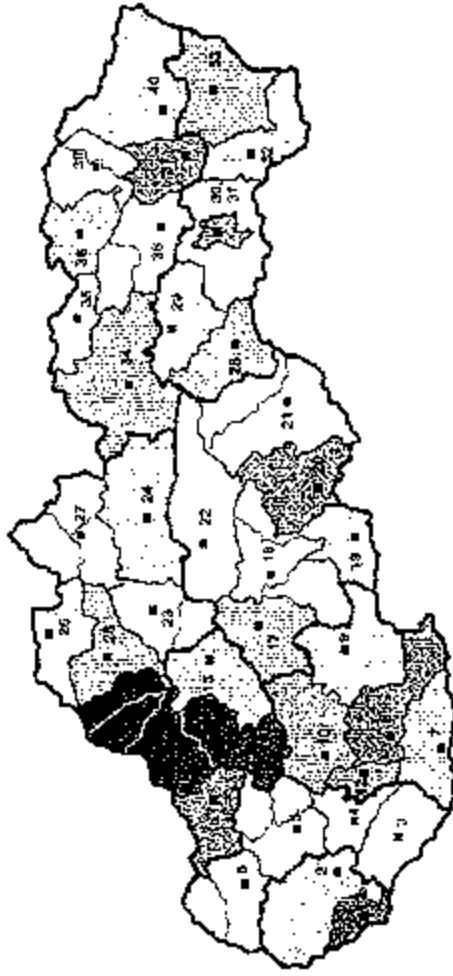
State Veterinary and Food Institute Bratislava

- the only laboratory that may investigate official samples
- evaluation and processing of data from examinations for the Slovak Republic
- expert service

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

The programme will be carried out on the all territory of the Slovak Republic, based on the Regulation No 2160/2003/E.C on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents.

A map of the Slovak Republic showing the area of District Veterinary and Food Administrations (40).



1	Bratislava	10	Nitra	19	Veľký Krtíš	28	Rožňava	37	Vranov nad Topľou
2	Senec	11	Topoľčany	20	Lučencec	29	Spišská Nová Ves	38	Bardejov
3	Dunajská Streda	12	Šaľa	21	Rimavská Sobota	30	Košice – mesto	39	Svidník
4	Galanta	13	Nové Mesto nad	22	Banská Bystrica	31	Košice – okolie	40	Humenné
5	Trnava	14	Trenčín	23	Martín	32	Trebišov		
6	Senica	15	Púchov	24	Liptovský Mikuláš	33	Michalovce		
7	Komárno	16	Prievidza	25	Žilina	34	Poprad		
8	Nové Zámky	17	Žiar nad Hronom	26	Čadca	35	Stará Ľubovňa		
9	Levice	18	Zvolen	27	Dolný Kubín	36	Prešov		

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

4.4. Measures implemented under the programme⁷

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

According to § 7, para 2, letter d) and § 39 para 10, of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care.

4.4.2. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals⁸:

Not applicable for poultry.

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

The owners of animals is obliged to notify to the veterinary administration authority any suspicion or confirmation of presence of zoonoses or zoonotic agents according to para 17 of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care.

4.4.4. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result⁹:

The measures must comply with the following minimum requirements:

- a. no bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the slaughter and safe destruction under supervision or slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority.
- b. non-incubated eggs produced by the birds in the house in question must be safely destroyed on the spot or after appropriate marking be taken under supervision to an approved egg-processing establishment to be heat treated in accordance with the requirements of the special rule.
- c. all poultry in the positive flock, including one – day chicks, must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with the legislation on food hygiene. By – products not intended for human consumption must be disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3. October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by – products not intended for human consumption.

⁷ Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.
⁸ Not applicable for poultry.

⁹ A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter.

- d. where eggs for hatching are still present in a hatchery, they must be safely destroyed or treated as high risk material in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
- e. thorough cleansing and disinfection must be carried out after slaughtering or destruction from infected flocks, including safe disposal of manure or litter, in accordance with procedure laid down by the competent veterinary administration authority.
- f. Antibiotics may be used in accordance with 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

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

Not applicable for poultry.

- 4. 4. 6. Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned¹⁰;

Movement is subject to the veterinary control and is carried out in compliance with the Governmental ordinance of the Slovak Republic by which the Council Directive No. 90/539/EEC of 15 October 1990 on animal health conditions governing trade in poultry and hatching eggs, is approximated.

When official samples are being taken on a holding in cases of justified suspicion, the sampling must be carried out on the compound feedings used to feed poultry. Where a sample is positive for salmonella, the competent authority starts to carry out an investigation in order to:

- a) identify the source of contamination, in particular by means of official samples taken at different stages of production,
- b) examine the application of rules and controls concerning the disposal and processing of animal waste and in particular those which are mentioned in accordance with the special rule
- c) establish procedures for good manufacturing practices and ensure compliance with recognized procedures.

¹⁰

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

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

Vaccination is performed according with 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.

Vaccination is allowed in breeding flocks in Slovak Republic using inactivated or live marked vaccines registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments in Nitra. Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild – type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains shall not be used. Application of live attenuated vaccines to laying hens during the laying phase is prohibited.

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

- the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic - provides compensations to breeders in compliance with the Act No. 39/2007 Coll., § 45, following the suggestion of CVO of Slovak Republic

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

Biosecurity measures to prevent of salmonella infections in the Slovak Republic are not established in the framework of specific rules.

5. General description of the costs and benefits¹¹ :

Year 2010

Costs	number of unit	€
Testing	986	13 097,26 €
Other testing (STAR, PREMI TEST)	100	5 361,8 €
Vaccination	2 528 600	379 290 €
Compensation to owners		
Total		397 749,06 €

¹¹ A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years¹²

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2004

Situation on date: 31.12.2004

Disease: salmonellosis

Animal species: poultry/breeding flocks

Region	Type of flock(b)	Total number of flocks(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked(d)	Number of positive flocks(a)	Number of depopulated flocks(a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg)(a)	(a1)			(a2)			(a3)			(a4)		
												(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)
Senec	Breed.	18	180 000	18	180 000	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Breed.	24	211 000	24	211 000	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Stueda	Breed.	4	77 500	4	77 500	4	4	0	55 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N.Mesto	Breed.	2	7 500	2	7 500	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Breed.	1	5 000	1	5 000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trenčín	Breed.	2	13 000	2	13 000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Breed.	4	80 000	4	80 000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Komárno	Breed.	4	80 000	4	80 000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Breed.	23	720 660	23	720 660	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹² The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate.

Year: 2005

Situation on date: 31.12.2005

Disease: salmonellosis

Animal species: poultry/breeding flocks

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg)	Quantity of eggs of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg)(a)	
											(a3)	(a4)
Senec	Breeding	34	353 000	34	353 000	34	0	0	0	0	(a1)	(a2)
Galanta	Breeding	7	71 000	7	71 000	7	0	0	0	0	(a3)	(a4)
Dunajská Streda	Breeding	4	22 000	4	22 000	4	0	0	0	0	(a4)	(a3)
Veľký Krtíš	Breeding	4	23 000	4	23 000	4	0	0	0	0	(a4)	(a3)
Nitra	Breeding	42	223 300	42	223 300	42	6	6	35 845	0	338 610	0
Šaľa	Breeding	11	64 300	11	64 300	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Komárno	Breeding	24	270 796	24	270 796	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nové Mesto n. Váhom	Breeding	2	7 700	2	7 700	2	1	0	1 093	0	20 049	0
Prievidza	Breeding	1	2 000	1	2 000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
total	breeding	129	1 037 096	129	1 037 096	129	7	0	36 938	0	358 659	0

Year: 2007

Situation on date: 31. 12. 2007

Animal species: poultry/breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Disease/infection^(a): salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)				Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)	Quantity of eggs of chicken products (number or kg) ^(a)
							a1	a2	a3	a3				
Senec	Breeding	34	450 000	34	450 000	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dunajská Sreda	Breeding	4	22 200	4	22 200	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veľký Krtíš	Breeding	4	25 000	4	25 000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nitra	Breeding	77	547 000	77	547 000	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Šal'a	Breeding	8	78 234	8	78 234	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Konárno	Breeding	25	264 000	25	264 000	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trenčín	Breeding	4	16 207	4	16 207	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nové M. n. Váh.	Breeding	1	6 500	1	6 500	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Breeding	157	1 409 141	157	1 409 141	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

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

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

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

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

Púchov	rearing flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nové M. n. Váh.	adult flock	1	4 200	1	4 200	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nové M. n. Váh.	rearing flock	1	4 200	1	4 200	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	adult and rearing	144	1 577 897	144	1 577 897	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- (a) For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella Enteritidis*, (a2) for *Salmonella Typhimurium*, (a3) for other serotypes-specific as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium*.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, broiler turkeys, breeding turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

For year 2004 we have not related data.

Year: 2005 Disease: salmonellosis

Animal species/category: poultry/breeding flocks

Region	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Senec			87	0		
Galanta			24	0		
Dunajská Streda			2	0		
Veľký Krtíš			2	0		
Nitra			161	6		
Šaľa			6	0		
Komárno			75	0		
Nové Mesto nad Váhom			23	1		
Prievidza			1	0		
Total			381	7		

Year: 2006

Disease: salmonellosis

Animal species/category: poultry/breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Region	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Senec			63	0		
Galanta			18	0		
Dunajská Streda			24	0		
Veľký Krtíš			16	0		
Nitra			204	0		
Šaľa			16	0		
Komárno			78	0		
Nové Mesto nad Váhom			8*	0		
Prievidza			1*	0		
Total			428	0		

*tested in SVFI Nitra

Year: 2007

Animal species ^(a): poultry *Gallus gallus*

Category ^(b): breeding

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

Description of the other used tests:

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples	Number of	Number of samples	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples	Number of positive
Senec			85	2 (<i>S. enteritidis</i> , <i>S. agona</i>)*		
Velký Krtíš			12	0		
Nitra			112	2 (<i>S. enteritidis</i>)*		
Šalca			6	0		
Komárno			90	0		
Trenčín			8	0		
Nové Mesto nad Váhom			6	2 (<i>S. enteritidis</i>)*		
Total			319	6*		

(a) Animal species if necessary.

(b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. when appropriate.

(c) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

* Confirmation samples were negative

Year: 2008

Animal species^(a): poultry *Gallus gallus*

Category^(b): breeding

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: doplnit!!!
bacteriological tests (cultivation)

Description of the other used tests:

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples	Number of	Number of samples	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples	Number of positive
Senec			100	1 (<i>S. enteritidis</i>)*		
Veľký Krtíš			4	0		
Nitra			120	0		
Dunajská Streda			4	0		
Šaľa			11	0		
Nové Mesto nad Váhom			4	0		
Total			243	1*		

(a) Animal species if necessary.

(b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc, when appropriate.

(c) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

* Confirmation samples were negative

6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per species)

Year: 2004

Disease: salmonellosis

Animal species: poultry

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
Senec	0	0
Dunajská Streda	4	55 000
Nitra	0	0
Šal'a	0	0
Komárno	0	0
Trenčín	0	0
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	0	0
Prievidza	0	0
Total	4	55 000

Year: 2005

Disease: salmonellosis

Animal species: poultry

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
Senec	0	0
Galanta	0	0
Dunajská Streda	0	0
Veľký Krtíš	0	0
Nitra	6	35 845
Šalca	0	0
Komárno	0	0
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	1	1 093
Prievidza	0	0
Total	7	36 938

Year: 2006

Disease: salmonellosis

Animal species: poultry

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
Seneč	0	0
Galanta	0	0
Dunajská Streda	0	0
Veľký Krtíš	0	0
Nitra	0	0
Šaľa	0	0
Komárno	0	0
Trenčín	0	0
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	0	0
Prievidza	0	0
Total	0	0

Year: 2007

Animal species^(a): poultry of *Gallus gallus*/breeding flocks

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infested ^(c)	Number of animals infested
Senec	0	0
Dunajská Streda	0	0
Veľký Krtíš	0	0
Nitra	0	0
Šaľa	0	0
Komárno	0	0
Trenčín	0	0
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	0	0
Total	0	0

(a) Animal species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

Year: 2008

Animal species^(a): poultry of *Gallus gallus*/breeding flocks

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
Senec	0	0
Dunajská Streda	0	0
Veľký Krtíš	0	0
Nitra	0	0
Šala	0	0
Komárno	0	0
Trenčín	0	0
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	0	0
Total	0	0

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
(b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

6.4. Data on vaccination programmes¹³

Year: 2004

Disease: salmonellosis

Animal species: poultry

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination or treatment programme					
			Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	Number of adults vaccinated	Number of young animals vaccinated
Senec	10	578 300	4	4	163 220	326 440	0	163 220
Komárno	4	80 000	3	3	80 000	264 000	0	80 000
Nitra	10	295 800	2	2	150 000	300 000	0	150 000
total	24	954 100	9	9	393 220	889 440	0	393 220

¹³ Data to provide only if vaccination has been carried out.

Year: 2005

Disease: salmonellosis

Animal species: poultry

Information on vaccination or treatment programme								
Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	Number of animals vaccinated	
							adults	young animals
Nitra	4	404 000	4	4	404 000	1 384 000	18 000	386 000
Senec	3	303 000	3	3	303 000	606 000	103 000	200 000
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	1	7 000	1	1	7 000	14 000	0	7 000
Prievidza	1	2 000	1	1	2 000	2 000	2 000	0
Total	9	716 000	9	9	716 000	2 006 000	123 000	593 000

Year: 2006

Disease: salmonellosis

Animal species: poultry

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Information on vaccination or treatment programme					
				Number of flocks vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	Number of adults vaccinated	Number of young animals vaccinated	
Senec	48	544 000	48	48	544 000	544 000	169 000	375 000	
Galanta	6	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dunajská Streda	4	22000	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Veľký Krtíš	4	24000	4	4	24000	24000	24000	0	
Nitra	48	288 500	26	26	258 000	896 000	18 000	258 000	
Šaľa	8	44389	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Komárno	28	369000	28	28	369000	738000	0	369000	
Trenčín	4	12300	4	4	12 300	12 300	0	12 300	
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	2	6 000	2	2	6 000	12 000	0	6 000	
Prievidza	1	2 500	1	1	2 500	2 000	2 500	0	
Total	153	1 342 689	113	113	1 215 800	2 216 300	213 500	1 020 300	

Year: 2007

Animal species: ^(b): Poultry of *Gallus gallus*/breeding flocks

Description of the used vaccination

Vaccination is allowed in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the Slovak Republic by using inactivated or live marked vaccines registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments in Nitra. Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild - type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains shall not be used. Application of live attenuated vaccines to laying hens during the laying phase is prohibited.

Region ^(a)	Total number of herds ^(c)	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination programme			
			Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Number of herds ^(c) vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
Senec	2 holdings	486 000	3 holdings	3 holdings	486 000	743 000
Dunajská Streda	1 holding	22 200	0	0	0	0
Šaľa	1 holding	78 234	0	0	0	0
Komárno	2 holdings	264 000	2 holdings	2 holdings	264 000	501 000
Nitra	4 holdings	243 000	3 holdings	3 holdings	243 000	806 000
Veľký Krtíš	1 holding	25 000	0	0	0	0
I reňčin	1 holding	16 207	0	0	0	0
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	1 holding	6 500	1 holding	1 holding	6 500	13 000
Total	13 holdings	1 141 141	9 holdings	9 holdings	999 500	2 063 000

(a) Animal species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

Year: 2008

Animal species: ^(a); poultry of *Gallus gallus*/breeding flocks

Description of the used vaccination

Vaccination is allowed in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the Slovak Republic by using inactivated or live marked vaccines registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments in Nitra. Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains shall not be used. Application of live attenuated vaccines to laying hens during the laying phase is prohibited.

Vaccination is carried out in the rearing phase.

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds ^(c)	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination programme			Number of doses of vaccine administered
			Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Number of herds ^(c) vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	
Senec	3 holdings	227 000	3 holdings	3 holdings	227 000	638 000
Dunajská Streda	0 holding	0	0	0	0	0
Šaľa	0 holding	0	0	0	0	0
Komárno	3 holdings	350 300	3 holdings	3 holdings	350 300	1 173 900
Nitra	3 holdings	245 000	3 holdings	3 holdings	245 000	516 000
Veľký Krtíš	0 holding	0	0	0	0	0
Púchov	0 holding	0	0	0	0	0
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	1 holding	4 200	1 holding	1 holding	4 200	8 400
Total	10 holdings	826 500	10 holdings	10 holdings	826 500	2 336 300

(a) Animal species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Animal species: ⁽²⁾ poultry of *Gallus gallus*

Region ^(b)	Type of the test ^(c)	Target population ^(d)	Type of sample ^(e)	Objective ^(f)	Number of planned tests
Senec	Microbiological	Breeding flocks	Faeces/hatcher basket liners	Monitoring	274
Dunajská Streda	Microbiological	Breeding flocks	Faeces/hatcher basket liners	Monitoring	101
Veľký Krtíš	Microbiological	Breeding flocks	Faeces/hatcher basket liners	Monitoring	53
Nitra	Microbiological	Breeding flocks	Faeces/hatcher basket liners	Monitoring	346
Šaľa	Microbiological	Breeding flocks	Faeces/hatcher basket liners	Monitoring	101
Komárno	Microbiological	Breeding flocks	Faeces/hatcher basket liners	Monitoring	65
Púchov	Microbiological	Breeding flocks	Faeces/hatcher basket liners	Monitoring	29
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	Microbiological	Breeding flocks	Faeces/hatcher basket liners	Monitoring	17
Total					986

- (a) Species if necessary;
 (b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State;
 (c) Description of the test;
 (d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals if necessary;
 (e) Description of the sample (for instance faeces);
 (f) Description of the objective (for instance surveillance, monitoring, control of vaccination).

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks¹⁴

Year: 2010

Situation on date: 31. 12. 2008

Animal species: poultry *Gallus gallus* infection⁽ⁿ⁾: salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(a2)	Total number of flocks ^(a3)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked ^(a4)	Number of flocks ^(a5) expected to be positive ^(a)			Number of flocks expected to be depopulated ^(a6)			Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ^(a7)			Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a8)			Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ^(a9)					
							a1	a2	a3	a4	a5	a6	a7	a8	a9	a10	a11	a12	a13	a14	a15	a16	a17	
Senec	adult flock	22	184 000	22	184 000	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	rearing flock	20	227 000	20	227 000	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dunajská Streda	adult flock	8	52 470	8	52 470	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	rearing flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veľký Krtíš	adult flock	4	25 000	4	25 000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	rearing flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nitra	adult flock	28	232 000	28	232 000	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	rearing flock	19	245 000	19	245 000	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Šaľa	adult flock	8	113 527	8	113 527	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	rearing flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Komárno	adult flock	5	125 000	5	125 000	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹⁴ Specify types of flocks if appropriate (breeders, layers, broilers).

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

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination¹⁵

Animal species:^(a) poultry *Gallus gallus*

Region ^(b)	Total number of animals in vaccination programme			Targets on vaccination programme			
	Total number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Number of herds ^(c) expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Senec	3	227 000	3	3	227 000	681 000	
Dunajská Streda	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Veľký Krtíš	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nitra	3	245 000	3	3	245 000	735 000	
Šaľa	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Komárno	3	350 300	3	3	350 300	1 100 000	
Púchov	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	1	4 200	1	1	4 200	12 600	
Total	10	826 500	10	10	826 500	2 528 600	

(a) Species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

¹⁵ Data to provide only if appropriate.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation)

<i>Costs related to</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Unitary cost in EUR</i>	<i>Total amount in EUR</i>	<i>Community funding requested (yes/no)</i>
1. Testing					
<i>1.1. Cost of the analysis</i>	<i>Test:</i> Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling	986	12,61 €	12 433,46 €	Yes
	<i>Test:</i> Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out	20	33,19 €	663,80 €	Yes
<i>1.2. Cost of sampling</i>					
<i>1.3. Other costs</i>	Test for research of anti – microbials or of bacterial growth inhibitory effect STAR PREMI TEST	100 100	12,128 € 41,49 €	1 212,8 € 4 149 €	Yes Yes

2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products						
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products		Number of purchase of vaccine doses planned if a vaccination policy is part of the programme as set out explicitly under point 4 of Annex II	2 528 600	0,15 €	379 290 €	yes
2.2. Distribution costs						
2.3. Administering costs						
2.4. Control costs						
3. Slaughter and destruction						
3.1. Compensation of animals		Animals				
3.2. Transport costs		eggs				

3.1. Restriction costs					
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
3.5 Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)					
4. Cleaning and disinfection					
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					

<i>7. Other costs</i>				
TOTAL				397 749,06 €
				Yes



STATE VETERINARY AND FOOD ADMINISTRATION
OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Botanická 17, 842 13 BRATISLAVA

DG Health and Consumer Protection/Unit 04
Attn. to Sarolta Idei
Rue Belliard 232 – Office: 09/004
European Commission
B – 1049 Brussels
BELGIUM

Our letter
1980/09-227

Re:
Samajdákova, DVM

Bratislava
9. September 2009

Dear Mrs Sarolta Idei,

The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic based on your e-mail sent on 31 July 2009, in which you request additional information to national salmonella control programme in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*, laying hens of *Gallus gallus* and in flocks of turkeys, is sending you the following answers and clarifications:

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

Analysis of samples taken by operators is carried out by the all state veterinary laboratories in the Slovak Republic - State Veterinary and Food Institutes – Bratislava, Dolný Kubín, Košice and State Veterinary Institute Zvolen.

Point 1.6. - Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella spp.* have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination

Vaccination/use of antimicrobials

Use of vaccines and antimicrobials in the framework of these programmes must be realized according to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006 of 1. August 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.

breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*

Vaccination is allowed in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the Slovak Republic by using inactivated or live marked vaccines registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments in Nitra. Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains shall not be used. Application of live attenuated vaccines to laying hens during the laying phase is prohibited. Vaccination in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* is voluntary in the Slovak Republic.

Department of animal health and welfare

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laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Vaccination programme against *Salmonella enteritidis* shall be applied in 2010 at least during rearing phase to all laying hens.

Vaccination is allowed in laying hens in the Slovak Republic using death or live marked vaccines registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments in Nitra. Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild – type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains shall not be used. Application of live attenuated vaccines to laying hens during the laying phase is prohibited. Vaccination in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* will be mandatory in 2010 in the Slovak Republic.

turkeys

Vaccination is allowed in flocks of turkeys in the Slovak Republic using death or live marked vaccines registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments in Nitra. Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild – type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains shall not be used.

Vaccination is voluntary and there is neither breeder of flocks of turkeys, who plans to vaccinate turkeys against *Salmonella enteritidis*.

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

breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*:

- o Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care
- o Regulation No 2160/2003/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17. November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents, on the basis of which must Member States draw up national programmes for control of salmonellae.
- o Decree of the Slovak Government No 626/2004 Coll., on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents (transposed Council Directive No. 2003/99/EC)
- o Decree of the Slovak Government No 8. 282/2003 Coll. on animal health requirements for the placing on the market of fresh poultry meat,
- o Commission Regulation No. 1003/2005 implementing Regulation No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation No 2160/2003
- o Commission Regulation (EC) No 1237/2007 of 23 October 2007 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from Salmonella infected flocks of laying hens

laying hens of *Gallus gallus*:

- o Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care
- o Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No 2160/2003/EC of 17. November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents, on the basis of which must Member States draw up national programmes for control of salmonellae

Department of animal health and welfare

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- o Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 626/2004 Coll., on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents (transposed Council Directive No. 2003/99/EC)
- o Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1168/2006 of 31 July 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005
- o 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
- o Commission Regulation (EC) No 1237/2007 of 23 October 2007 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from Salmonella infected flocks of laying hens

flocks of turkeys:

- o Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care
- o Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No 2160/2003/EC of 17. November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents, on the basis of which must Member States draw up national programmes for control of salmonellae
- o Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 626/2004 Coll., on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents (transposed Council Directive No. 2003/99/EC)
- o Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 of 20 June 2008 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in turkeys
- o 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

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

Financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme is realized in the case of compensation and/or for the purchase of vaccine against *Salmonella enteritidis*.

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

- o hygiene management at farms,
- o measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and
- o hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.

For achieving of the most electivity of the control programmes for salmonella infections in poultry farms is necessary to effectively implement of biosecurity measures on poultry farms.

Biosecurity measures to prevent of salmonella infections in the Slovak Republic are not established in the framework of specific rules.

Department of animal health and welfare

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In the framework of the control programme is established the following recommendation for biosecurity measures:

Minimal requirements for guides of biosecurity measures:

- an all in/all out system must be used for each flock
- plan of regular cleaning, disinfection, disinfestations and rodent control of the farm (sanation) after depopulation of flocks must be realized through cleaning of buildings, technology and other equipments and after the cleaning the effective disinfection, disinfestations and rodent control must be realized.
- monitoring of person, who are in contact with poultry,
- black and white system must be established for persons (showers and dressing – room)
- reduction of number of person, who enter the farm visitors of farm information to visitors as far as personal hygiene and biosecurity are concerned
- provision of information and training of farm staff
- investigation of feed and water used for poultry
- safer disposal of litter or manure, dead poultry and other waste
- management of records kept on the farm of this programme.

Point 2.7. - Documents to accompany animals when dispatched


All consignment of poultry intend to movement is accompanied by documents which are in accordance with provisions of the Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 297/2003 Coll (transposed Council Directive 90/539/EC). Traceability of consignments of poultry is realized on the basis these documents, which are archived in the place of origin and also in the place of destination of poultry (for example – slaughterhouse, other poultry farm)

The SVFA of the SR at the same time is sending you in annexes the updated control programmes submitted for co-financing in 2010.

ANNEXES

- updated submission for co-financing in 2010 of the National control programme for salmonella infection in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the Slovak Republic
- updated submission for co-financing in 2010 of the National control programme for salmonella infection in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* in the Slovak Republic
- updated submission for co-financing in 2010 of the National control programme for salmonella infection in flocks of turkeys in the Slovak Republic

Yours sincerely,


Ján Plicšovský, DVM PhD.
Chief Veterinary Officer



STATE VETERINARY AND FOOD ADMINISTRATION
OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Botanická 17, 842 13 BRATISLAVA

To Dr. Sarolta Idei
DG Health and Consumer Protection
Unit 04 – Veterinary Control Programmes
European Commission
B - 1049 Brussels
BELGIUM

Our letter
1978/09-227

Re:
Samajdakova, DVM

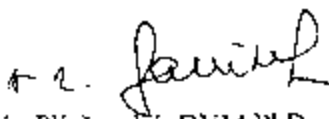
Bratislava
8. September 2009

Subject:

DECLARATION TO NATIONAL CONTROL PROGRAMMES FOR SALMONELLA INFECTIONS IN BREEDING FLOCKS OF *GALLUS GALLUS*, LAYING HENS OF *GALLUS GALLUS* AND FLOCKS OF TURKEYS SUBMITTED FOR CO – FINANCING IN 2010

The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic confirms that provisions of following veterinary legislation will be implemented in 2010 in the framework of the national control programmes for salmonella infections as follows:

- the provisions of paragraph 1, 2 (frequency of sampling) 3, 4 (results and reporting) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 of 31 July 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 in case of laying hens of *Gallus gallus*
- the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling) 3, 4 (results and reporting) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 of 30 June 2005 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 or Commission Regulation (EC) No 213/2009 of 18 March 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 as regards the control and testing of Salmonella in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and turkeys in case of breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*
- the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling) 3, 4 (results and reporting) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 of 20 June 2008 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in turkeys in case of turkeys.


Ján Pliešovský, DVM PhD,
Chief Veterinary Officer