



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10916/2013

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

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

Slovakia

Approved* for 2013 by Commission Decision 2012/761/EU

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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version : 2.2

ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 10 % if the prevalence in the preceding year was less than 10%.

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

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

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

Animal population Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

rearing flocks

day-old chicks

pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or unit

laying flocks

every 15 weeks during the laying phase

(c) Specific requirements

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

History of the disease and infection in the Slovak Republic:

Focuses of salmonellosis in animals

In 2009 there were 7 focuses of salmonellosis in animals registered within Slovakia, in 5 districts, resp. 4 regions. In comparison with 2008 number of focuses of salmonellosis decreased. In cattle, number of focuses increased by 2 comparing in previous year. In poultry decreased by 3 focuses. In pigs there were no changes in number of focuses. In sheep, no focuses of salmonellosis were recorded.

Geographical distribution of focuses of salmonellosis:

Pigs: 1 focus in Presov Region/ Presov District

Poultry: 3 focuses: Nitra Region/Sala, District, Trencin Region/Puchov District, Presov Region/Bardejov District

Cattle: 3 focuses: Bratislava Region/ Senec District, Presov Region/Bardejov District

Source: TRENDS AND SOURCES OF ZOONOSES AGENTS IN HUMANS, FOODSTUFFS, ANIMALS AND FEEDINGSUFFS IN 2009 – SLOVAKIA

In 2011 there were no focuses of salmonellosis in poultry within Slovakia.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 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 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 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.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The diagnostics are performed by the state veterinary laboratories (4) in the Slovak Republic (State Veterinary and Food Institutes (SVFIs) – Bratislava, Dolný Kubín, Košice and State Veterinary Institute (SVI) Zvolen).

The SVFI Bratislava is the national reference laboratory (NRL) for Salmonella. This laboratory is the only one which may perform the laboratory diagnostics of the official samples.

Analyses of samples taken by the operators (bacteriological cultivation) are carried out by all state veterinary laboratories in the Slovak Republic - SVFI Bratislava, Dolný Kubín, Košice and SVI Zvolen.

However the serotyping of the positive sample is performed only by the NRL - SVFI Bratislava.

RESULTS:

- The positive results after serotyping are immediately reported by the SVFI Bratislava to the local DVFA which takes the appropriate measures and also to the SVFA of the Slovak Republic.
- The results of all negative official samples are reported to the SVFA of the Slovak Republic monthly (positive results are reported immediately).

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with point 3 of the Annex of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011:

1) Transport and preparation of the samples

Samples shall preferably be sent by express mail or courier to the laboratories referred to in Article 11 and 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, within 24 hours after collection. At the laboratory, samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following receipt and within 4 days after sampling.

Boot and fabric 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 set out in point 3.2.

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 set out in point 3.2.

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 Bilthoven, the Netherlands, for detection shall be used. This method is described in the Amendment 1: 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 taken by the competent authority shall be serotyped, following the White-Kaufmann-LeMinor scheme. In isolates taken by the food business operators, at least the serotyping for Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium must be carried out.

4) Alternative methods

With regard to samples taken at the initiative of the operator, alternative methods may be used instead of the methods for the preparation of samples, detection methods and serotyping provided in points 1,

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2 and 3, if validated in accordance with EN/ISO 16140/2003.

5) Storage of strains

The competent authority shall ensure that at least one isolated strain of the relevant Salmonella serotypes from sampling as part of official controls per house and per year is stored for possible future phage typing or antimicrobial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum period of 2 years.

If the competent authority so decides, isolates from sampling by food business operators shall also be stored for these purposes.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 the relevant Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
- c. in any case of suspicion of Salmonella 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 is 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.

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- Sampling frame is in according to point 1 of the Annex of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain Salmonella serotypes in laying hens of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 (hereinafter "CR No 517/2011").
- Monitoring in flocks of laying hens (frequency, sampling, sampling protocol) is in according to point 2 of the Annex of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2011.
- Examination of the samples is in according to point 3 of the Annex of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2011.
- Results and reporting is in according to point 3 of the Annex of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2011.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

At the present time (April 2012) in the Slovak Republic are 77 holdings of adult laying hens of Gallus gallus.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

producer of feed raw ----- producer of complete feedingstuff ----- breeders

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Supervision of
Central Control and Testing Institute of Agriculture
(CCTIA)

Veterinary supervision

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

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

For achieving of the most efectivity 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 persons, who are in contact with poultry,
- black and white system must be established for persons (showers and dressing – room)
- reduction of number of persons, 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.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 persons, who are in contact with poultry,
- black and white system must be established for persons (showers and dressing – room)
- reduction of number of persons, 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.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry should be transported by authorised or licensed transporters in vehicles and transport crates or containers that have been well cleaned and disinfected before catching or loading.

Animal transport to slaughterhouse should be done in a direct way without calling at other poultry sites. Truck drivers should be correctly trained and/or informed in such a manner that they understand the importance of personal hygiene and are aware of the means by which infection can be spread on hands, clothing and equipment.

Vehicles and transport crates must be cleaned and effectively disinfected using an approved disinfectant at a concentration which is effective for Salmonella directly after unloading before going to the next farm and before leaving the slaughterhouse.

Disinfectants should be approved by the competent authority.

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(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

The District 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 § 8 para 3 letter z) point 4 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.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

- 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

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- 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 situatue as extremes weather

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 destination of poultry (for example – slaughterhouse, other poultry farm)

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the SR are not implemented other measures to ensure the traceability of poultry except of documents

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to accompany animals.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Community co-financing
for year of implementation : 2014

1.1 Contact

Name : Prof. Jozef Bires, DVM. DrSc.

Phone : 00 421 2 602 57 212

Fax. : 00 421 2 602 57 242

Email : cvo@svssr.sk

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laying hens were tested according to approved National control programme for salmonella infection in laying hens of Gallus gallus in the Slovak Republic. During 2011 in the Slovak Republic were totally tested 290 flocks of laying hens, from which no one was positive for Salmonella.

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3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Positive laying flocks or infected flocks - a laying flock shall be considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Union 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 Union target.

Monitoring for salmonella for the years 2013 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

Sampling frame is in according to point 1 of the Annex of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain Salmonella serotypes in laying hens of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 (hereinafter "CR No 517/2011").

- Monitoring in flocks of laying hens (frequency, sampling, sampling protocol) is in according to point 2 of the Annex of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2011.
- Examination of the samples is in according to point 3 of the Annex of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2011.
- Results and reporting is in according to point 3 of the Annex of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2011.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 subsequently an effective disinfection must be carried out after depopulation of the infected flocks, including safe disposal of a manure or litter, in accordance with procedure laid down by the competent veterinary administration authority. Official samples (swabs of the environment) are taken for proving the effectivity of the disinfection and the restocking is possible only after the negative results reported from the NRL for Salmonella (SVFI in Bratislava).
- 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.

Epidemiological investigation after positive cases of relevant serotypes:

- the competent District Veterinary and Food Administration realizes the epidemiological investigation on the farm to identify the possible source of the infection (official samples of feed and water are taken; controls of the right biosecurity principles, of the safe manipulation with animal by-products and of the evidence are realized)
- the report of this investigation is immediately sent to the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic

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.

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Vaccination programme against Salmonella Enteritidis shall be applied in 2013 at least during rearing phase to all laying hens.

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 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 against Salmonella Enteritidis in laying hens of Gallus gallus will be mandatory in 2013 in the Slovak Republic.

Measures taken by the competent authorities are in accordance to point D of the Annex II of the 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.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Year of implementation of the
programme : 2014

Measures

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

Other, please specify

biosecurity measures

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 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
- 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

District Veterinary and Food Administrations

- 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 Institute (SVFI) Bratislava - NRL for Salmonella

- laboratory examination - bacteriological cultivation, serotyping
- the only laboratory which may perform the analyses of the official samples
- evaluation and processing of data from examinations for the Slovak Republic
- expert service
- reporting of the positive results (immediately) and of the negative official samples (monthly)

SVFI Dolný Kubín, SVFI Košice and SVFI Zvolen

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- laboratory examination - bacteriological cultivation (non-official samples)

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme 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) is in the ANNEX.

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

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

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to § 8, para 3, letter z) point 4 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 animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable for poultry.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The owners of animals are 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 result

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 subsequently an effective disinfection must be carried out after depopulation of the infected flocks, including safe disposal of a manure or litter, in accordance with procedure laid down by the competent veterinary administration authority. Official samples (swabs of the environment) are taken for proving the effectivity of the disinfection and the restocking is possible only after the negative results reported from the NRL for Salmonella (SVFI in Bratislava).
- 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.

Epidemiological investigation after positive cases of relevant serotypes:

- the competent District Veterinary and Food Administration realizes the epidemiological investigation on the farm to identify the possible source of the infection (official samples of feed and water are taken; controls of the right biosecurity principles, of the safe manipulation with animal by-products and of the evidence are realized)

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- the report of this investigation is immediately sent to the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic

Measures taken by the competent authorities are in accordance to point D of the Annex II of the 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.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 concerned

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain Salmonella serotypes in laying hens of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010
- 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

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 2013 as long as they did not demonstrated prevalence below 10% based on the monitoring.

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 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.

Each vaccine use in the Slovak Republic must be approved and registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments in Nitra, which is under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Financial assistance provided to food and feed business operators in the context of the programme is realized in the case of compensation and/or for the purchase of vaccine against Salmonella Enteritidis. Compensation is publicly available according to para 45 of the Act No. 39/2007 on veterinary care. Fundable are each measures, which are related to outbreak of salmonellosis.

- 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 the 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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 electivity 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 persons, who are in contact with poultry,
- black and white system must be established for persons (showers and dressing – room)
- reduction of number of persons, 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.

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Checklist for verification of biosecurity measures is not established in the Slovak Republic. Biosecurity guides are part of the national control programme, which is published each year by the bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In 2013 the costs of this programme will include costs for testing, other testing as serotyping, STAR and PREMI TEST, purchase of vaccines, compensation to owners, cleaning and disinfection.

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

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

yes

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

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : 2012

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Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks of (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product
Slovak Republic	Laying flocks of C	291	7 043 259 ⁺	290	6 995 499 ⁺	290	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	0 kg	0 kg	0
Total		291	7 043 259 ⁺	290	6 995 499	290		0	0	0			
ADD A NEW ROW													

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

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

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
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Slovak Republic	microbiological test	bacteriological investigation	289	6	X
Total			289	6	
		ADD A NEW ROW			

6.3 Data on infection for year: 2012

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
Slovak Republic	0	0
Total	0	0
		ADD A NEW ROW

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year: 2012

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
Slovak Republic	105	3 671 347	105	101	3 493 447	7 934 347
Total	105	3 671 347	105	101	3 493 447	7 934 347
						X

7. Targets

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

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7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year: **2014**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
Slovak Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	1 500 X
Slovak Republic	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	30 X
Slovak Republic	AMR/BIH tests	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Tissues	surveillance	100 X
Total					1 630
Total AMR/BIH tests					100
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					1 500
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					30
Add a new row					

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year: **2014**

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Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/ herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)
Slovak Republic	Laying flocks of	400	9 000 000	400	9 000 000	400	salmonella enteritidis	3	3	100 000	1 000 000	500 000
Total		400	9 000 000	400	9 000 000	400		3	3	100 000	1 000 000	500 000
Add a new row												

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

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

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year:

2014

		Targets on vaccination or treatment programme
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NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered
SK01	10	300 000	10	10	300 000	900 000 X
SK02	80	2 200 000	80	80	2 200 000	6 600 000 X
SK03	40	1 200 000	40	40	1 200 000	3 600 000 X
SK04	10	500 000	10	10	500 000	1 500 000 X
Total	140	4 200 000	140	140	4 200 000	12 600 000
					Add a new row	

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year: **2014**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	1 500	7	10500 yes		X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	30	33.2	996 yes		X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	100	56.5	5650 yes		X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	12 600 000	0.1	1,260,000 yes		X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	100 000	2.2	220,000 yes		X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						

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Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	Test for verification of the efficiency of desinfection	10	5	50 yes	X
Add a new row					
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Salaries	Salaries	0	0	0 no	X
Add a new row					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Consumables and specific equipment	Consumables and specific equipment	0	0	0 no	X
Add a new row					
7. Other costs					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Other costs	Other costs	0	0	0 no	X
Add a new row					
8. Cost of official sampling					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	1 500	0.5	750 yes	X
Add a new row					

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Total	12 701 640	1,497,196

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Infantis, Salmonella Typhimurium, including monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-, and Salmonella Virchow in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus shall be a reduction to 1 % or less of the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus remaining positive.

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

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

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

Animal population Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

rearing flocks

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

adult breeding flocks

- every second week during the laying period

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(c) Specific requirements

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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;

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

History of the disease and infection in the Slovak Republic:

Focuses of salmonellosis in animals

In 2009 there were 7 focuses of salmonellosis in animals registered within Slovakia, in 5 districts, resp. 4 regions. In comparison with 2008 number of focuses of salmonellosis decreased. In cattle, number of focuses increased by 2 comparing in previous year. In poultry decreased by 3 focuses. In pigs there were no changes in number of focuses. In sheep, no focuses of salmonellosis were recorded.

Geographical distribution of focuses of salmonellosis:

Pigs: 1 focus in Presov Region/ Presov District

Poultry: 3 focuses: Nitra Region/Sala, District, Trencin Region/Puchov District, Presov Region/Bardejov District

Cattle: 3 focuses: Bratislava Region/ Senec District, Presov Region/Bardejov District

Source: TRENDS AND SOURCES OF ZONOOSES AGENTS IN HUMANS, FOODSTUFFS, ANIMALS AND

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FEEDINGSUFFS IN 2009 – SLOVAKIA

In 2011 there were no focuses of salmonellosis in poultry within Slovakia.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 (SVFA) of the Slovak Republic organize every year trainings or sessions for official veterinarians from the 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 district veterinary and food administrations (DVFAs) inform private veterinarians about a monitoring systems of diseases on sessions.
- The State Veterinary and Food Administrations of the Slovak Republic 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.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The diagnostics are performed by the state veterinary laboratories (4) in the Slovak Republic (State Veterinary and Food Institutes (SVFIs) – Bratislava, Dolný Kubín, Košice and State Veterinary Institute (SVI) Zvolen).

The SVFI Bratislava is the national reference laboratory (NRL) for Salmonella. This laboratory is the only one which may perform the laboratory diagnostics of the official samples.

Analyses of samples taken by the operators (bacteriological cultivation) are carried out by all state veterinary laboratories in the Slovak Republic - SVFI Bratislava, Dolný Kubín, Košice and SVI Zvolen. However the serotyping of the positive sample is performed only by the NRL - SVFI Bratislava.

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RESULTS:

- The positive results after serotyping are immediately reported by the SVFI Bratislava to the local DVFA which takes the appropriate measures and also to the SVFA of the Slovak Republic.
- The results of all negative official samples are reported to the SVFA of the Slovak Republic monthly (positive results are reported immediately).

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

2) Serotyping

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be serotyped, following the White-Kaufmann-LeMinor 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 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 anti-microbial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Official control sampling at flock level is taken:

I. If sampling at the initiative of the food business operator takes place at the hatchery:

- 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.

II. If sampling at the initiative of the food business operator takes place at the holding, routine sampling shall be carried out on three occasions during the production cycle:

- (a) within four weeks following moving to laying phase or laying unit;
- (b) towards the end of the laying phase, not earlier than eight weeks before the end of the production cycle;
- (c) at any time during the production cycle which is sufficiently distant in time from the sampling referred to in points (a) and (b).

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.
- Sampling frame is in according to paragraph 1 of Annex of Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus (hereinafter "CR No 200/2010").
- Monitoring in breeding flocks (frequency, sampling, sampling protocol) is in according to paragraph 2 of Annex of CR No 200/2010.
- Examination of the samples is in according to paragraph 3 of Annex of CR No 200/2010.
- Results and reporting is in according to paragraph 4 of Annex of CR No 200/2010.

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

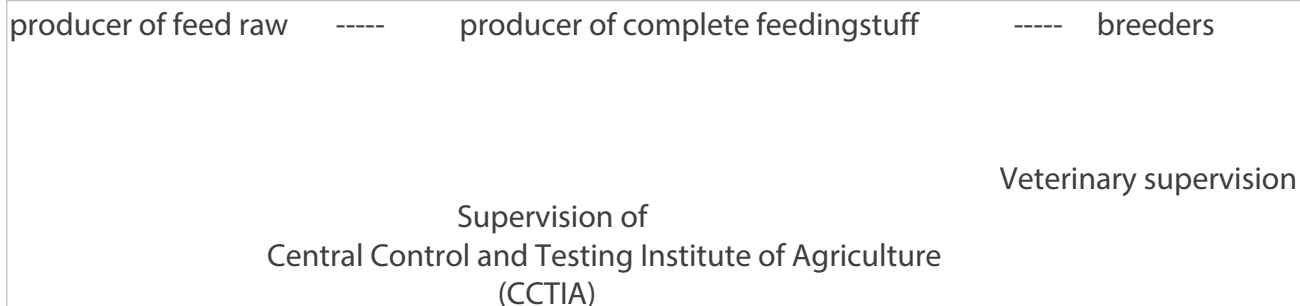
(d)2.1 The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the Slovak Republic on the date 31.12.2011 were 86 flocks of breeding poultry of Gallus gallus under the programme, from which approximately 17 % is egg – line and 83 % is meat – line flocks.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :



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

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(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 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 persons, who are in contact with poultry,
- black and white system must be established for persons (showers and dressing – room)
- reduction of number of persons, 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.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 persons, who are in contact with poultry,
- black and white system must be established for persons (showers and dressing – room)
- reduction of number of persons, who enter the farm – visitors of farm – information to visitors as far as personal hygiene and biosecurity are concerned

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- 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.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry should be transported by authorised or licensed transporters in vehicles and transport crates or containers that have been well cleaned and disinfected before catching or loading.

Animal transport to slaughterhouse should be done in a direct way without calling at other poultry sites. Truck drivers should be correctly trained and/or informed in such a manner that they understand the importance of personal hygiene and are aware of the means by which infection can be spread on hands, clothing and equipment.

Vehicles and transport crates must be cleaned and effectively disinfected using an approved disinfectant at a concentration which is effective for Salmonella directly after unloading before going to the next farm and before leaving the slaughterhouse.

Disinfectants should be approved by the competent authority.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

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(max. 32000 chars) :

The District 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 § 8 para 3 letter z) 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.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

- 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

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(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 destination of poultry (for example – slaughterhouse, other poultry farm).

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Community co-financing
for year of implementation : 2014

1.1 Contact

Name : Prof. Jozef Bires, DVM. DrSc.

Phone : 00 421 2 602 57 212

Fax. : 00 421 2 602 57 242

Email : cvo@svssr.sk

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Breeding flocks were tested according to the National control programme for salmonella infections in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus in the Slovak Republic for year 2011. In 2011, 126 breeding flocks were totally tested. All tested flocks were negative for Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Virchow and Salmonella Infantis.

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3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

Monitoring for the year 2013

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. However, sampling of breeding flocks laying hatching eggs intended for the trade within the Union must take place on the holding.

Official control sampling is taken:

I. If sampling at the initiative of the food business operator takes place at the hatchery:

- 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.

II. If sampling at the initiative of the food business operator takes place at the holding, routine sampling

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shall be carried out on three occasions during the production cycle:

- (a) within four weeks following moving to laying phase or laying unit;
- (b) towards the end of the laying phase, not earlier than eight weeks before the end of the production cycle;
- (c) at any time during the production cycle which is sufficiently distant in time from the sampling referred to in points (a) and (b).

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 subsequently an effective disinfection must be carried out after depopulation of the infected flocks, including safe disposal of a manure or litter, in accordance with procedure laid down by the competent veterinary administration authority. Official samples (swabs of the environment) are taken for proving the effectivity of the disinfection and the restocking is possible only after the negative results reported from the NRL for Salmonella (SVFI in Bratislava).
- 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.

Epidemiological investigation after positive cases of relevant serotypes:

- the competent District Veterinary and Food Administration realizes the epidemiological investigation

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on the farm to identify the possible source of the infection (official samples of feed and water are taken; controls of the right biosecurity principles, of the safe manipulation with animal by-products and of the evidence are realized)

- the report of this investigation is immediately sent to the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic

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 (it has an optional basis) in breeding flocks 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.

Measures taken by the competent authorities are in accordance to point D of the Annex II of the 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 salmonella.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Year of implementation of the programme : 2014

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Measures

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

Other, please specify

biosecurity measures

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 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

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

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- proposes to the Minister of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic the budget for performance of the eradication plan

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 Institute (SVFI) Bratislava - NRL for Salmonella

- laboratory examination - bacteriological cultivation, serotyping
- the only laboratory which may perform the analyses of the official samples
- evaluation and processing of data from examinations for the Slovak Republic
- expert service
- reporting of the positive results (immediately) and of the negative official samples (monthly)

SVFI Dolný Kubín, SVFI Košice and SVI Zvolen

- laboratory examination - bacteriological cultivation (non-official samples)

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme will be carried out on the whole 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) is in the ANNEX.

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

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

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to § 8, para 3, letter z) point 7 and § 39 para 10, of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care.

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4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable for poultry.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The owner 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 result

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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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 subsequently an effective disinfection must be carried out after depopulation of the infected flocks, including safe disposal of a manure or litter, in accordance with procedure laid down by the competent veterinary administration authority.

Official samples (swabs of the environment) are taken for proving the effectivity of the disinfection and the restocking is possible only after the negative results reported from the NRL for Salmonella (SVFI in Bratislava).

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.

Epidemiological investigation after positive cases of relevant serotypes:

- the competent District Veterinary and Food Administration realizes the epidemiological investigation on the farm to identify the possible source of the infection (official samples of feed and water are taken; controls of the right biosecurity principles, of the safe manipulation with animal by-products and of the evidence are realized)

- the report of this investigation is immediately sent to the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic

Measures taken by the competent authorities are in accordance to point C of the Annex II of the 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 salmonella.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 concerned

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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.

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Each vaccine use in the Slovak Republic must be approved and registered by the Institute of State Control of Veterinarian Medicines, which is under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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. Compensation is publicly available according to para 45 of the Act No. 39/2007 on veterinary care. Fundable are each measures, which are related to outbreak of salmonellosis. 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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Biosecurity measures to prevent of salmonella infections in the Slovak Republic are not established in the framework of specific rules. Checklist for verification of biosecurity measures is not established in the Slovak Republic. Biosecurity guides are integrated in the national control programme, which is published each year by the bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In 2013 the costs of this programme will include costs for testing, other testing as serotyping, STAR and PREMI TEST and purchase of vaccine.

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

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

yes

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

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

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

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Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks of (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product
Slovak Republic	Breeding flocks	90	1 607 ⁺	86	1 541 528 ⁺	86	S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimu	0	0	0	0 kg	0	0	X
Total		90	1 607 13€	86	1 541 528	86		0	0	0				
ADD A NEW ROW														

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

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

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
--------	-----------	------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------

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Slovak Republic	microbiological test	bacteriological investigation	229	1	X
Total			229	1	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.3 Data on infection for year: **2012**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
Slovak Republic	0	0
Total	0	0
		ADD A NEW ROW

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year: **2012**

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
Slovak Republic	35	894 889	35	35	894 889	2 187 828
Total	35	894 889	35	35	894 889	2 187 828

7. Targets

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

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7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year: **2014**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
Slovak Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	500 X
Slovak Republic	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	10 X
Slovak Republic	AMR/BIH tests	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	Tissues	surveillance	30 X
Total					540
Total AMR/BIH tests					30
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					500
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					10
Add a new row					

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year:

2014

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Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/ herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)
Slovak Republic	Breeding flocks	100	2 000 000	100	2 000 000	100	S. Enteritidis, S. Typh	0	0	0	0	0
Total		100	2 000 000	100	2 000 000	100		0	0	0	0	0
Add a new row												

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

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

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year:

2014

		Targets on vaccination or treatment programme
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NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered
SK01	15	400 000	15	15	400 000	1 200 000 X
SK02	30	700 000	30	30	700 000	2 100 000 X
SK03	1	10 000	1	1	10 000	30 000 X
SK04	1	10 000	1	1	10 000	30 000 X
Total	47	1 120 000	47	47	1 120 000	3 360 000
Add a new row						

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year: **2014**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	500	7	3500 yes		X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	10	33.2	332 yes		X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	30	56.5	1695 yes		X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	3 360 000	0.1	336,000 yes		X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	0	0	0 no		X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						

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Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	Test for verification of the efficiency of desinfection	0	0	0 no	X
Add a new row					
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Salaries	Salaries	0	0	0 no	X
Add a new row					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Consumables and specific equipment	Consumables and specific equipment	0	0	0 no	X
Add a new row					
7. Other costs					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Other costs	Other costs	0	0	0 no	X
Add a new row					
8. Cost of official sampling					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	500	0.5	250 yes	X
Add a new row					

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 2013; 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 2013.

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

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

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

Animal population Turkeys

Turkeys

Birds leaving for slaughter

Birds for breeding

(c) Specific requirements

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

History of the disease and infection in the Slovak Republic:

Focuses of salmonellosis in animals

In 2009 there were 7 focuses of salmonellosis in animals registered within Slovakia, in 5 districts, resp. 4 regions. In comparison with 2008 number of focuses of salmonellosis decreased. In cattle, number of focuses increased by 2 comparing in previous year. In poultry decreased by 3 focuses. In pigs there were no changes in number of focuses. In sheep, no focuses of salmonellosis were recorded.

Geographical distribution of focuses of salmonellosis:

Pigs: 1 focus in Presov Region/ Presov District

Poultry: 3 focuses: Nitra Region/Sala, District, Trencin Region/Puchov District, Presov Region/Bardejov District

Cattle: 3 focuses: Bratislava Region/ Senec District, Presov Region/Bardejov District

Source: TRENDS AND SOURCES OF ZOONOSES AGENTS IN HUMANS, FOODSTUFFS, ANIMALS AND FEEDINGSUFFS IN 2009 – SLOVAKIA

In 2011 there were no focuses of salmonellosis in poultry within Slovakia.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 district veterinary and food administrations (40) with regard to approved eradication programmes.
- The State Veterinary and Food administration of the 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 district veterinary and food administrations inform private veterinarians about a monitoring systems of diseases on sessions.
- The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic and the 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 the stakeholders.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The diagnostics are performed by the state veterinary laboratories (4) in the Slovak Republic (State Veterinary and Food Institutes (SVFIs) – Bratislava, Dolný Kubín, Košice and State Veterinary Institute (SVI) Zvolen).

The SVFI Bratislava is the national reference laboratory (NRL) for Salmonella. This laboratory is the only one which may perform the laboratory diagnostics of the official samples.

Analyses of samples taken by the operators (bacteriological cultivation) are carried out by all state veterinary laboratories in the Slovak Republic - SVFI Bratislava, Dolný Kubín, Košice and SVI Zvolen. However the serotyping of the positive sample is performed only by the NRL - SVFI Bratislava.

RESULTS:

- The positive results after serotyping are immediately reported by the SVFI Bratislava to the local DVFA which takes the appropriate measures and also to the SVFA of the Slovak Republic.
- The results of all negative official samples are reported to the SVFA of the Slovak Republic monthly

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(positive results are reported immediately).

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 (d)1.3 of 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 1003/2005.

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

Serotyping

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be serotyped, following the White-Kaufmann-LeMinor 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 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council,

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may be used instead of the methods for the preparation of samples, detection methods and serotyping provided for in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this point 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 phagetyping 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.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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
 - may be done on a risk base 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

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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.
-
- Sampling frame is in according to paragraph 1 of Annex of Commission Regulation (EU) 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 "CR No 584/2008").
 - Monitoring in flocks of turkeys) frequency, sampling, sampling protocol) is in according to paragraph 2 of Annex of CR No 584/2008.
 - Examination of the samples is in according to paragraph 3 of Annex of CR No 1168/2006.
 - Results and reporting is in according to paragraph 4 of Annex of CR No 584/2008.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

There were 32 breeding flocks of turkeys and 52 fattening flocks of turkeys in the Slovak Republic in 2011.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

producer of feed raw ----- producer of complete feedingstuff ----- breeders

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Veterinary supervision

Supervision of
Central Control and Testing Institute of Agriculture
(CCTIA)

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

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

For achieving of the most efectivity 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 persons, who are in contact with poultry,
- black and white system must be established for persons (showers and dressing – room)
- reduction of number of persons, 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.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry should be transported by authorised or licensed transporters in vehicles and transport crates or containers that have been well cleaned and disinfected before catching or loading.

Animal transport to slaughterhouse should be done in a direct way without calling at other poultry sites. Truck drivers should be correctly trained and/or informed in such a manner that they understand the importance of personal hygiene and are aware of the means by which infection can be spread on hands, clothing and equipment.

Vehicles and transport crates must be cleaned and effectively disinfected using an approved disinfectant at a concentration which is effective for Salmonella directly after unloading before going to the next farm and before leaving the slaughterhouse.

Disinfectants should be approved by the competent authority.

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(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

The district 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 § 8 para 3 letter z) 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.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

- 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

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- 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

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 destination of poultry (for example – slaughterhouse, other poultry farm).

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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to accompany animals.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Turkeys

Request of Community co-financing
for year of implementation : 2014

1.1 Contact

Name : Prof. Jozef Bires, DVM. DrSc.

Phone : 00 421 2 602 57 212

Fax. : 00 421 2 602 57 242

Email : cvo@svssr.sk

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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.

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3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Definition of some terms:

positive turkey flocks or infected flocks –

a flock of turkeys shall be considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Union 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 Union target;

invasive salmonella serovars included in the programme are:

- a. Salmonella Enteritidis
- b. Salmonella Typhimurium

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

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:

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— 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
- may be done on a risk basis 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.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures in 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 subsequently an effective disinfection must be carried out of the building.
- 3) After cleaning and disinfection the official samples (swabs of the environment) are taken for proving the effectivity of the disinfection and the restocking is possible only after the negative results reported from the NRL for *Salmonella* (SVFI in Bratislava).

Epidemiological investigation after positive cases of relevant serotypes:

- the competent District Veterinary and Food Administration realizes the epidemiological investigation on the farm to identify the possible source of the infection (official samples of feed and water are taken; controls of the right biosecurity principles, of the safe manipulation with animal by-products and of the

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evidence are realized)

- the report of this investigation is immediately sent to the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic

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 dead 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 are no breeders of turkeys, who plan to vaccinate turkeys against Salmonella Enteritidis.

Measures taken by the competent authorities are in accordance to point E of the Annex II of the 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 salmonella.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Year of implementation of the programme : 2014

Measures

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

Other, please specify

biosecurity measures

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 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
- 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

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 Institute (SVFI) Bratislava - NRL for Salmonella

- laboratory examination - bacteriological cultivation, serotyping
- the only laboratory which may perform the analyses of the official samples
- evaluation and processing of data from examinations for the Slovak Republic
- expert service
- reporting of the positive results (immediately) and of the negative official samples (monthly)

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SVFI Dolný Kubín, SVFI Košice and SVI Zvolen
- laboratory examination - bacteriological cultivation (non-official samples)

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme will be carried out on the whole 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) is in the ANNEX.

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

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

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to § 8, para 3, letter z) point 7. 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 animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable for poultry.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 result

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 the official samples (swabs of the environment) are taken for proving the effectivity of the disinfection and the restocking is possible only after the negative results reported from the NRL for Salmonella (SVFI in Bratislava).

Epidemiological investigation after positive cases of relevant serotypes:

- the competent District Veterinary and Food Administration realizes the epidemiological investigation on the farm to identify the possible source of the infection (official samples of feed and water are taken; controls of the right biosecurity principles, of the safe manipulation with animal by-products and of the evidence are realized)
- the report of this investigation is immediately sent to the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic

Measures taken by the competent authorities are in accordance to point E of the Annex II of the 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 salmonella.

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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 concerned

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

- 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

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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 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 during the laying phase is prohibited.

Each vaccine use in the Slovak Republic must be approved and registered by the Institute of State Control of Veterinarian Medicines, which is under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

Compensation is publicly available according to para 45 of the Act No. 39/2007 on veterinary care.

Fundable are each measures, which are related to outbreak of salmonellosis.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 electivity 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

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realized.

- monitoring of persons, who are in contact with poultry,
- black and white system must be established for persons (showers and dressing – room)
- reduction of number of persons, 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.

Checklist for verification of biosecurity measures is not established in the Slovak Republic. Biosecurity guides are part of the national control programme, which is published each year by the bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In 2013 the costs of this programme will include sampling, testing, other testing as serotyping, STAR and PREMI TEST, compensation to owners, cleaning and disinfection.

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

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

yes

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

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : 2012

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Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks of (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product
Slovak Republic	Turkeys	84	176 837	84	176 837	84	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	0 kg	0	0	0
Total		84	176 837	84	176 837	84		0	0	0				
ADD A NEW ROW														

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

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

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
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Slovak Republic	microbiological test	bacteriological cultivation, serotyping	8	2	X
Total			8	2	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.3 Data on infection for year: 2012

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
Slovak Republic	0	0
Total	0	0
		Add a new row

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year: 2012

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
Slovak Republic	84	176 837	0	0	0	0
Total	84	176 837	0	0	0	0
						X

7. Targets

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

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7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : 2014

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
Slovak Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Turkeys	Faeces	surveillance	100 X
Slovak Republic	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Turkeys	Faeces	surveillance	15 X
Slovak Republic	AMR/BIH tests	Turkeys	Tissues	surveillance	30 X
Total					145
Total AMR/BIH tests					30
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					100
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					15
Add a new row					

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

2014

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Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/ herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)
Slovak Republic	Turkeys	150	300 000	150	300 000	150	salmonella enteritidis	0	0	0	0	0
Total		150	300 000	150	300 000	150		0	0	0	0	0
Add a new row												

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

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

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year:

2014

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

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year: **2014**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	100	7	700 yes		X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	15	33.2	498 yes		X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	30	56.5	1695 yes		X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0 no		X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	0	0	0 no		X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						

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Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	Test for verification of the efficiency of desinfection	0	0	0 no	X
Add a new row					
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Salaries	Salaries	0	0	0 no	X
Add a new row					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Consumables and specific equipment	Consumables and specific equipment	0	0	0 no	X
Add a new row					
7. Other costs					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Other costs	Other costs	0	0	0 no	X
Add a new row					
8. Cost of official sampling					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	100	0.5	50 yes	X
Add a new row					

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