



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10718/2013

*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*)**

The Czech Republic

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

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : CESKA REPUBLIKA

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the National Control Programme for Salmonella Infections in Laying Hens (*Gallus gallus*) producing table eggs is reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in laying hens flocks and to ensure that adequate and effective measures for monitoring and control of salmonella infections are taken in laying flocks.

The aim of the SCP in flocks of laying hens (*Gallus gallus*) producing table eggs applied from the year 2011 set down in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 is a reduction of the maximum percentage equal to 2 % or less of positive flocks of adult laying hens.

(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

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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) :

Minimum sampling requirements are in accordance with sampling requirements laid down in par B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) 517/2011, as amended.

Laying hens:

day-old chicks

pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

laying flocks — every 15 weeks during the laying phase

(c) Specific requirements laid down in Parts D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

The National programme complies with the specific requirements laid down in Part D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

The aim of the National Control Programme for Salmonella Infections in Laying Hens (*Gallus gallus*) producing table eggs is reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in laying hens flocks and to ensure that adequate and effective measures for monitoring and control of salmonella infections are taken in laying flocks.

The aim of the SCP in flocks of laying hens (*Gallus gallus*) producing table eggs applied from the year 2011 set down in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 is a reduction of the maximum percentage equal to 2 % or less of positive flocks of adult laying hens.

Monophasic *Salmonella typhimurium*, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- is included in the programme in the line with Union target.

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(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) :

In 2007 the monitoring and control programme of salmonella spp. in laying hens flocks producing table eggs was established on the national level and prevalence of positive laying flocks during production period for Salmonella enteritidis and typhimurium reached 24% at the end of 2007. Vaccination of laying hens flocks is mandatory since 1 January 2007. In 2008 the prevalence of positive flocks during productive period was reduced to 7, 57%. In 2009 the prevalence of flocks in productive period positive for S. enteritidis or S. typhimurium was 10,9%. Since 1 January 2009 the programme has been reviewed to be in line with recommendations of Mission report ref. DG (SANCO)/2008-7628-MR carried out from 26 May to 4 June 2008 in order to evaluate the systems in place to control the Salmonella risk in the table egg sector. Based on this revision in the case of official sampling 3 samples of naturally poled faeces were taken and separately tested. In order to exclude false - positive initial results from the samples taken by operator, the relevant RVA carried out official sampling for confirmation of the infection. The confirmation method was based on the technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (seven samples); however a sub-sample of 25 grams must be collected of each faecal material and dust sample for analysis; all samples must be analysed separately. Relatively high prevalence of S. enteritidis in 2009 (10,9%) in comparison with prevalence in 2008 (7,6%) is result of increased sensitivity of sampling and is not in pursuance of higher occurrence of S. enteritidis on poultry holdings. In total 441 flocks in production period were tested for Salmonella spp. within period 1 January - 31 December 2010, 10 flocks were positive for S. enteritidis, no adult flock was positive for S. typhimurium. In total 4 flocks were positive for other Salmonella serotypes (1 flocks positive for S. agona, 1 flock for S. havana, one flock for S. tennessee and S. enterica subsp. enterica). Prevalence of positive flocks producing table eggs of laying hens for S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium at the end of 2010 was 2,3%. In total 444 flocks in production period were tested for Salmonella spp. within period 1 January - 31 December 2011, 10 flocks were positive for S. enteritidis, 2 adult flocks were positive for S. typhimurium. In total 2 flocks (0,5%) were positive for other Salmonella serotypes (1 flock positive for S. derby, 1 flock for S. kentucky. Prevalence of positive flocks producing table eggs of laying hens for S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium at the end of 2011 was 2,7%.

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

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "MA") shall, in accordance with § 44(1)(a) of Veterinary Act, establish the principal trends and tasks in the field of veterinary care and control their implementation and shall specify, on the basis of animal health situation, compulsory preventive and diagnostic actions in accordance with § 44(1)(d) of Veterinary Act as well. Detailed rules are laid down by the "Methodology of Animal Health Control and Ordered Vaccination" (hereinafter referred to as the "Methodology"), approved by the MA and published in the Official Journal of the MA. The SVA CR shall be, in accordance with the legislation in force (Veterinary Act), empowered to perform supervision on all activities imposed by the Methodology; RVAs shall perform supervision on activities of farmers and private veterinarians provided by the Methodology.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

SVI Prague – National reference laboratory for salmonella

SVI Jihlava

SVI Olomouc

SVI České Budějovice

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State Veterinary Institutes will examine samples taken by operator and by official veterinarian.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratory testing for detection of Salmonella spp. is carry out in accordance with the method recommended by the Community RL in Bilthoven, Netherlands. The method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002), where a semi-solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. Methods of the examination is performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006.

Serotyping is carry out in at least one isolate from each positive sample, following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

Phagotyping is carried out in accordance with the HPA Colindale, London.

Testing for inhibition substances is carry out when it is appropriate.

Tests for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains is carry out when it is appropriate.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Sampling by the competent authority shall take place at least:

(a) in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1 000 birds;

(b) at the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where the relevant Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;

(c) in any case of suspicion of Salmonella infection when investigating food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and the Council or any cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate, using the sampling protocol laid down in point 4(b) of Part D to Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

(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;

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(e) in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

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

(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) :

The laying hens are kept in special farm and mainly in cage technology. Each flock has unique referring number which is placed on order for laboratory testing and all data about flocks are reported to the information system of SVA. Rearing of pullets is usually performed at other farm. One day chicks are moved from hatchery to rearing farm and at rearing farm the vaccination programme is performed. Vaccination is mandatory for all flocks in the programme. Testing before laying phase can be done in rearing farm or in producing farm depends on technology. After laying phase birds are dispatched to slaughterhouse or slaughtering.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

Feed is usually produced by feeding companies which are approved and under control. Home feed production is very rare. Producer is responsible for safety of the feed.

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(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 all laying holdings, farming regulations covering all farming procedures starting from one-day old chicks' stage, their rearing and introduction of pre-laying pullets intended for future production of table eggs up to keeping of laying hens must be drawn up.

"TECHNOLOGICAL PROCEDURES" in holdings shall be applied pursuant to the type of laying poultry kept (Hisex, Isa, Lhmann, Dominant etc.).

In egg sorting/packaging plants that are parts of such holdings, HACCP principles shall be applied; certain companies shall be certified pursuant to ISO standards or other European certification programmes (Germany, the Netherlands), respectively, as well.

Application of a single introduction of birds is an absolute pre-condition of good farming practice. After completion of each production cycle (i.e. laying of table eggs), a mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by subsequent effective disinfection, disinsection and rat extermination shall be performed. The relevant RVA must perform checks on disinfection efficacy by bacteriological examination of swab samples.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to §3 of Decree No. 296/2003 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorization and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities:

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

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disinfections and preventive actions performed.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with §7 of Veterinary Act, for transport of animals only such means of transport and facilities may be used which:

- meet the requirements for animal transport of the species involved as to the construction, arrangement and equipment, do not affect animal health, do not cause any pain or suffering to animals, prevent the animals from escape or falling out and protect them from unfavourable weather effects;
- are protected so that water, feed, litter, faeces or other waste cannot leak or fall out of them;
- are cleaned and disinfected both before and after the transport.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with Veterinary Act No 166/1999, as amended, farmers are responsible for animal health. Routine veterinary supervision shall be performed by a private veterinarian. The official veterinary supervision of farms and private veterinarians is carried out by official veterinarians of relevant Regional Veterinary Administration.

The official veterinary supervision of farms and official sampling is carried out only by official veterinarians designated by appropriate Regional Veterinary Administration.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Holdings in the Czech Republic are registered in the Database of Farms in accordance to the provisions of the law No. 154/2000, Breeding Act and corresponding Decree No. 136/2004 laying down details for

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identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person established by Breeding Act.

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

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

Record keeping in holdings shall be performed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs.

The records kept by farmers must, according to the type of poultry kept, include at least the following information:

- data of receipt of the poultry,
- origin of the poultry,
- number of the poultry,
- productivity of the species (e.g. increase in weight),
- death rate,
- feed suppliers,
- type and duration of use of feed additives and withdrawal periods,
- consumption of feeds and water,
- performed checks/tests and diagnoses established by the veterinarian in charge, together with results of laboratory examinations, if necessary,
- type of a medicine applied, start and end of its application,
- data of vaccination and type of vaccine used,
- increase in weight during the rearing period,
- results of all health checks performed previously,
- number of birds intended for slaughtering,
- estimated date of the slaughtering;

Additional checks necessary for establishment of diagnosis provided that the poultry:

- is affected by a disease communicable to man or shows individual or mass signs producing suspicion on affection by such disease,
- shows disorders of general health state or signs of a disease which may render their meat unfit for human consumption,
- regular sampling of feeds and water for checking compliance with withdrawal periods,
- results of testing for presence of zoonotic agents in accordance with requirements of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

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(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

The breeders are obliged to apply for the veterinary certificate comprising the health attestation issued by a private veterinarian, if the animal to be moved outside the territory of the region. The obligation is laid down in Article 6 of Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 as amended.

The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by the food chain information referred to in Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

In the case of intra-Community trade, the consignment of animals have to be accompanied by the veterinary certificate in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No. 599/2004 concerning the adoption of a harmonised model certificate and inspection report linked to intra-Community trade in animals and products of animal origin.

Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production.

The traceability of animals is based on keeping register of poultry at farms. The obligation to retain copy of the veterinary certificate or health attestation for the period of three years is laid down in Veterinary Act 166/1999 Article 6 as amended.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification shall consist of the registration number of the holding, the identification of the flock, and the identification of the hall; e.g. in the following format: "CZ 12345678-02/2011".

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers; e.g. 02/2011 and 06/2011.

Farmers shall be responsible for the proper identification of flocks.

The identification of a flock must be indicated in application form for laboratory examination, in food chain information at the dispatch of poultry to a slaughterhouse or in the veterinary certificate at the dispatch of poultry to another holding.

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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 : Petr Šatrán

Phone : +420227010150

Fax. : +420227010195

Email : epiz@svscr.cz

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) :

As within the previously performed monitoring reproduction flocks of meat poultry and laying poultry combinations, as well as production flocks of laying hens producing table eggs were not distinguished, no results from the past distinguished in such a way are available till 1. January 2007. From 2001 to 2006 there was no evidence per flocks, data on the evolution of the disease for years 2001-2006 was kept only per holdings. Evidence per flocks has been established from 1. January 2007. According to the baseline study, which was carried out according to 2004/665/EC, prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and/or Salmonella typhimurium was 62, 5%. This prevalence will considered to be a starting (initial value). Vaccination of laying hens flocks is mandatory since 1 January 2007. In 2007 the monitoring and control programme of salmonella spp. in laying hens producing table eggs was established and prevalence of positive laying flocks for Salmonella enteritidis and typhimurium

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reached 24% at the end of 2007.

Prevalence of positive adult flocks of laying hens for Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium at the end of 2008 was 7, 57%.

Prevalence adult flocks of laying hens positive for Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in 2009 was 10, 9%. Relatively high prevalence of S. enteritidis in 2009 (10, 9%) in comparison with prevalence in 2008 (7, 6%) is result of increased sensitivity of sampling and is not in pursuance of higher occurrence of S. enteritidis on poultry holdings. Since 1 January 2009 the programme has been reviewed to be in line with recommendations of FVO mission report ref. DG (SANCO)/2008-7628-MR carried out from 26 May to 4 June 2008 in order to evaluate the systems in place to control the Salmonella risk in the table egg sector. Based on this revision, in the case of official sampling, 3 samples of naturally poled faeces are taken and separately tested. In order to exclude false - positive initial results from the samples taken by operator, the relevant RVA carries out official sampling after positive result in samples taken by operator. Sampling is based on the technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (seven samples); all samples of faeces and dust must be analysed separately. In total 441 flocks in production period were tested for Salmonella spp. within period 1 January - 31 December 2010, 10 flocks were positive for S. enteritidis, no adult flock was positive for S. typhimurium. In total 4 flocks were positive for other Salmonella serotypes (1 flocs positive for S. agona, 1 flock for S. havana, one flock for S. tennesse and S. enterica subsp. enterica). Prevalence of positive flocks producing table eggs of laying hens for S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium at the end of 2010 was 2,3%.

In total 444 flocks in production period were tested for Salmonella spp. within period 1 January - 31 December 2011, 10 flocks were positive for S. enteritidis, 2 adult flock were positive for S. typhimurium. In total 2 flocks (0,5%) were positive for other Salmonella serotypes (1 flock positive for S. derby, 1 flock for S. kentucky. Prevalence of positive flocks producing table eggs of laying hens for S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium at the end of 2011 was 2,7%.

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) :

The aim of the National Control Programme for Salmonella Infections in Laying Hens (*Gallus gallus*) producing table eggs is reduction of the prevalence of S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium including monophasic Salmonella typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- in laying hens flocks and to ensure that adequate and effective measures for monitoring and control of salmonella infections are taken in laying flocks. The reduction of the prevalence of the Salmonella in laying hens flocks will be focused on achievement of the targets laying down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011.

Targets of the Programme are in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011.

With regard to the target in 2008, the results of the baseline study which was carried out according to 2004/665/EC will be used as reference. On this account the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium of 62.5% detected during the study is considered to be a starting - initial value (according to the EFSA Journal (2006) 81, 1-71, " Preliminary Report on the Analysis of the Baseline Study on the Prevalence of Salmonella in Laying Hen Flocks of *Gallus gallus*, published on 14 June 2006).

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The main measures are monitoring and control of commercial laying hens' flocks producing table eggs. Only named and approved laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes (hereinafter referred to as the "SVI") will carry out the examination and validated methods of bacteriological examination will be used. The testing (samples taken by operator and official veterinarian) will be performed in the NRL in SVI Prague and in SVIs in Jihlava and Olomouc. The using of the appropriate methods will be co-ordinated and under the control of the National Reference Laboratory for salmonella at the SVI in Prague. The NRL for Salmonella will team up with CRL.

Sampling in poultry flocks is carried out by an operator (farmer) or by a private veterinarian. Official sampling and samples for the confirmation are taken and sent for the examination by an official veterinarian of the relevant Regional Veterinary Administration. The National programme will be carried out in compliance with EU legislation according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006, as amended and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Table eggs coming from infected flocks may be used for human consumption only if treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all Salmonella serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

To reduce the prevalence of the 2 Salmonella serovars (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*) in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011, as amended, obligatory vaccination of poultry against Salmonella enteritidis will be carried out and official checks at the level of poultry flocks will be carried out by the relevant RVA to verify that:

- application of a single introduction of birds is an absolute pre-condition of good farming practice and if after completion of each production cycle (i.e. laying of table eggs), a mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by subsequent effective disinfection, disinsection and rat extermination is performed;
- obligations laid down in National programme are fulfilled;
- relevant records are kept by farmers.

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 relevant RVA shall order at least the following measures:

- 1) table eggs coming from infected flocks may be used for human consumption only if treated in a

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manner that guarantees the destruction of all Salmonella serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene;

Eggs shall be:

(a) Considered as Class B eggs as defined in Article 2(4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 557/2007 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1028/2006 on marketing standards for eggs (1);

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

(c) Prohibited access to packaging centres unless the competent authority is satisfied with the measures to pre-vent possible cross-contamination of eggs from other flocks;

2) Performance of bacteriological examination of feed for the presence of Salmonella spp. and water if necessary;

3) Performance of thorough cleansing and disinfection, both in the hall and in other service premises (e. g. feed and litter stores); performance of thorough mechanical cleansing and disinfection, as well as safe removal of faeces and litter after completion of each production cycle;

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 shall 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. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002;

Thorough cleansing and disinfection, including safe removal of faeces or litter must be performed after slaughtering or killing of poultry from infected flocks;

4) In order to exclude false-positive initial results from the samples taken by operator, the official veterinarian from the relevant RVA shall carry out official sampling for confirmation of the infection. The confirmation method shall be carried out according to Annex 1, 4 (b)(i) of Commission Regulation No 1237/2007, 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.

The confirmation method will be based on the technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (seven samples); however, a sub-sample of 25 grams must be collected of each faecal material and dust sample for analysis; all samples must be analysed separately. The RVA may lift the restrictions if the flock is not confirmed by this confirmation method. In addition to the sampling, the RVA shall verify the absence of the use of antimicrobials, potentially affecting the result of the analyses of the sampling.

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

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) :

The central authority competent for supervising and coordinating all activities in veterinary care is the State Veterinary Administration, which performs its powers at the whole territory of the Czech Republic (§ 47, Veterinary Act No 166/1999 Col. of Acts). SVA of the CR coordinates the activities of RVAs. The national monitoring and control programme for Salmonella is laid down on the base of § 48 point 1, and § 10, Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 as amended, and on regards to Decree No. 356/2004 about monitoring of zoonosis and zoonotics agents.

Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic determines main strategies in a veterinary care and carries out their control as laid down in the Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 Article 44, Point 1a. The Ministry of Agriculture specifies obligatory preventive and diagnostics campaigns in accordance with the Veterinary Act, Article 44; Point 1d, based on the epidemiological situation. Related details are laid down in the "Methodology of Animal Health Controls and Prophylaxis" approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and issued in its Official Journal. According to the legislation (Veterinary Act 166/1999) the SVA CR has the legal power to supervise any action ordered by the "Methodology". Regional veterinary administrations execute the legal powers as to supervise private veterinarians over their actions in the professional field as ordered by the "Methodology".

The competent authority confirms its commitment to submit a complete report on actions and

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expenditures in the framework of this programme and to provide additional information when they are request by the Commission.

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 program shall apply in the whole territory of the Czech Republic. The territory of the Czech Republic is divided into 14 regions (NUTS3).

Regions in the Czech Republic:

CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE

CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION

CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION

CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN

CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY

CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM

CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC

CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE

CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE

CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA

CZ062 SOUTHERNMORAVIAN REGION

CZ071 REGION OF OLOMOUC

CZ072 REGION OF ZLIN

CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIA REGION

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) :

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

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4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme is performed in poultry without individual identification.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Designated laboratory shall send results of examination of samples taken and sent within implementation of this programme to the relevant RVA; the copy thereof shall be sent to a farmer or a private veterinarian. The farmer must provide on request reports on examinations to the RVA.

In accordance with § 11 of Veterinary Act

(1) The keeper, persons employed by the keeper in keeping, transporting, gathering and selling animals and other persons coming into contact with animals and animal products who, with regards to their profession, qualification and experience, are able to recognize signs suggesting a suspicion of presence of a dangerous contagious disease or a disease communicable from animals to man shall be obliged to notify the Regional Veterinary Administration without delay of such suspicion or to ensure that it is notified.

(2) The obligation of the persons to notify shall become void as soon as the official veterinarian or private veterinarian are notified of the suspected presence of a dangerous contagious disease or a disease communicable from animals to man.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in laying flocks of Gallus gallus the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling) 4 (results and reporting) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) is implemented.

Measures taken in the case of salmonella detection (*S. enteritidis* and/or *typhimurium*) in faeces samples

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The relevant RVA shall order at least the following measures:

1) table eggs coming from infected flocks may be used for human consumption only if treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all Salmonella serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene;

Eggs shall be:

(a) considered as Class B eggs as defined in Article 2(4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 557/2007 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1028/2006 on marketing standards for eggs (1);

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

(c) Prohibited access to packaging centres unless the competent authority is satisfied with the measures to pre-vent possible cross-contamination of eggs from other flocks;

2) Performance of bacteriological examination of feed for the presence of Salmonella spp. and water if necessary;

3) Performance of thorough cleansing and disinfection, both in the hall and in other service premises (e. g. feed and litter stores); performance of thorough mechanical cleansing and disinfection, as well as safe removal of faeces and litter after completion of each production cycle;

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 shall 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. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002;

Thorough cleansing and disinfection, including safe removal of faeces or litter must be performed after slaughtering or killing of poultry from infected flocks;

4) In order to exclude false-positive initial results from the samples taken by operator, the official veterinarian from the relevant RVA shall carry out official sampling for confirmation of the infection. The confirmation method shall be carried out according to Annex 1, 4 (b)(i) of Commission Regulation No 1237/2007, 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.

The confirmation method will be based on the technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (seven samples); however, a sub-sample of 25 grams must be collected of each faecal material and dust sample for analysis; all samples must be analysed separately. The RVA may lift the restrictions if the flock is not confirmed by this confirmation method. In addition to the sampling, the RVA shall verify the absence of the use of antimicrobials, potentially affecting the result of the analyses of the sampling.

5) In the case of positive result of sample taken by the operator the flock is considered as suspect flock and the measures taken by the competent authorities include also a movement restriction imposed on this flock.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

“The flocks” are defined in accordance with the Council and Parliament Decision No 2160/2003/EC as:

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

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification shall consist of the registration number of the holding, the identification of the flock, and the identification of the hall; e.g. in the following format: “CZ 12345678-02/2009”.

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers; e.g. 02/2011 and 06/2011.

Farmers shall be responsible for the proper identification of flocks.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The breeders are obliged to apply for the veterinary certificate comprising the health attestation issued by a private veterinarian, if the animal to be moved outside the territory of the region. The obligation is laid down in Article 6 of Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 as amended.

The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by the food chain information referred to in Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

In the case of intra-Community trade, the consignment of animals have to be accompanied by the veterinary certificate in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No. 599/2004 concerning the adoption of a harmonised model certificate and inspection report linked to intra-Community trade in animals and products of animal origin.

Positive result for *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* shall be recorded into the veterinary certificate/food chain information/intra-Community trade veterinary certificate.

Regional Veterinary Administration shall supervise if all measures ordered by the RVA are fulfilled.

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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. 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as amended (Veterinary Act);

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

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

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

Decree No. 356/2004 concerning the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending

Decree No. 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man;

Decree No. 296/2003 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorization and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities;

Decree No. 136/2004 laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person designated by Breeding Act.

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) :

The farmers will be compensated by Ministry of Agriculture for costs and losses arisen in consequence with enforcement of emergency veterinary measures in accordance with the Act No. 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as amended (Veterinary Act).

Farmers shall be compensated for the costs connected with vaccination and revaccination against salmonellosis (i.e. the price of vaccine used). Compensation will be paid after vaccination and compensation is up to 5,70 CzK per 1 vaccinated bird.

Laboratory testing will be fully/partly paid from the state budget for samples taken by farmers.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

To ensure adequate bio-security standards on poultry the farmers can implement a voluntary Guide of good hygiene practice for poultry farmers. This Community Guide is available on web link <http://www.svscr.cz/download.php?idx=4303>

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) :

1€ =24,730 CzK (on the date 30.3.2012)

It is estimated that the programme will cost 1 999 297,44 € in the year 2013.

The price involves laboratory testing for detection of Salmonella spp., serotyping, detection of the inhibition substance, testing for efficacy of disinfection, compensation for destruction of positive flocks of laying hens and costs for vaccines.

Testing carried out in the framework of official testing:

We estimate 15000 bacteriological tests (cultivation) for detection of Salmonella spp. in samples of dust or faeces, 24 bacteriological tests (cultivation) in feedingstuffs and water, 100 tests for serotyping, 24 tests for detection of the inhibition substances and 24 tests of efficacy of disinfection.

It is estimated that cost for official testing will be 43 297,44 €.

It is estimated that 24 flocks with 480 000 heads of animals will be positive for S. enteritidis or/and S. typhimurium in the framework of the programme. It is estimated that 480 000 laying hens will be destroyed/slaughtered in 2013.

It is estimated that cost for destruction/slaughtering of positive flocks of laying hens will be 1 056 000,00 €.

Vaccination:

It is expected that in total 200 flocks with 6 000 000 heads of animals will be vaccinated against Salmonella enteritidis. It is supposed that in total 900 000,00 € will be compensated for vaccines.

It is supposed that 500 official samples will be taken.

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
Czech Republic	Laying flocks of C	116	4 606 ⁺	116	4 606 52 ⁺	116	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	0	0
Czech Republic	Laying flocks of C	141	4 514 ⁺	141	4 514 79 ⁺	141	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	0	0
Czech Republic	Laying flocks of C	444	8 011 ⁺	444	8 011 15 ⁺	444	salmonella enteritidis or	12	8	94 216	number	0	0	0
Total		701	17 132 47	701	17 132 471	701		12	8	94 216				
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

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Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Czech Republic	microbiological test	detection of <i>Salmonella</i> spp. in	1 445	50
Czech Republic	serological test	serotyping	50	33
Czech Republic	microbiological test	detection of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.in	29	0
Czech Republic	other test	efficacy of disinfection	9	0
Czech Republic	other test	detection if the inhibition subst	9	0
6.3 Data on infection for year: 2012			1 542	83
			ADD A NEW ROW	

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
Czech republic	12	149 975
Total	12	149 975
		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
Czech republic	145	4 717 564	145	145	4 171 564	11 173 207
						X

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Total	145	4 717 564	145	145	4 171 564	11 173 207
					Add a new row	

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
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	1 500 X
Czech Republic	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	strains	surveillance	100 X
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	water, feedingstuffs	control	24 X
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	swabs	control	24 X
Czech Republic	AMR/BIH tests	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	organs	surveillance	24 X
Total					1 672
Total AMR/BIH tests					24
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					1 548
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					100
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)
Czech Republic	Laying flocks of	150	5 000 000	150	5 000 000	150	salmonella enteritidis	2	2	40 000	0	0
Czech Republic	Laying flocks of	150	5 000 000	150	5 000 000	150	salmonella enteritidis	2	2	40 000	0	0
Czech Republic	Laying flocks of	500	8 500 000	500	8 500 000	500	salmonella enteritidis	20	20	400 000	0	0
Total		800	18 500 000	800	18 500 000	800		24	24	480 000	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

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	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered
			Number of herds 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		
Czech Republic	200	6 000 000	200	200	6 000 000	18 000 000	X
Total	200	6 000 000	200	200	6 000 000	18 000 000	
					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	1 524	25.48	38831.52	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	100	29.52	2952	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficiency of disinfection	24	36.39	873.36	yes	X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	24	26.69	640.56	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	18 000 000	0.05	900,000	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	480 000	2.2	1,056,000	yes	X

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4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	NA	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	NA	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	NA	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	

ANNEX – CZ SCP laying hens 2013

Programme element and relevant criteria

Regarding the data provided in the table under point 6.1.1. please confirm the number of flocks under the programme in 2011 (444 flocks or 701 flocks)

It is not possible to provide in the table 6.1.1. the age category of flocks. Number of flocks under the programme in 2011 was:

day-old chicks 116

rearing period 141

production period 444

We confirm that number of flocks in production period (relevant for ascertaining the achievement of the Union target) was 444 in 2011.

Programme element and relevant criteria

The expected prevalence for 2013 is 24 positive flocks out of 800 (3%) which seems to be higher than the aim of the programme ($\leq 2\%$).

Please adapt the year to meet the targets

The number of positive flocks in 2013 is estimated according prevalence evolution in 2010 and 2011. In relation to occurrence of targeted serotypes in flocks of laying hens we don't suppose to meet the final target 2% in 2013.

Programme element and relevant criteria

Please provide Information on measures taken to restrict movement of infected birds in case of suspect or positive official salmonella results.

The emergency veterinary measures applied by Regional Veterinary administration in the case of detection S. enteritidis or S. typhimurium in faeces include ban of movement infected or suspect flocks with exception of movement the birds to the slaughterhouse.

In the case of slaughtering o the positive flocks on the slaughterhouse in other member state the date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided in compliance with Council Directive 2009/158/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs.

Please provide Information regarding accreditation status of the lab performing analysis of official samples.

Laboratories performing testing for Salmonella spp. within this programme shall be designated in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. Samples taken within this programme (samples taken by operators and by official veterinarians) are examined only in laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes named and approved by State Veterinary Administration and accredited according to ISO 17025.

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : CESKA REPUBLIKA

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the control programme is laid down according to Commission Regulation No 200/2010 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 serotypes in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

(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) :

The National programme complies with the specific requirements laid down in Part C of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Objectives of the programme is to monitor, on the basis of sampling in breeding poultry flocks, occurrence of invasive serotypes of *S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*, *S. infantis*, *S. virchow* and *S. hadar*, and to take measures aimed in particular at the protection of public health, as well as health of other poultry populations. The aim of the programme is to ensure the reduction of percentage of positive adult breeding poultry flocks comprising at least 250 birds to 1% or less.

Minimum sampling requirements with regard to control programme are in compliance with part B of Annex II of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) 200/2010.

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

(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) :

The prevalence of adult breeding flocks positive for targeted serotypes of *Salmonella* spp. within four years of implementation of the programme was reduced from 5,1% in 2007 to 1,37% in 2010. The

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reduction of prevalence within four years is 3,73%. The prevalence of breeding flocks in production period positive for targeted serotypes was 5,1% in 2007, 1,1% in 2008, 1,0% in 2009 and 1,37% in 2010. Prevalence of positive adult breeding flocks for *S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*, *S. infantis*, *S. hadar* and *S. virchow* at the end of 2011 was 0,6%.

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

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "MA") shall, in accordance with § 44(1)(a) of Veterinary Act, establish the principal trends and tasks in the field of veterinary care and control their implementation and shall specify, on the basis of animal health situation, compulsory preventive and diagnostic actions in accordance with § 44(1)(d) of Veterinary Act as well. Detailed rules are laid down by the "Methodology of Animal Health Control and Ordered Vaccination" (hereinafter referred to as the "Methodology"), approved by the MA and published in the Official Journal of the MA. The SVA CR shall be, in accordance with the legislation in force (Veterinary Act), empowered to perform supervision on all activities imposed by the Methodology; RVAs shall perform supervision on activities of farmers and private veterinarians provided by the Methodology.

Microbiological checks at different stages of food chain shall be performed by the following organisations:

In accordance with Act No 110/1997 concerning foodstuffs and tobacco products and amending and supplementing certain related laws, as amended, the SVA CR has already established rules for regular microbiological monitoring of poultry carcasses at slaughterhouses and during their further processing in establishments manufacturing meat products. Pooled neck skin samples are taken from carcasses after chilling. In the case of positive results, slaughterhouse operators shall take all measures necessary for improvement of hygiene conditions and check HACCP system at the same time.

In accordance with Act No 146/2002 concerning the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority and amending certain related laws, as amended, the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority (hereinafter referred to as the "CAFIA") shall perform checks on foodstuffs of plant origin at their production and placing on the market, as well as on trade in foodstuffs.

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In accordance with Act No 20/1966 concerning public health care, as amended, Public Health Protection Authorities (authorities of the Ministry of Public Health) shall act in the field of catering. In the case of any suspicion on food-borne infection, they shall inform the SVA and CAFIA thereof.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratories performing testing for Salmonella spp. within this programme shall be designated in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. Samples taken within this programme shall be examined in laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes (hereinafter referred to as the "SVIs"); activities of the laboratories shall be co-ordinated by the National Reference Laboratory (hereinafter referred to as the "NRL"). The laboratories concerned are the following:
SVI Prague – NRL
SVI Jihlava
SVI Olomouc
SVI České Budějovice
SVIs examine samples taken by operator and by official veterinarians.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Methods used in the examination will be performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

Testing methods used by laboratories under the control programme for official sampling and sampling taken on the initiative of the operator are identical.

Laboratory examination comprising detection of Salmonella spp. shall be carried out in accordance with the method recommended by the Community RL in Bilthoven, Netherlands. The method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002), where a semi-solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

Serotyping shall be carried out in at least one isolate from each positive sample, following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

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Phagotyping shall be carried out in accordance with the HPA Colindale, London.

Testing for inhibition substances shall be carried out when it is appropriate

Tests for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains shall be carried out when it is appropriate.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official controls at the level of feedingstuffs

Supervision on foodstuffs in the Czech Republic shall be performed by the following organisations:

State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic;

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

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

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

The SVA CR performs, by means of the relevant RVA, examination of feedingstuffs intended for farm animals for the detection of Salmonella, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002. The relevant RVA shall take samples in establishments producing compound feedingstuffs; samples of finished feedingstuffs before dispatch shall be taken, at a volume proportionate to the manufacturer's throughput.

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

Officials controls at flock and /or holding level

Official checks at the level of poultry flocks are organised and carried out by the relevant RVA; the RVA also takes measures in the case of positive results.

Official samples are taken by relevant RVA in breeding poultry flocks.

Official sampling in breeding poultry flocks:

a) in age of 4 weeks

b) in 4 weeks from the start of laying phase

c) after 20 weeks of laying phase

d) 4 weeks prior to the end of laying phase

e) based on positive results in one flock, others flocks are officially sampled

f) each time when the Regional Veterinary Administration considers it necessary

Sampling carried out by operator:

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

(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) :

The breeding flocks covered in the programme are created from imported consignments of one day chicks or from chicks from hatcheries in the Czech republic. Hatching eggs produced by this flocks are exported or moved in the hatcheries.

There are 77 holdings with breeding flocks in the Czech Republic. The hatching eggs from these holdings are delivered to the hatcheries. One day chicks from hatcheries are moved to the holdings with reared flocks.

The flocks at the end of production period are moved to the slaughterhouses.

The hatcheries, holdings with reared and adult flocks and slaughterhouses are all under the supervision of State Veterinary Administration.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

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(max. 32000 chars) :

The feedingstuffs are produced mainly by specialised firms and bought by farmers. As regards production and placing on the market of feedingstuffs official controls on feed safety are performed by the CISTA (Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture), in accordance with Act No 91/1996 on feedingstuffs, as amended.

(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) :

Farmers shall draw up and comply with sanitation rules for their holdings, keep records on all disinfections and preventive actions performed. The sanitation rules must include checks on efficacy of disinfection, as well as on other preventive measures.

According to §3 of Decree No 296/2003 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorization and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities:

- keepers must ensure protection of their holdings, in particular by means of prevention of access of free birds to halls by covering windows and ventilation openings by nets;
- feed and water are administered to poultry inside a hall or under a projecting roof sufficiently discouraging free birds and preventing contacts of free birds with feed or water intended for the poultry.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Operation rules covering all farming procedures must be drawn up for all poultry holdings. Records pursuant to Breeding Act must be kept in all holdings.

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

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production cycle.

The relevant RVA shall perform the supervision on efficacy of disinfection carried out by farmers.

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with §7 of Veterinary Act, for transport of animals only such means of transport and facilities may be used which:

- meet the requirements for animal transport of the species involved as to the construction, arrangement and equipment, do not affect animal health, do not cause any pain or suffering to animals, prevent the animals from escape or falling out and protect them from unfavourable weather effects;
- are protected so that water, feed, litter, faeces or other waste cannot leak or fall out of them;
- are cleaned and disinfected both before and after the transport.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with Act No 166/1999, as amended, farmers are responsible for animal health. Routine veterinary supervision shall be performed by a private veterinarian.

The official veterinary supervision of farms and private veterinarians is carried out by official veterinarians of relevant RVA.

The official veterinary supervision of farms and official sampling is carried out only by official veterinarians designated by appropriate Regional Veterinary Administration.

The official veterinary supervision consists in clinical examination of individual flocks, inspection of register keeping, records of vaccination, inspection of biosecurity measures and welfare and whether the conditions laid down in programme are fulfilled. All breeding flocks of poultry are checked up at least

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once per year.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

Each holding, where a flock is kept of more than 100 head of adult poultry with the production of hatching eggs shall be assigned by a registration number of the holding and the keeper of adult poultry shall keep a register of poultry in the holding.

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

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

Record keeping in holdings shall be performed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004. Such records must include at least the following information:

- the date of receipt of the poultry;
- the origin of the poultry;
- the number of the poultry;
- performance data;
- death rate;
- feed suppliers;
- types and duration of the use of feed additives, withdrawal periods;
- monitoring of feed and water intake;
- performed examinations and diagnoses established by the veterinarian in charge, together with results of laboratory testing, if necessary;
- types of medicaments used (in particular antimicrobials), start and end of application thereof;
- the date of vaccination and the type of vaccine used;
- results of all previous health checks of poultry from the flock concerned;
- the number of birds intended for slaughtering;

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- estimated date of slaughtering;
- the date of slaughtering and results thereof (back report from the slaughterhouse on veterinary examination);
- results of checks on disinfection efficacy;
- results of routine sampling of poultry feeds and water for the purpose of checks on compliance with withdrawal periods;
- results of checks for the detection of salmonellae performed in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, i.e. the National Programme.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

The breeders are obliged to apply for the veterinary certificate comprising the health attestation issued by a private veterinarian, if the animal to be moved outside the territory of the region. The obligation is laid down in Article 6 of Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 as amended.

The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by the food chain information referred to in Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

In the case of intra-Community trade, the consignment of animals have to be accompanied by the veterinary certificate in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No. 599/2004 concerning the adoption of a harmonised model certificate and inspection report linked to intra-Community trade in animals and products of animal origin.

Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production.

The traceability of animals is based on keeping register of poultry at farms. The obligation to retain copy of the veterinary certificate or health attestation for the period of three years is laid down in Veterinary Act 166/1999 Article 6 as amended.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification shall consist of the registration number of the holding, the identification of the flock. More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year; however, such flocks must bear different numbers.

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Farmers shall be responsible for the proper identification of flocks.
The traceability of animals is also based on register keeping at farms.

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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 : Petr Šatrán

Phone : +420 227 010 150

Fax. : +420 227 010 195

Email : epiz@svscr.cz

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) :

In 2007 the monitoring and control programme of salmonella spp. in breeding flocks was established and prevalence of positive laying flocks for Salmonella enteritidis and typhimurium reached 24% at the end of 2007. The prevalence of adult breeding flocks positive for targeted serotypes of Salmonella spp. within four years of implementation of the programme was reduced from 5,1% in 2007 to 1,37% in 2010. The reduction of prevalence within four years is 3,73%. The prevalence of breeding flocks in production period positive for targeted serotypes was 5,1% in 2007, 1,1% in 2008, 1,0% in 2009 and 1,37% in 2010. Prevalence of positive adult breeding flocks for S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium, S. infantis, S. hadar and S. virchow at the end of 2011 was 0,6%.

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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) :

The main objectives of the programme are monitoring and control of zoonotic Salmonella serotype (S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium, S. infantis, S. virchow and S. hadar) in the poultry breeding flocks. The aim of the programme is to maintain the prevalence of the 5 Salmonella serovars (S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium, S. infantis, S. virchow and S. hadar) to a level of 1% or lower in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus comprising at least 250 birds. Monophasic Salmonella typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- is included in the programme in the line with Union target.

The main measures are monitoring and control of the poultry in the breeding flocks. The target animal population are breeding flocks Gallus gallus for broiler production and for laying hens as well. The positive case is lay down on the basis of the bacteriological investigation.

Only named and approved laboratories of the SVIs will carry out the examination and validated methods of bacteriological examination will be used. The testing will be performed in the NRL in SVI Prague and in SVIs in Jihlava and Olomouc. The using of the appropriate methods will be co-ordinated and under the control of the National Reference Laboratory for salmonella at the SVI in Prague. The NRL for Salmonella will be team up with CRL.

Official checks at the level of poultry flocks are organised and carried out by the relevant Regional Veterinary Administration, the RVA also takes measures in the case of positive results.

Sampling in poultry flocks is carried out by an operator or by a private veterinarian. Official sampling and samples for the confirmation are taken and sent for the examination by an official veterinarian of the relevant RVA.

The requirements of sanitary measures and biosecurity measures are carried out by keeping of technological procedure by the establishments which provide one-day old parent's chickens.

To reduce the prevalence of the 5 Salmonella serovars (S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium, S. infantis, S. virchow and S. hadar) to a level of 1% or lower by 31 December 2009, obligatory vaccination of poultry against Salmonella enteritidis will be carried out and official checks at the level of poultry flocks will be carried out by the relevant RVA to verify that:

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

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) :

- a) Performance of epidemiological inquiry in the holding, aimed at detection of source of the infection and, where appropriate, bacteriological examination of feed and water.
- (b) The use of antimicrobials shall be carried out in accordance to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006. Antimicrobials shall not be used as a specific method to control salmonella in poultry. The use of antimicrobials (in exceptional cases) is subject to authorization and supervision of RVA and is based, wherever possible, on the results of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.
- (c) All poultry in the positive flock 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. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.
- (d) In order to exclude false-positive initial results from the samples taken by operator, the official veterinarian from the relevant RVA shall carry out official sampling for confirmation of the infection. The confirmation method shall be carried out according to Annex 1, 4 (b)(i) of Commission Regulation No 1237/2007, 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. The confirmation method will be based on the technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (seven samples); however, a sub-sample of 25 grams must be collected of each faecal material and dust sample for analysis; all samples must be analysed separately. The RVA may lift the restrictions if the flock is not confirmed by this confirmation method. In addition to the sampling, the RVA shall verify the absence of the use of antimicrobials, potentially affecting the result of the analyses of the sampling.
- (e) Non-incubated hatching eggs must be destroyed. However, such eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.
- (f) Where hatching eggs are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
- (g) A thorough cleansing and disinfection must be carried out after slaughtering or destruction of poultry from infected flocks, including safe disposal of droppings or litter, in accordance with the relevant RVA instructions.

Preventive measures:

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The vaccination may be carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006. Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains are prohibited from use in the framework of national salmonella control programmes. The vaccines used have to have valid registration of the ISCVBM in Brno and must comply with the requirements of Commission Regulation No 1177/2006. Dosage, application methods and age categories are recommended by the vaccine manufacturer.

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

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) :

The central authority competent for supervising and coordinating all activities in veterinary care is the State Veterinary Administration, which performs its powers at the whole territory of the Czech Republic (§ 47, Veterinary Act No 166/1999 Col. of Acts). SVA of the CR coordinates the activities of Regional

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Veterinary Administrations. The national monitoring and control programme for Salmonella is laid down on the base § 48 point 1, and § 10, Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 as amended, and on regards to Decree No. 356/2004 about monitoring of zoonosis and zoonotics agents.

Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic determines main strategies in a veterinary care and carries out their control as laid down in the Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 Article 44, Point 1a. The Ministry of Agriculture specifies obligatory preventive and diagnostics campaigns in accordance with the Veterinary Act, Article 44; Point 1d, based on the epidemiological situation. Related details are laid down in the "Methodology of Animal Health Controls and Prophylaxis" approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and issued in its Official Journal. According to the legislation (Veterinary Act 166/1999) the SVA CR has the legal power to supervise any action ordered by the "Methodology". Regional veterinary administrations execute the legal powers as to supervise private veterinarians over their actions in the professional field as ordered by the "Methodology".

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 program shall apply in the whole territory of the Czech Republic.

Regions in the Czech Republic:

CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE

CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION

CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION

CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN

CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY

CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM

CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC

CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE

CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE

CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA

CZ062 SOUTHERNMORAVIAN REGION

CZ071 REGION OF OLOMOUC

CZ072 REGION OF ZLIN

CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIA REGION

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

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

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4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme will be performed in the birds without individual identification.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Designated laboratory shall send results of examination of samples taken and sent within implementation of this programme to the relevant RVA; the copy thereof shall be sent to a farmer or a private veterinarian. The farmer must provide on request reports on examinations to the RVA.

In accordance with § 11 of Veterinary Act

(1) The keeper, persons employed by the keeper in keeping, transporting, gathering and selling animals and other persons coming into contact with animals and animal products who, with regards to their profession, qualification and experience, are able to recognize signs suggesting a suspicion of presence of a dangerous contagious disease or a disease communicable from animals to man shall be obliged to notify the Regional Veterinary Administration without delay of such suspicion or to ensure that it is notified.

(2) The obligation of the persons to notify shall become void as soon as the official veterinarian or private veterinarian are notified of the suspected presence of a dangerous contagious disease or a disease communicable from animals to man.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling) 4 (results and reporting) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 213/2009 particularly provisions on exceptional cases are implemented.

(a) Performance of epidemiological inquiry in the holding, aimed at detection of source of the infection and, where appropriate, bacteriological examination of feed and water.

(b) The use of antimicrobials shall be carried out in accordance to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006.

Antimicrobials shall not be used as a specific method to control salmonella in poultry.

The use of antimicrobials (in exceptional cases) is subject to authorization and supervision of RVA and is based, wherever possible, on the results of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.

(c) All poultry in the positive flock 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. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

(d) In order to exclude false-positive initial results from the samples taken by operator, the official veterinarian from the relevant RVA shall carry out official sampling for confirmation of the infection. The confirmation method will be based on the technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (seven samples); however, a sub-sample of 25 grams must be collected of each faecal material and dust sample for analysis; all samples must be analysed separately. The RVA may lift the restrictions if the flock is not confirmed by this confirmation method. In addition to the sampling, the RVA shall verify the absence of the use of antimicrobials, potentially affecting the result of the analyses of the sampling.

In the case of positive result of sample taken by operator the flock is considered as suspect flock and the measures taken by the competent authorities include also a movement restriction imposed on this flock.

(e) Non-incubated hatching eggs must be destroyed.

However, such eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

(f) Where hatching eggs are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

(g) A thorough cleansing and disinfection must be carried out after slaughtering or destruction of poultry from infected flocks, including safe disposal of droppings or litter, in accordance with the

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relevant RVA instructions.

(h) RVA shall take swab samples for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The flocks are defined in accordance with the Council and Parliament Decision No 2160/2003/EC.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The breeders are obliged to apply for the veterinary certificate comprising the health attestation issued by a private veterinarian, if the animal to be moved outside the territory of the region. The obligation is laid down in Article 6 of Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 as amended.

The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by the food chain information referred to in Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

In the case of intra-Community trade, the consignment of animals have to be accompanied by the veterinary certificate in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No. 599/2004 concerning the adoption of a harmonised model certificate and inspection report linked to intra-Community trade in animals and products of animal origin.

Positive result for *S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*, *S. infantis*, *S. hadar*, *S. virchow* shall be recorded into the veterinary certificate/food chain information/intra-Community trade veterinary certificate.

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.

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(max. 32000 chars) :

- Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended;
- Act No 154/2000 concerning pedigree breeding, breeding and registration of farm animals and amending certain related laws (Breeding Act), as amended;
- Decree No 356/2004 concerning monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man;
- Decree No 296/2003 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorisation and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities, as amended;
- Decree No 136/2004 specifying in detail identification and registration of animals registration of holdings and persons specified by Breeding Act.

Vaccination of breeding flocks included in the programme against *Salmonella enteritidis* is voluntary. Vaccination of all pre-laying pullets is performed during their rearing period, so as to the vaccination and re-vaccination is completed prior to the planned start of their laying period.

Vaccination shall be carried out in compliance with Art. 3 Commission Regulation 1177/2006 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.

Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of *Salmonella* from vaccine strains are prohibited from use in the framework of national salmonella control programmes.

The vaccines used must have valid registration of the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments in Brno and must comply with the requirements of Commission Regulation No. 1177/2006. Dosage, application methods and age categories are recommended by the vaccine manufacturer.

In accordance with Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 coll. as amended the keeper of farm animal keeping animals for commercial purposes shall have a duty to retain the records of the vaccines have been administered for a minimum period of five years.

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) :

The farmers will be compensated by Ministry of Agriculture for costs and losses arisen in consequence with enforcement of emergency veterinary measures in accordance with the Act No. 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as amended (Veterinary Act). It is supposed that laboratory testing will be paid from the state budget for samples taken by operators.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Farmer shall perform a check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding. In order to ensure that bio-security standards on poultry farms, the competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the multi-annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. In order to increase the effectiveness of official controls, a special checklist is used within official controls in the case of official sampling. The document includes questions on bio-security measures applied on the spot, at buildings, during cleaning, disinfection, feed handling, loading and transport.~

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

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) :

1€ =24,730 CzK (on the date 30.3.2012)

It is estimated that the programme will cost 961 736,00 € in the year 2012.

The price involves laboratory testing for detection of *Salmonella* spp., serotyping, detection of the inhibition substance, testing for efficacy of disinfection, compensation for destruction of positive flocks of breeding hens (including costs for animals, slaughter and destruction of animals, transport costs, salaries, cleaning and disinfection).

Testing carried out in the framework of official testing:

We estimate 6 000 bacteriological tests (cultivation) for detection of *Salmonella* spp. in samples of dust or faeces, 50 bacteriological tests (cultivation) in feedingstuffs and water, 150 tests for serotyping, 50 tests for detection of the inhibition substances and 50 tests of efficacy of disinfection.

It is estimated that cost for official testing will be 161 736,00 €.

It is estimated that 20 flocks 170 000 heads of animals will be positive for *S. enteritidis* or/and *S. typhimurium* in the framework of the programme. It is estimated that 170 000 breeding hens will be destroyed/slaughtered in 2012.

It is estimated that cost for destruction/slaughtering of positive breeding flocks will be 680 000,00 €.

It is estimated that 600 000 hatching eggs from positive flocks will be destroyed. Estimated cost of destroyed hatching eggs is 120 000,00 €.

It is supposed, that 2500 official samples will be taken.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 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 (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
Czech republic	Breeding flocks o	92	2 821 5 ⁺	92	2 821 56 ⁺	92	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	0 number	0	0	X
Czech republic	Breeding flocks o	613	5 285 9 ⁺	613	5 285 97 ⁺	613	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	0 number	0	0	X
Czech republic	Breeding flocks o	650	4 417 7 ⁺	650	4 417 76 ⁺	650	salmonella enteritidis or	4	4	22 697	209 420 number	0	0	X
Total		1 355	12 525 31	1 355	12 525 316	1 355		4	4	22 697				
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

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Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Czech Republic	microbiological test	detection of Salmonella spp. in	13 831	44
Czech Republic	serological test	serotyping	44	44
Czech Republic	microbiological test	detection of Salmonella spp. in	11	0
Czech Republic	microbiological test	efficacy of disinfection	4	0
Czech Republic	other test	detection of the inhibition subst	5	0
6.3 Data on infection for year: 2012			13 895	88
			ADD A NEW ROW	

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
Czech Republic	4	22 850
Total	4	22 850
		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
Czech Republic	127	1 220 279	127	127	1 220 279	2 983 499
						X

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Total	127	1 220 279	127	127	1 220 279	127	1 220 279	2 983 499	
								Add a new row	

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
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	6 000 X
Czech Republic	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	strains	surveillance	150 X
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	water and feedingstuffs	control	50 X
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	efficacy of disinsection	control	50 X
Czech Republic	AMR/BIH tests	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	organs	control	50 X
Total					6 300
Total AMR/BIH tests					50
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					6 100
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					150
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)
Czech Republic	Breeding flocks	100	3 000 000	100	3 000 000	100	salmonella enteritidis	5	5	60 000	0	0
Czech Republic	Breeding flocks	650	5 500 000	650	5 500 000	650	salmonella enteritidis	5	5	30 000	0	0
Czech Republic	Breeding flocks	650	5 000 000	650	5 000 000	650	salmonella enteritidis	10	10	80 000	600 000	0
Total		1 400	13 500 000	1 400	13 500 000	1 400		20	20	170 000	600 000	0
Add a new row												

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

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

(c) 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

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	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
			Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated		
Czech Republic	0	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	<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	6 000	25.48	152,880	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	150	29.52	4428	yes	X
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	50	25.48	1274	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficiency of disinfection	50	36.39	1819.5	yes	X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	50	26.69	1334.5	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 doses	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	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	170 000	4	680,000 yes	X
Add a new row					
4. Cleaning and disinfection					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	NA	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		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		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	destroyed hatching eggs	600 000	0.2	120,000 yes	X
Add a new row					
8. Cost of official sampling					

ANNEX CZ SCP breeding flocks 2013

Programme element and relevant criteria

Measures on restrictions of the movement of infected birds in case of positive *S. Enteritidis*/*S. Typhimurium* results. Please describe these measures in the annex as part of the programme or referring to the relevant chapter of legislation is also adequate in this point.

The emergency veterinary measures applied by Regional Veterinary Administration in the case of detection *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* in faeces include ban of movement infected or suspect flocks with exception of movement the birds to the slaughterhouse.

In the case of slaughtering o the positive flocks on the slaughterhouse in other member state the date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided in compliance with Council Directive 2009/158/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs.

In the table 6.1.1. (last line) it is indicated that in total 650 flocks was under the programme, and 613 flocks were checked . Clarification is requested to explain why only part of the flocks under the programme were checked

We confirm that correct number of checked flocks is 650. The figure 613 is wrong.

Programme element and relevant criteria

The expected prevalence for 2013 is 20 positive flocks out of 1400 (1.4%) which seems to be higher than the aim of the programme ($\leq 1\%$).

Could you please explain the reason?

The prevalence in 2013 is estimated according to actually occurrence of targeted serotypes in adult breeding flocks at present. We estimated 10 positive adult flocks and 650 checked flocks (1,5%).

Programme element and relevant criteria

Please provide updated Information regarding accreditation status of the labs performing analysis of official samples.

Laboratories performing testing for Salmonella spp. within this programme shall be designated in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. Samples taken within this programme (samples taken by operators and by official veterinarians) are examined only in laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes named and approved by State Veterinary Administration and accredited according to ISO 17025.

Please provide updated Information on the measures taken to restrict movement of infected birds in case of suspect or positive official salmonella results.

The emergency veterinary measures applied by Regional Veterinary administration in the case of detection S. enteritidis or S. typhimurium in faeces include ban of movement infected or suspect flocks with exception of movement the birds to the slaughterhouse.

In the case of slaughtering o the positive flocks on the slaughterhouse in other member state the date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided in compliance with Council Directive 2009/158/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs.

Please provide updated Information on the measures described in point SE/ST is isolated or in each case of detection of one of the 5 relevant salmonella serotypes.

The measures taken in the case of positive flocks are in compliance with Regulation No 2160/2003. It is supposed to take these measures following the detection of S. enteritidis or S. typhimurium or S. infantis.

Please provide the definition of positive case or revoke relevant chapter of legislation in force in the annex attached to your programme.

Definition of positive flocks is in compliance with Regulation No 200/2010.

The breeding flock is considered infected for the purpose of verifying the achievement of Community target when the presence of targeted serotypes of Salmonella is detected in official sample or when the initial positive result of operator sample is confirmed by positive result of official sample taken in order to exclude the false positive result of operator sample. The confirmation method is based on technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (5 pooled faeces samples and 2 poled dust samples separately analysed). For statistical purpose an infected flock is counted only once regardless of how often Salmonella has been detected in this flock during reported year. If the production period is spread over two calendar year the results of each year are reported separately.

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : CESKA REPUBLIKA

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the programme is to reduce the percentage of flocks of broilers remaining positive of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium to 1 %.

The aim of the national programme is established in accordance with the Community target pursuant to Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 aimed at reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in broilers as specified by Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2012. The epidemiology unit for the control programme is flock of poultry as defined in Article 2 (3b) of Regulation EC 2160/2003.

Monophasic Salmonella typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- is included in the programme in line with the Union target.

(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 Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

Broilers Birds leaving for slaughter

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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) :

Minimum sampling requirements are in accordance with sampling requirements laid down in par B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and specified by Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2012.

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring on prevalence of Salmonella spp. in flocks of broilers was not performed before 1 January 2009 and so no data concerning animal health situation are available. Results of a baseline study in flocks of broilers performed pursuant to Commission Decision 2005/636/EC of 1 September 2005 concerning a financial contribution by the Community towards a baseline survey on the prevalence of Salmonella spp. in broiler flocks of Gallus gallus to be carried out in the Member States were considered to be a starting (initial) value. The study was performed between 1 October 2005 and 30 September 2006 with the following results:

In total 334 flocks were tested in accordance with baseline study, 22,5% flocks were positive for Salmonella spp; 14,4% flocks were positive for S. enteritidis and 0,6% flocks were positive for S. typhimurium.

In accordance with baseline study, observed flock prevalence for S. enteritidis and/or for S. typhimurium was estimated 9, 6% in the Czech Republic.

National control programme for Salmonella infections in flocks of broilers was applied from 1 January 2009. In 2009 the monitoring and control programme of Salmonella spp. in flocks of broilers was carried

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out according to the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 and prevalence of flocks positive for *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* at the end of 2009 was 4,0 %.

In the framework of the programme in total 5 591 blocks of broilers were tested for *Salmonella* spp. in 2010. 365 flocks were positive for *Salmonella* spp., 216 flocks were positive for *S. enteritidis*, 2 flocks for *S. typhimurium* and 147 flocks for other serotypes. Prevalence in 2010 were 3,89% for targeted serotypes, 3,86% for *S. enteritidis* and 0,03% for *S. typhimurium*.

In total 5 531 flocks of broilers were tested for *Salmonella* spp. within period 1 January – 31 December 2010 in the framework of operator sampling. 359 flocks (6,49%) were positive for *Salmonella* spp. 215 flocks (3,89%) were positive for *S. enteritidis*, 2 flocks (0,04%) were positive for *S. typhimurium*.

In the framework of official sampling 60 flocks were tested within the period 1 January - 31 December 2010. 1 flocks (1,66%) was positive for *S. enteritidis*, no flock for *S. typhimurium*. 6 flocks (10,0%) were positive for other serotypes of *Salmonella* spp.

In the framework of the programme in total 5 087 blocks of broilers were tested for *Salmonella* spp. in 2011. 282 flocks were positive for *Salmonella* spp., 113 flocks were positive for *S. enteritidis*, 3 flocks for *S. typhimurium* and 166 flocks for other serotypes. Prevalence in 2011 were 2,3% for targeted serotypes, 2,2% for *S. enteritidis* and 0,06% for *S. typhimurium*.

In total 5 037 flocks of broilers were tested for *Salmonella* spp. within period 1 January – 31 December 2011 in the framework of operator sampling. 110 flocks (2,2%) were positive for *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium*.

In the framework of official sampling 50 flocks were tested within the period 1 January - 31 December 2011. 6 flocks (12,0%) were positive for *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium*.

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

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

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

Microbiological checks at different stages of food chain shall be performed by the following organisations:

In accordance with Act No 110/1997 concerning foodstuffs and tobacco products and amending and supplementing certain related laws, as amended, the SVA CR has already established rules for regular microbiological monitoring of poultry carcasses at slaughterhouses and during their further processing in establishments manufacturing meat products. Pooled neck skin samples are taken from carcasses after chilling. In the case of positive results, slaughterhouse operators shall take all measures necessary for improvement of hygiene conditions and check HACCP system at the same time.

In accordance with Act No 146/2002 concerning the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority and amending certain related laws, as amended, the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority (hereinafter referred to as the “CAFIA”) shall perform checks on foodstuffs of plant origin at their production and placing on the market, as well as on trade in foodstuffs.

In accordance with Act No 20/1966 concerning public health care, as amended, Public Health Protection Authorities (authorities of the Ministry of Public Health) shall act in the field of catering. In the case of any suspicion on food-borne infection, they shall inform the SVA and CAFIA thereof.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratories performing testing for Salmonella spp. within this programme shall be designated in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

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

SVI Prague – NRL

SVI Jihlava

SVI Olomouc

SVI České Budějovice

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Methods used in the examination will be performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2012.

Examination of samples

Transport and preparation of samples

Samples shall be sent by express mail, courier, or collection line to laboratories designated for the detection of Salmonella spp. within this programme within 25 hours after collection. At the laboratory samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following receipt.

The pair of boot/sock swabs shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material, pooled and placed in 225 ml of 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 referred to in this programme.

Detection method

The detection method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for salmonellae in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, shall be used. That method is described in the current version of draft Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): "Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage". In that detection method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSR/V) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. This detection method is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2007.

Serotyping

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

Storage of strains

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

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Frequency and status of sampling at flocks

Frequency and status of sampling is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2012.

a) Farmer keeping chickens to be slaughtered at a slaughterhouse shall ensure taking samples from environment of each flock according to established schedule.

b) Samples shall be taken by trained persons, i.e. by operators, veterinarians, or other persons designated by farmers. The training shall be performed by the relevant Regional Veterinary Administration (hereinafter referred to as the "RVA").

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

Sampling by operators

Taking of samples from environment shall be performed in each flock, within three weeks before the chickens are moved to a slaughterhouse, so as to results of testing are available prior to the movement to the slaughterhouse.

Official sampling

Official sampling shall be performed each year in at least one flock of broilers on 10 % of holdings with more than 5 000 birds. Furthermore, official sampling shall be performed each time the RVA considers it necessary.

Sampling carried out by a farmer may be replaced by the sampling on the initiative of the RVA.

Sampling protocol

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

In flocks with less than 100 broilers, where it is not possible to use boot/sock swabs as access to the houses is not possible, they may be replaced by hand drag swabs, where the boot swabs or socks are worn over gloved hands and rubbed over surfaces contaminated with fresh faeces.

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

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

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

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

In the case of sampling by the RVA because of suspicion on salmonella presence and in any other case considered appropriate, the RVA shall satisfy itself by conducting further tests as appropriate so that the results of examinations for salmonella presence in flocks of broilers are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in those flocks.

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

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Official controls (including sampling protocols) at the level of feedingstuffs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Official controls (including sampling protocols) at other stages of food chain

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

(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) :

The flocks of broilers covered in the programme are created from one day chicks delivered from hatcheries. The fattened flocks are moved to the slaughterhouses. The hatcheries, holdings with broilers and slaughterhouses are under the supervision of State Veterinary Administration.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

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version : 2.2

(max. 32000 chars) :

The feedingstuffs are produced mainly by specialised firms and bought by farmers. As regards production and placing on the market of feedingstuffs official controls on feed safety are performed by the CISTA (Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture), in accordance with Act No 91/1996 on feedingstuffs, as amended.

(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) :

Farmers shall draw up and comply with sanitation rules for their holdings, keep records on all disinfections and preventive actions performed. The sanitation rules must include checks on efficacy of disinfection, as well as on other preventive measures.

Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals feed, drinking water and people working at farms

Operation rules covering all farming procedures from day-old chicks to dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse must be drawn up for all broiler holdings.

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

The relevant RVA shall perform supervision on efficacy of disinfection carried out by farmers.

To ensure adequate bio-security standards the farmers can implement a voluntary Guide of good hygiene practice for poultry farmers. This Community Guide is available on web link www.svscr.cz. In order to ensure that bio-security standards on poultry farms, the competent authority carries out official controls in accordance with the multi-annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings and the selection of holdings is made using risk analysis. In order to increase the effectiveness of official controls, a special Checklist for Hygiene Practice on Holdings Keeping Broilers is used within official controls in the case of official sampling. The document includes questions on bio-security measures applied on the spot, at buildings, during cleaning, disinfection, feed handling, loading and transport.

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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) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with §7 of Veterinary Act, for transport of animals only such means of transport and facilities may be used which:

- Meet the requirements for animal transport of the species involved as to the construction, arrangement and equipment, do not affect animal health, do not cause any pain or suffering to animals, prevent the animals from escape or falling out and protect them from unfavourable weather effects;
- Are protected so that water, feed, litter, faeces or other waste cannot leak or fall out of them;
- Are cleaned and disinfected both before and after the transport.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with Act No 166/1999, as amended, farmers are responsible for animal health. Routine veterinary supervision shall be performed by a private veterinarian. The official veterinary supervision of farms and private veterinarians is carried out by official veterinarians of relevant Regional Veterinary Administration.

The official veterinary supervision of farms and official sampling is carried out only by official veterinarians designated by appropriate Regional Veterinary Administration.

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Suspicion on infectious disease shall be declared and official sampling shall be performed in the case of drop in feed and water intake by more than 20 % and/or poultry deaths higher than 3 % per one week.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

Record keeping in holdings shall be performed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004. Such records must include at least the following information:

- the date of receipt of the poultry,
- the origin of the poultry,
- the number of the poultry,
- performance data,
- death rate,
- feed suppliers,
- types and duration of use of feed additives, withdrawal periods,
- monitoring of feed and water intake,
- performed examinations and diagnoses established by the veterinarian in charge, together with results of laboratory testing, if necessary,
- types of medicaments used (in particular antimicrobials), start and end of application thereof,
- the date of vaccination and the type of vaccine used;
- results of all previous health checks of poultry from the flock concerned;
- the number of broilers intended for slaughtering;
- estimated date of slaughtering;
- the date of slaughtering and results thereof (back report from the slaughterhouse on veterinary

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examination);
results on checks on disinfection efficacy;
results of routine sampling of poultry feeds for the purpose of checks on compliance with withdrawal periods;
results of checks for the detection of Salmonella spp. performed in accordance with requirements of Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, i.e. the National Programme.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

The breeders are obliged to apply for the veterinary certificate comprising the health attestation issued by a private veterinarian, if the animal to be moved outside the territory of the region. The obligation is laid down in Article 6 of Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 as amended.

The animals to be moved to slaughterhouses must be accompanied by the food chain information referred to in Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

In the case of intra-Community trade, the consignment of animals have to be accompanied by the veterinary certificate in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 599/2004 concerning the adoption of a harmonised model certificate and inspection report linked to intra-Community trade in animals and products of animal origin.

Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production.

The traceability of animals is based on keeping register of poultry at farms. The obligation to retain copy of the veterinary certificate or health attestation for the period of three years is laid down in Veterinary Act 166/1999 Article 6 as amended.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification shall consist of the registration number of the holding, the identification of the flock, and the identification of the hall; e.g. in the following format: "CZ 12345678-02/2011".

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers; e.g. 02/2010 and 06/2011.

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Farmers are responsible for the proper identification of flocks.
The identification of a flock must be indicated in application form for laboratory examination, in food chain information at the dispatch of poultry to a slaughterhouse, and in all other records kept pursuant to point 2.6.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

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

1.1 Contact

Name : MVDr. Petr Šatrán, PhD.

Phone : +420 227 010 150

Fax. : +420 227 010 195

Email : epiz@svscr.cz

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring on prevalence of Salmonella spp. in flocks of broilers was not performed before 1 January 2009. Results of a baseline study in flocks of broilers performed pursuant to Commission Decision 2005/636/EC of 1 September 2005 concerning a financial contribution by the Community towards a baseline survey on the prevalence of Salmonella spp. in broiler flocks of Gallus gallus to be carried out in the Member States were considered to be a starting (initial) value. The study was performed between 1 October 2005 and 30 September 2006 with the following results:

In total 334 flocks were tested in accordance with baseline study, 22,5% flocks were positive for Salmonella spp; 14,4% flocks were positive for S. enteritidis and 0,6% flocks were positive for S. typhimurium.

In accordance with baseline study, observed flock prevalence for S. enteritidis and/or for S. typhimurium is estimated 9,6% in the Czech Republic.

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National control programme for Salmonella infections in flocks of broilers was applied from 1 January 2009. In 2009 the monitoring and control programme of Salmonella spp. in flocks of broilers was carried out according to the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 and prevalence of flocks positive for S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium at the end of 2009 was 4,0 %.

In the framework of the programme in total 5 591 blocks of broilers were tested for Salmonella spp. in 2010. 365 flocks were positive for Salmonella spp., 216 flocks were positive for S. enteritidis, 2 flocks for S. typhimurium and 147 flocks for other serotypes. Prevalence in 2010 were 3,89% for targeted serotypes, 3,86% for S. enteritidis and 0,03% for S. typhimurium.

In total 5 531 flocks of broilers were tested for Salmonella spp. within period 1 January – 31 December 2010 in the framework of operator sampling. 359 flocks (6,49%) were positive for Salmonella spp. 215 flocks (3,89%) were positive for S. enteritidis, 2 flocks (0,04%) were positive for S. typhimurium.

In the framework of official sampling 60 flocks were tested within the period 1 January - 31 December 2010. 1 flocks (1,66%) was positive for S. enteritidis, no flock for S. typhimurium. 6 flocks (10,0%) were positive for other serotypes of Salmonella spp.

In the framework of the programme in total 5 087 blocks of broilers were tested for Salmonella spp. in 2011. 282 flocks were positive for Salmonella spp., 113 flocks were positive for S. enteritidis, 3 flocks for S. typhimurium and 166 flocks for other serotypes. Prevalence in 2011 were 2,3% for targeted serotypes, 2,2% for S. enteritidis and 0,06% for S. typhimurium.

In total 5 037 flocks of broilers were tested for Salmonella spp. within period 1 January – 31 December 2011 in the framework of operator sampling. 110 flocks (2,2%) were positive for S. enteritidis or S. typhimurium.

In the framework of official sampling 50 flocks were tested within the period 1 January - 31 December 2011. 6 flocks (12,0%) were positive for S. enteritidis or S. typhimurium.

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) :

The main objectives of the programme are monitoring and control of zoonotic Salmonella serotype (S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium) in the poultry broilers flocks.

The aim of the programme is to reduce the percentage of flocks of broilers remaining positive of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium to 1 % or less by 31 December 2011.

The national programme is established in accordance with the Community target pursuant to Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 aimed at reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and/or Salmonella typhimurium in broilers as specified by Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2007.

Monophasic Salmonella typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- is be included among targeted serotypes in the framework of the programme in line with the Union target.

Sampling in poultry flocks is carried out by an operator or by a private veterinarian. Only named and approved laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes will carry out the examination and validated

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methods of bacteriological examination will be used. The testing (samples taken by operators and official veterinarians) will be performed in the NRL in SVI Prague and in SVIs in Jihlava and Olomouc. The using of the appropriate methods will be co-ordinated and under the control of the National Reference Laboratory for salmonella at the SVI in Prague. The NRL for Salmonella will be team up with CRL.

Official checks at the level of poultry flocks are organised and carried out by the relevant Regional Veterinary Administration.

In case of positive result for *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium*, measures are taken with regard to:
Check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding;
A thorough mechanical cleansing, disinfection, disinsectisation and rat extermination shall be performed following dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter;
Laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection.

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) :

Farmer shall record the result into the "Food Chain Information" at the dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse.

Farmer shall perform a check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding.

Farmer shall take samples of feedingstuffs from bins; the samples shall be sent for laboratory examination for the detection of Salmonella spp.

A thorough mechanical cleansing, disinfection, disinsectisation and rat extermination shall be performed following dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter.

Farmer shall take swab samples for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection.

New birds may be introduced only upon laboratory confirmation of efficacy of disinfection.

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

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) :

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

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "MA") shall, in accordance with § 44(1)(a) of Veterinary Act, establish the principal trends and tasks in the field of veterinary care and control their implementation and shall specify, on the basis of animal health situation, compulsory preventive and diagnostic actions in accordance with § 44(1)(d) of Veterinary Act as well. Detailed rules are laid down by the "Methodology of Animal Health Control and Ordered Vaccination" (hereinafter referred to as the "Methodology"), approved by the MA and published in the Official Journal of the MA. The SVA CR shall be, in accordance with the legislation in force (Veterinary Act), empowered to perform supervision on all activities imposed by the Methodology;

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RVAs shall perform supervision on activities of farmers and private veterinarians provided by the Methodology.

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 program shall apply in the whole territory of the Czech Republic. The territory is divided into 14 regions.

CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE
CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION
CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION
CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN
CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY
CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM
CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC
CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE
CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE
CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA
CZ062 SOUTHERNMORAVIAN REGION
CZ071 REGION OF OLOMOUC
CZ072 REGION OF ZLIN
CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIA REGION

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) :

Each holding keeping broilers delivered to a slaughterhouse shall be assigned, by the entrusted person, by a registration number of the holding, and all farmer's records shall be kept in accordance with Breeding Act and Decree No 136/2004, irrespective of the number of birds kept.

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4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme will be performed in the birds without individual identification.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Designated laboratory shall send results of examination of samples taken and sent within implementation of this programme to the relevant RVA; the copy thereof shall be sent to a farmer or a private veterinarian. The farmer must provide on request reports on examinations to the RVA.

In accordance with § 11 of Veterinary Act

(1) The keeper, persons employed by the keeper in keeping, transporting, gathering and selling animals and other persons coming into contact with animals and animal products who, with regards to their profession, qualification and experience, are able to recognize signs suggesting a suspicion of presence of a dangerous contagious disease or a disease communicable from animals to man shall be obliged to notify the Regional Veterinary Administration without delay of such suspicion or to ensure that it is notified.

(2) The obligation of the persons to notify shall become void as soon as the official veterinarian or private veterinarian are notified of the suspected presence of a dangerous contagious disease or a disease communicable from animals to man.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in broilers of Gallus gallus the provisions of Commission Regulation No 200/2012 are implemented.

Measures taken following detection of S. enteritidis and/or S. typhimurium in faecal samples

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Farmer shall record the result into the "Food Chain Information" at the dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse.

Farmer shall perform a check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding.

Farmer shall take samples of feedingstuffs from bins; the samples shall be sent for laboratory examination for the detection of Salmonella spp.

A thorough mechanical cleansing, disinfection, disinsectisation and rat extermination shall be performed following dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter.

Farmer shall take swab samples for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection.

New birds may be introduced only upon confirmation of efficacy of disinfection.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The flocks are defined in accordance with the Council and Parliament Decision No 2160/2003/EC as an epidemiological unit:

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

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification shall consist of the registration number of the holding, the identification of the flock, and the identification of the hall; e.g. in the following format: "CZ 12345678-02/2011".

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers; e.g. 02/2010 and 06/20101

Farmers are responsible for the proper identification of flocks.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The result about detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium* in faecal samples shall be recorded into the "Food Chain Information" at the dispatch of broilers to a slaughterhouse.

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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 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended;
- Act No 154/2000 concerning pedigree breeding, breeding and registration of farm animals and amending certain related laws (Breeding Act), as amended;
- Decree No 356/2004 concerning monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man;
- Decree No 296/2003 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorisation and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities, as amended;
- Decree No 136/2004 specifying in detail identification and registration of animals registration of holdings and persons specified by Breeding Act.

Antimicrobials (e.g. antibiotics) shall not be used as a special method for the control of salmonella infections in poultry.

Antimicrobials may be used only after authorisation by and under supervision of the relevant RVA and they may be applied only in poultry showing clinical signs of the disease suggesting that an excessive suffering of birds could occur. Results of bacteriological examination and anti-microbial susceptibility test must be available prior to the treatment.

Only antimicrobials registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (hereinafter referred to as the "ISCVBM") may be used for the treatment.

In exceptional cases, antimicrobials may be applied prior to the results of bacteriological examination and anti-microbial susceptibility test are available, provided that samples are taken by the official veterinarian prior to the application. If sampling has not been performed prior to the application of antimicrobials, flocks shall be considered infected by salmonella.

Requirements for the use of antimicrobials shall not apply to substances, micro organisms and preparations authorised as feed additives pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition (e.g. probiotics, acidifiers).

Vaccination

Vaccines shall be selected by the private veterinarian in charge, provided that the following conditions are complied with:

Vaccination of broilers against Salmonella is voluntary.

Vaccines used must have valid registration by the ISCVBM Brno and must comply with requirements of

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Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006. Dosage, application method and use in various age categories are established by the vaccine manufacturer.

When live attenuated vaccines are used, this fact must be recorded in the application form for the laboratory examination of faecal samples.

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) :

Farmers can ask for cost and losses connected with the detection of a salmonellosis of poultry which have arisen as a result of enforcement of emergency veterinary measures pursuant to § 67, § 68, § 69 and § 70 of Veterinary Act.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Farmer shall perform a check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding. To ensure adequate bio-security standards on poultry the farmers can implement a voluntary Guide of good hygiene practice for poultry farmers. This Community Guide is available on web link www.svscr.cz.

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) :

General description of the costs and benefits:

1€ = 24,730 CzK (on the date 30 March 2012)

It is estimated that the programme will cost 48 288,00 € in the year 2013.

The price involves bacteriological testing for *Salmonella* spp. and serotyping in the framework of official sampling and detection of the inhibition substances and testing for verification of efficiency of disinsection. The estimate cost is 48 288,00 €

We estimate 1000 bacteriological tests for detection of *Salmonella* spp. in faeces, 300 bacteriological tests for detection of *Salmonella* sp. in feedstuffs, 300 tests for serotyping, 100 tests for efficacy of disinfection and 100 tests for detection of inhibition substances.

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We estimate that 1400 official sampling will be taken.

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
Czech Republic	Broiler flocks of C	5 087	130 817	5 087	130 817	5 087	salmonella enteritidis or	116	0	0	0	0	0
Total		5 087	130 817	5 087	130 817	5 087		116	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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Czech Republic	microbiological test	detection of Sakimonella spp.i	5 041	282	X
Czech Republic	serological test	serotyping	279	279	X
Czech Republic	microbiological test	detection of Salmonella spp.i w	101	0	X
Czech Republic	other test	efficacy ig disinsection	122	8	X
Czech Republic	other test	detection of inhibition substanc	37	0	X
6.3 Data on infection for year: 2012			5 580	569	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
Czech Republic	116	2 962 642 X
Total	116	2 962 642
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
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

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
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	1 000 X
Czech Republic	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	strains	surveillance	300 X
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	water and feedingstuffs	control	300 X
Czech Republic	AMR/BIH tests	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	organs	control	100 X
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	swabs for testing efficacy	control	100 X
Total					1 800
Total AMR/BIH tests					100
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					1 400
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					300
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)
Czech Republic	Broiler flocks of	6 000	140 000 000	6 000	140 000 000	6 000	salmonella enteritidis	300	0	0	0	0
Total		6 000	140 000 000	6 000	140 000 000	6 000		300	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
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
					Add a new row	
						X

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	1 300	25.48	33124	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	300	29.52	8856	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficiency of disinfection	100	36.39	3639	yes	X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	100	26.69	2669	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	0	0	0	no	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

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4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	NA	0	0	0 no		X
Add a new row						
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries	Salaries	0	0	0 no		X
Add a new row						
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	Specification	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	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	NA	0	0	0 no		X
Add a new row						
8. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	1 400	0.5	700 yes	X
	Total	1 800		48288	

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.

ANNEX CZ SCP broilers 2013

Programme element and relevant criteria

Some figures extracted from the document: baseline study (2006): 9, 6%; 4% in 2009; 3.89% in 2010; and 2.2% in 2011.

Please demonstrate that the Results achieved the aim of the programme.

The value of prevalence of targeted serotypes is higher than targeted prevalence; nevertheless all requirements of relevant legislative are fulfilled and decreasing is demonstrated.

Programme element and relevant criteria

There are 6000 flocks to be tested and a total of 1400 samples to be analysed, which appears to be excessive → Is this the reason because these are both official and operator tests? → Please clarify this point and confirm the number of holdings.

Number of broilers of holdings in 2011 was 334.

In relation to increase of Salmonella occurrence in broilers flocks it was decided to make more official samples.

Please explain which are the criteria for the CA to select the 10% of holdings that are going to be inspected

For each year the time table for number and frequency of official sampling is prepared. SVA determines the total number of sample and each RVA designates the holdings and dates for sampling. Number of birds on the holding, previous results in the framework of the SCP and previous performing of official checks are taken into account as a criterion for planning official sampling on each holding.

Programme element and relevant criteria

In general the EU requirements are followed, though the prevalence targets are above that it was stated in legislation No 200/2012.

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : CESKA REPUBLIKA

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target of the programme is to reduce the maximum percentage of fattening turkey flocks remaining positive of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium to 1 % or less by 31 December 2013. The target of this national programme is established in accordance with the Community target pursuant to Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 aimed at the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in turkeys, as specified by Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008.

Monophasic Salmonella typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-is included in the programme in the line with Union target.

The programme will be applied for 3 years from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2012.

(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

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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) :

Minimum sampling requirements are in accordance with sampling requirements laid part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of European Parliament and of the Council and specified by Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008.

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring on prevalence of Salmonella spp. in turkey flocks was not performed before 1 January 2010 and so no data concerning animal health situation in the Czech Republic were available. Results of a baseline study in flocks of breeding and fattening turkeys performed pursuant to Commission Decision 2006/662/EC were considered to be a starting (initial) value. The study was performed between 1 October 2006 and 30 September 2007 with the following results:
A total of 194 flocks of fattening turkeys were tested in the Czech Republic, with the prevalence of Salmonella spp. of 42.7 %; S. enteritidis (32.4 %) was the most frequently reported serotype in the flocks, followed (in decreasing order) by S. saintpaul (19.7 %), S. agona (18.3 %), S. zanzibar (15.5 %), S. typhimurium (5.6 %), S. indiana (2.8 %), S. blockey (2.8 %), S. infantis (2.8 %) and S. derby (1.4 %). The prevalence of S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium was within the study reported at the level of 18.4 %..
In 2010 the monitoring and control programme of Salmonella spp. in flocks of turkeys was carried out according to the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and prevalence of flocks positive for S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium at the end of 2010 was 0,71% . In total 283 flocks of fattening turkeys were tested and 54

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of them (19,1%) were positive for Salmonella spp. One flock was positive for S. enteritidis and one flock for S. typhimurium.

In 2011 the monitoring and control programme of Salmonella spp. in flocks of turkeys was carried out according to the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and prevalence of flocks positive for S. enteritidis or S. typhimurium at the end of 2011 was 0,3% . In total 292 flocks of fattening turkeys were tested and 42 of them (14,4%) were positive for Salmonella spp. One flock (0,3%) was positive for S. enteritidis.

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

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "MA") shall, in accordance with § 44(1) (a) of Veterinary Act, establish the principal trends and tasks in the field of veterinary care and control their implementation and shall specify, on the basis of animal health situation, compulsory preventive and diagnostic actions in accordance with § 44(1)(d) of Veterinary Act as well. Detailed rules are laid down by the "Methodology of Animal Health Control and Ordered Vaccination" (hereinafter referred to as the "Methodology"), approved by the MA and published in the Official Journal of the MA. The SVA CR shall be, in accordance with the legislation in force (Veterinary Act), empowered to perform supervision on all activities imposed by the Methodology; RVAs shall perform supervision on activities of farmers and private veterinarians provided by the Methodology.

Microbiological checks at different stages of food chain shall be performed by the following organisations:

In accordance with Act No 110/1997 concerning foodstuffs and tobacco products and amending and supplementing certain related laws, as amended, the SVA CR has already established rules for regular microbiological monitoring of poultry carcasses at slaughterhouses and during their further processing in establishments manufacturing meat products. Pooled neck skin samples are taken from carcasses after chilling. In the case of positive results, slaughterhouse operators shall take all measures necessary

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for improvement of hygiene conditions and check HACCP system at the same time.

In accordance with Act No 146/2002 concerning the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority and amending certain related laws, as amended, the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority (hereinafter referred to as the "CAFIA") shall perform checks on foodstuffs of plant origin at their production and placing on the market, as well as on trade in foodstuffs.

In accordance with Act No 20/1966 concerning public health care, as amended, Public Health Protection Authorities (authorities of the Ministry of Public Health) shall act in the field of catering. In the case of any suspicion on food-borne infection, they shall inform the SVA and CAFIA thereof.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratories performing testing for Salmonella spp. within this programme shall be designated in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

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

SVI Prague – NRL

SVI Jihlava

SVI Olomouc

SVI České Budějovice

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Transport and preparation of samples

Samples shall be sent by express mail, courier, or collection line to laboratories designated for the detection of Salmonella spp. within this programme within 24 hours after collection. At the laboratory, samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following

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their receipt and 96 hours following sampling.

The pair(s) of boot/sock swabs shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material, pooled and placed in 225 ml of 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 referred to in this programme.

Detection method

Methods used in the examination will be performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008.

The detection method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for salmonellae in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, shall be used. That method is described in the current version of draft Annex D to ISO 6579 (2002) standard: "Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage". In that detection method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

Serotyping

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

Storage of strains

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Frequency and status of sampling is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2007 and in compliance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008.

- a) Farmers shall ensure taking samples from environment of each flock of fattening or breeding turkeys according to an established schedule.
- b) Samples shall be taken by trained persons, i.e. by farmers, veterinarians, or other persons designated by farmers. The training shall be performed and certificates on the training issued by the relevant Regional Veterinary Administration (hereinafter referred to as the "RVA").
- c) Official samples shall be taken by inspectors from the relevant RVA.

Sampling by operators:

Taking of samples from environment shall be performed in each flock according to the following schedule:

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Within three weeks before the birds are moved to a slaughterhouse, so as to results of testing are available prior to the movement to the slaughterhouse.

Official sampling:

- a) At least once a year all flocks on 10 % of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys;
- b) All flocks on holdings when one flock tested positive for *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* in samples taken within the previous sampling on the initiative of a farmer;
- c) Each time the RVA considers it necessary.

A sampling carried out by the RVA may replace the sampling on the initiative of a farmer.

Sampling protocol:

- ☒ Two pairs of boot/socks swabs shall be taken. For free range flocks of turkeys, samples shall only be collected in the area inside the house. All boot/sock swabs must be pooled into one sample.
- ☒ In flocks with less than 100 turkeys, where it is not possible to use boot/sock swabs as access to the houses is not possible, they may be replaced by hand drag swabs, where the boot swabs or socks are worn over gloved hands and rubbed over surfaces contaminated with fresh faeces.
- ☒ Before putting on the boot/sock swabs, their surface shall be moistened with maximum recovery diluents (MRD: 0.8 % sodium chloride, 0.1 % peptone in sterile deionised water), or sterile water or any other diluent approved by the National Reference Laboratory at the SVI in Prague.
- ☒ The use of water containing antimicrobials or additional disinfectants shall be prohibited. The recommended way to moisten boot swabs shall be to pour the liquid inside before putting them on. Alternatively, boot swabs or socks may be autoclaved with diluents within autoclave bags or jars before use. Diluents may also be applied after boots are put on using a spray or wash bottle.
- ☒ It shall be ensured that all sections in a house are represented in the sampling in a proportionate way. Each pair should cover about 50 % of the area of the house. On completion of sampling the boot/sock swabs shall be carefully removed so as not to dislodge adherent material. Boot swabs may be inverted to retain material. They shall be placed in a bag or pot and labelled.
- ☒ The RVA shall perform training of farmers and/or other persons designated by farmers to guarantee the correct application of the sampling protocol.
- ☒ In the case of sampling by the RVA because of suspicion on salmonella presence and in any other case considered appropriate, the RVA shall satisfy itself by conducting further tests as appropriate so that the results of examinations for salmonella presence in flocks of turkeys are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in those flocks.
- ☒ Where the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* is not detected but antimicrobials or inhibitory effect on bacterial growth are detected, the flock shall be considered as an infected flock of turkeys for the purpose of the Community target.

Supervision on foodstuffs in the Czech Republic shall be performed by the following organisations:

- State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (SVA CR);
- Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture (CISTA);
- Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (ISCVBM).

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

The SVA CR performs, by means of the relevant RVA, examination of feedingstuffs intended for farm animals for the detection of salmonella, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002. The relevant RVA shall take samples in establishments producing compound feedingstuffs; samples of finished feedingstuffs before dispatch shall be taken, at a volume proportionate to the manufacturer's throughput.

The ISCVBM shall perform official controls on medicated feedingstuffs.

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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) :

The flocks of fattening turkeys covered in the programme are created from imported consignments of one day chicks. The fattened flocks are moved to the slaughterhouses. There are no hatcheries from turkeys in the Czech Republic. Holdings with fattening turkeys and slaughterhouses are under the supervision of State Veterinary Administration.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

The feedingstuffs are produced mainly by specialised firms and bought by farmers. As regards production and placing on the market of feedingstuffs official controls on feed safety are performed by the CISTA (Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture), in accordance with Act No 91/1996 on feedingstuffs, as amended.

(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) :

Farmers shall draw up and comply with sanitation rules for their holdings, keep records on all disinfections and preventive actions performed. The sanitation rules must include checks on efficacy of disinfection, as well as on other preventive measures.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Operation rules covering all farming procedures from day-old turkeys to the dispatch of birds to a slaughterhouse must be drawn up for all turkey holdings. Records pursuant to Breeding Act must be kept in all holdings.

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

The relevant RVA shall perform the supervision on efficacy of disinfection carried out by farmers.

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

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

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with §7 of Veterinary Act, for transport of animals only such means of transport and facilities may be used which:

- Meet the requirements for animal transport of the species involved as to the construction, arrangement and equipment, do not affect animal health, do not cause any pain or suffering to animals, prevent the animals from escape or falling out and protect them from unfavourable weather effects;
- Are protected so that water, feed, litter, faeces or other waste cannot leak or fall out of them;
- Are cleaned and disinfected both before and after the transport.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with Act No 166/1999, as amended, farmers are responsible for animal health. Routine veterinary supervision shall be performed by a private veterinarian. The official veterinary supervision of farms and private veterinarians is carried out by official veterinarians of relevant Regional Veterinary Administration.

The official veterinary supervision of farms and official sampling is carried out only by official veterinarians designated by appropriate Regional Veterinary Administration.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Holdings in the Czech Republic are registered in the Database of Farms in accordance with Breeding Act (No. 154/2000) and Decree No 136/2004, as amended, laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person established by Breeding Act.

Each holding keeping flocks of more than 500 head of poultry excluding adult poultry with the production of eggs shall be assigned, by the entrusted person, by a registration number of the holding, and all farmer's records shall be kept in accordance with Breeding Act and Decree No 136/2004, as amended.

Each holding, where a flock is kept of more than 100 head of adult poultry with the production of hatching eggs shall be assigned by a registration number of the holding and the keeper of adult poultry shall keep a register of poultry in the holding.

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(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

Record keeping in holdings shall be performed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004. Such records must include at least the following information:

- the date of receipt of the poultry;
- the origin of the poultry;
- the number of the poultry;
- performance data;
- death rate;
- feed suppliers;
- types and duration of the use of feed additives, withdrawal periods;
- monitoring of feed and water intake;
- performed examinations and diagnoses established by the veterinarian in charge, together with results of laboratory testing, if necessary;
- types of medicaments used (in particular antimicrobials), start and end of application thereof;
- the date of vaccination and the type of vaccine used;
- results of all previous health checks of poultry from the flock concerned;
- the number of turkeys intended for slaughtering;
- estimated date of slaughtering;
- the date of slaughtering and results thereof (back report from the slaughterhouse on veterinary examination);
- results of checks on disinfection efficacy;
- results of routine sampling of poultry feeds and water for the purpose of checks on compliance with withdrawal periods;
- results of checks for the detection of salmonellae performed in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, i.e. the National Programme.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

Within a region, a farmer shall hand over to a consignee (in the case of another holding) written information on results of laboratory testing of the flock for monitored salmonella serotypes, i.e. the date of the last sampling and its results, as well as the results of all testing of the flock concerned (positive/

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negative).

Veterinary certificate for the movement of animals intended for further keeping outside the territory of a region, or food chain information for the movement of animals for slaughtering (or health attestation) must contain, in addition to other data, the results of all laboratory testing of the flock for monitored salmonella serotypes performed during the life cycle of the flock (negative/positive), as well as the date of the last sampling and its results.

In the case of intra-Community trade, the consignment of animals have to be accompanied by the veterinary certificate in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 599/2004 and Commission Directive (EC) No 158/2009 concerning the adoption of a harmonised model certificate and inspection report linked to intra-Community trade in animals and products of animal origin.

Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production.

The traceability of animals is based on keeping register of poultry at farms. The obligation to retain copy of the veterinary certificate or health attestation for the period of three years is laid down in Veterinary Act 166/1999 Article 6 as amended.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each flock must have an unique identification. The identification shall consist of the registration number of the holding, the identification of the flock, and the identification of the hall; e.g. in the following format: "CZ 12345678-02/2010".

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers; e.g. 02/2010 and 06/2010.

Farmers shall be responsible for the proper identification of flocks.

The identification of a flock must be indicated in application form for laboratory examination, in the relevant documents accompanying the animals at their movement, and in all other records.

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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 : MVDr. Petr Šatrán, PhD.

Phone : +420 227 010 150

Fax. : +420 227 010 195

Email : epiz@svscr.cz

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring on prevalence of Salmonella spp. in turkey flocks was not performed before 1 January 2010 and so no data concerning animal health situation in the Czech Republic were available. Results of a baseline study in flocks of breeding and fattening turkeys performed pursuant to Commission Decision 2006/662/EC were considered to be a starting (initial) value. The study was performed between 1 October 2006 and 30 September 2007 with the following results:
A total of 194 flocks of fattening turkeys were tested in the Czech Republic, with the prevalence of Salmonella spp. of 42.7 %; S. enteritidis (32.4 %) was the most frequently reported serotype in the flocks, followed (in decreasing order) by S. saintpaul (19.7 %), S. agona (18.3 %), S. zanzibar (15.5 %), S. typhimurium (5.6 %), S. indiana (2.8 %), S. blockey (2.8 %), S. infantis (2.8 %) and S. derby (1.4 %). The prevalence of S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium was within the study reported at the level of 18.4 %..

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In 2010 the monitoring and control programme of Salmonella spp. in flocks of turkeys was carried out according to the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and prevalence of flocks positive for S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium at the end of 2010 was 0,71% . In total 283 flocks of fattening turkeys were tested and 54 of them (19,1%) were positive for Salmonella spp. One flock was positive for S. enteritidis and one flock for S. typhimurium.

In 2011 the monitoring and control programme of Salmonella spp. in flocks of turkeys was carried out according to the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and prevalence of flocks positive for S. enteritidis or S. typhimurium at the end of 2011 was 0,3% . In total 292 flocks of fattening turkeys were tested and 42 of them (14,4%) were positive for Salmonella spp. One flock (0,3%) was positive for S. enteritidis.

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) :

The main objectives of the programme are monitoring and control of zoonotic Salmonella serotype (S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium) in the turkey flocks.

The target of the programme is to reduce the maximum percentage of fattening turkey flocks remaining positive of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium to 1 % or less by 31 December 2012. The target of this national programme is established in accordance with the Community target pursuant to Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 aimed at the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in turkeys, as specified by Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008.

Monophasic Salmonella typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-is included in the programme in the line with Union target.

Sampling in turkey flocks is carried out by an operator or by a private veterinarian. Only named and approved laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes will carry out the examination and validated methods of bacteriological examination will be used. The testing (samples taken by operators and official veterinarians) will be performed in the NRL in SVI Prague and in SVIs in Jihlava and Olomouc. The using of the appropriate methods will be co-ordinated and under the control of the National Reference Laboratory for salmonella at the SVI in Prague. The NRL for Salmonella will be team up with CRL. Official checks at the level of poultry flocks are organised and carried out by the relevant Regional Veterinary Administration.

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) :

- Farmer shall record the result into the "Food Chain Information" at the dispatch of turkeys to a slaughterhouse.
- Farmer shall perform a check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding.
- Farmer shall take samples of feedingstuffs from bins; the samples shall be sent for laboratory examination for the detection of Salmonella spp.
- A thorough mechanical cleansing, disinfection, disinsectisation and rat extermination shall be performed following dispatch of turkeys to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter.
- Farmer shall take swab samples for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection.
- New birds may be introduced only upon confirmation of efficacy of disinfection.
- Antimicrobials (e.g. antibiotics) shall not be used as a special method for the control of salmonella infections in poultry.
- Only antimicrobials registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (hereinafter referred to as the "ISCVBM") may be used for the treatment.
- Antimicrobials may be used only after the authorisation by and under the supervision of the relevant RVA and they may be applied only in poultry showing clinical signs of the disease suggesting that an excessive suffering of the birds could occur. Results of bacteriological examination and anti-microbial susceptibility test must be available prior to the treatment.
- In exceptional cases, antimicrobials may be applied prior to the results of bacteriological examination and anti-microbial susceptibility test are available, provided that samples are taken by the official veterinarian prior to the application. If sampling has not been performed prior to the application of antimicrobials, flocks shall be considered infected by salmonella.
- Requirements for the use of antimicrobials shall not apply to substances, micro organisms and preparations authorised as feed additives pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition (e.g. probiotics, acidifiers).

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

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) :

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

No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "MA") shall, in accordance with § 44(1)(a) of Veterinary Act, establish the principal trends and tasks in the field of veterinary care and control their implementation and shall specify, on the basis of animal health situation, compulsory preventive and diagnostic actions in accordance with § 44(1)(d) of Veterinary Act as well. Detailed rules are laid down by the "Methodology of Animal Health Control and Ordered Vaccination" (hereinafter referred to as the "Methodology"), approved by the MA

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and published in the Official Journal of the MA. The SVA CR shall be, in accordance with the legislation in force (Veterinary Act), empowered to perform supervision on all activities imposed by the Methodology; RVAs shall perform supervision on activities of farmers and private veterinarians provided by the Methodology.

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) :

he program shall apply in the whole territory of the Czech Republic. The territory is divided into 14 regions.

CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE
CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION
CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION
CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN
CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY
CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM
CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC
CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE
CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE
CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA
CZ062 SOUTHERNMORAVIAN REGION
CZ071 REGION OF OLOMOUC
CZ072 REGION OF ZLIN
CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIA REGION

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) :

Each holding keeping flocks of turkeys shall be assigned, by the entrusted person, by a registration number of the holding, and all farmer's records shall be kept in accordance with Breeding Act and Decree No 136/2004, as amended.

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4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme will be performed in the birds without individual identification.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Designated laboratory shall send results of examination of samples taken and sent within implementation of this programme to the relevant RVA; the copy thereof shall be sent to a farmer or a private veterinarian. The farmer must provide on request reports on examinations to the RVA.

In accordance with § 11 of Veterinary Act

(1) The keeper, persons employed by the keeper in keeping, transporting, gathering and selling animals and other persons coming into contact with animals and animal products who, with regards to their profession, qualification and experience, are able to recognize signs suggesting a suspicion of presence of a dangerous contagious disease or a disease communicable from animals to man shall be obliged to notify the Regional Veterinary Administration without delay of such suspicion or to ensure that it is notified.

(2) The obligation of the persons to notify shall become void as soon as the official veterinarian or private veterinarian are notified of the suspected presence of a dangerous contagious disease or a disease communicable from animals to man.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in turkeys the provisions of Commission Regulation No 584/2008/EC paragraph 1/2/4 are implemented.

Farmer shall record the result into the "Food Chain Information" at the dispatch of turkeys to a slaughterhouse.

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- Farmer shall perform a check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding.
- Farmer shall take samples of feedingstuffs from bins; the samples shall be sent for laboratory examination for the detection of Salmonella spp.
- A thorough mechanical cleansing, disinfection, disinsectisation and rat extermination shall be performed following dispatch of turkeys to a slaughterhouse; as well as safe disposal of faeces or litter.
- Farmer shall take swab samples for laboratory check on efficacy of disinfection.
- New birds may be introduced only upon confirmation of efficacy of disinfection.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The flocks are defined in accordance with the Council and Parliament Decision No 2160/2003/EC as an epidemiological unit:

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

Each flock must have a unique identification. The identification shall consist of the registration number of the holding, the identification of the flock, and the identification of the hall; e.g. in the following format: “CZ 12345678-02/2011”.

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers; e.g. 02/2011 and 06/2011.

Farmers are responsible for the proper identification of flocks.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The result about detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium* in faecal samples shall be recorded into the “Food Chain Information” at the dispatch of turkeys to a slaughterhouse.

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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 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended;
- Act No 154/2000 concerning pedigree breeding, breeding and registration of farm animals and amending certain related laws (Breeding Act), as amended;
- Decree No 356/2004 concerning monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man;
- Decree No 296/2003 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorisation and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities, as amended;
- Decree No 136/2004 specifying in detail identification and registration of animals registration of holdings and persons specified by Breeding Act.

Use of antimicrobials shall be governed by Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006

Antimicrobials (e.g. antibiotics) shall not be used as a special method for the control of salmonella infections in poultry.

Only antimicrobials registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (hereinafter referred to as the "ISCVBM") may be used for the treatment.

Antimicrobials may be used only after the authorisation by and under the supervision of the relevant RVA and they may be applied only in poultry showing clinical signs of the disease suggesting that an excessive suffering of the birds could occur. Results of bacteriological examination and anti-microbial susceptibility test must be available prior to the treatment.

In exceptional cases, antimicrobials may be applied prior to the results of bacteriological examination and anti-microbial susceptibility test are available, provided that samples are taken by the official veterinarian prior to the application. If sampling has not been performed prior to the application of antimicrobials, flocks shall be considered infected by salmonella.

Requirements for the use of antimicrobials shall not apply to substances, micro organisms and preparations authorised as feed additives pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition (e.g. probiotics, acidifiers).

Vaccination

Vaccines shall be selected by the private veterinarian in charge, provided that the following conditions are complied with:

vaccination of breeding and fattening turkeys against salmonella shall be voluntary;

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vaccines used must have valid registration by the ISCVBM Brno and must comply with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006. Dosage, application method and use in various age categories are established by the vaccine manufacturer;

when live attenuated vaccines are used, this fact must be recorded in the application form for the laboratory examination of faecal samples.

In accordance with Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 coll. as amended the keeper of farm animal keeping animals for commercial purposes shall have a duty to retain the records of the vaccines have been administered for a minimum period of five years.

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) :

Farmers shall be compensated for costs and losses which have arisen as a result of the enforcement of emergency veterinary measures pursuant to § 67, § 68, § 69 and § 70 of Veterinary Act.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures taken following detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium* in faecal samples

Farmer shall perform a check on efficacy of preventive measures aimed at bio-safety of the holding.

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

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

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

General description of the costs and benefits:

1€ = 24,730 CzK (on the date 30 March 2012)

It is estimated that the programme will cost 8 8933,60 € in the year 2013.

OFFICIAL SAMPLING – 8 933,60 €

The price involves laboratory investigation for detection of Salmonella spp., serotyping, detection of the inhibition substance, tests for verification of efficiency of disinfection. We estimate 200 bacteriological tests for detection of Salmonella spp. in faeces, 10 tests for detection of Salmonella spp. in water and feedingstuffs, 100 tests for serotyping, 10 tests for detection of the inhibition substances and 10 tests for verification of efficiency of disinfection.

It is supposed 210 samples will be taken in the framework of official sampling.

It is supposed that testing of samples taken by operators will be fully compensated from the state budget.

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
Czech Republic	Turkeys	292	948 694 ⁺	292	948 694	292	salmonella enteritidis or	1	0	0	0 number	0 number	0
Total		292	948 694	292	948 694	292		1	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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Czech Republic	microbiological test	detection Salmonella spp.-faec	378	42	X
Czech Republic	serological test	serotyping	49	49	X
Czech Republic	other test	efficacy of disinfection	0	0	X
Czech Republic	other test	detection of inhibition substance	1	0	X
Czech Republic	microbiological test	detection Salmonella spp. in fec	1	1	X
6.3 Data on infection for year: 2012			429	92	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
Czech Republic	1	1 460 X
Total	1	1 460
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
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

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
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Turkeys	Faeces	surveillance	200 X
Czech Republic	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Turkeys	strains	surveillance	100 X
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Turkeys	water and feedingstuffs	control	10 X
Czech Republic	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Turkeys	swabs	control of disinfection	10 X
Czech Republic	AMR/BIH tests	Turkeys	organs	control	10 X
Total					330
Total AMR/BIH tests					10
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					220
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					100
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)
Czech Republic	Turkeys	300	1 000 000	300	1 000 000	300	salmonella enteritidis	10	0	0	0	0
Total		300	1 000 000	300	1 000 000	300		10	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
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
					Add a new row	
						X

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	200	25.48	5096	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	100	29.52	2952	yes	X
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	10	25.48	254.8	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficiency of disinfection	10	36.39	363.9	yes	X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	10	26.69	266.9	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 doses	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	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	0	0	0 no	X
Add a new row					
4. Cleaning and disinfection					
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 disinfection	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	NA	0	0	0 no	X
Add a new row					
8. Cost of official sampling					

ANNEX CZ SCP fattening turkeys 2013

Could you please provide additional information if there is any procedure in place to ensure/control that meat from salmonella positive fattening turkey flocks meet the relevant microbiological criterion set out in Regulation (EC) 2073/2005 (please refer procedure corresponding with point 4.4.4.)

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

Confirm the number of tests to be performed and number holdings.

The number of holdings of fattening turkeys in 2011 was 60. In 2013 it is estimated 200 bacteriological detection of the sample of swabs.

Confirmation for compliance with part (E) of annex II of Reg. (EC) No 2160/2003, in cases where the products deriving from a positive flock may be placed on the market for human consumption, as fresh poultry meat.

Specific requirement concerning fresh meat is in compliance with annex II of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and with Regulation (EU) No 1086/2011 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 as regards salmonella in fresh poultry meat.

Fresh poultry meat may not be placed on the market for human consumption unless it meets the following criterion: 'Salmonella: absence in 25 grams'

Which are the criteria for the CA to select the 10% of holdings that are going to be inspected?

For each year the time table for number and frequency of official sampling is prepared. SVA determines the total number of sample and each RVA designates the holdings and dates for sampling. Number of birds on the holding, previous results in the framework of the SCP and previous performing of official checks are taken into account as a criterion for planning official sampling on each holding.

Objective of the programme need to be confirmed for 2013 (The date (year) for achievement the Union target should be updated).

The target of the programme is to reduce the maximum percentage of fattening turkey flocks remaining positive of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium to 1 % or less by 31 December 2013.

The target of this national programme is established in accordance with the Community target pursuant to Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 aimed at the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in turkeys, as specified by Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008.