



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/12902/2010

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

Control programme of Salmonella

Approved* for 2011 by Commission Decision 2010/712/EU

Czech Republic

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

**Request for the Community's financial contribution for salmonella control
programme in breeding flocks**

Member State: **Czech Republic**

Disease: **Salmonella spp.**

Animal population covered **Breeding flocks – Gallus gallus**

Year of implementation: **2011**

Duration of the programme: **2010 - 2014**

Reference of this document: **State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic**
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Date sent to the Commission: **30. 4. 2010**

Part A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

a) The aim of the programme

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.

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. To ensure the reduction of percentage of positive adult breeding poultry flocks comprising at least 250 birds to 1% within the period of 3 years.

(b) 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

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

(c) Specific requirements laid down in Parts C 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.

(d)

I. General

I. 1. A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

The prevalence of adult breeding flocks positive for targeted serotypes of *Salmonella spp.* within the three years of implementation of the programme was reduced from 5, 1% in 2007 to 1, 0% in 2009.

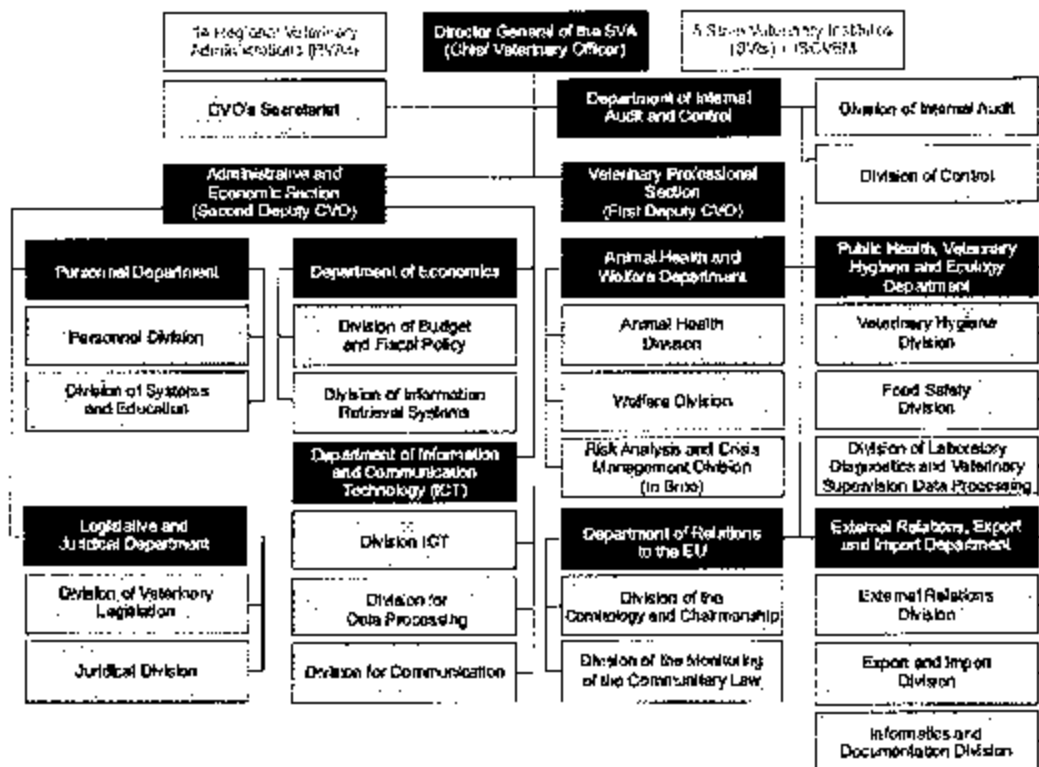
	NSCP 2007										NSCP 2008							NSCP 2009											
	Flocks positive for						Flocks tested				Flocks positive for						Flocks tested			Flocks positive for									
	<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	<i>S. Enteritidis</i>	<i>S. Typhimurium</i>	<i>S. Hadar</i>	<i>S. Virchow</i>	<i>S. Infantis</i>	Other serotypes					<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	<i>S. Enteritidis</i>	<i>S. Typhimurium</i>	<i>S. Hadar</i>	<i>S. Virchow</i>	<i>S. Infantis</i>	Other serotypes				<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	<i>S. Enteritidis</i>	<i>S. Typhimurium</i>	<i>S. Hadar</i>	<i>S. Virchow</i>	<i>S. Infantis</i>	Other serotypes	
Egg production line																													
Elite	13										13	2	2									15							
Grandparents	4										12	2	2									4							
Parents	115										97	3	3									111	1	1					
Day-old chicks	10	2	2								10	0	0									6							
Rearing flocks	15	2	2								15	5	5									10							
Productive period	90	7	2	1							72	2	2									95	1	1					
Meat production line																													
Elite	0										0	0										0							
Grandparents	0										1	0										0							
Parents	1 025										1 049	23	5	1								17	1 163						
Day-old chicks	91										89	1	1									0	93						
Rearing flocks	472	18	5								476	13	1									555	5						5
Productive period	462	28	19	2							485	7	4									515	8	5					3

1. 2. The structure and organisation of the relevant competent authorities

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.

State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic



Official checks at other stages of the food chain

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.

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

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

SVIs examine samples taken by operator and by official veterinarians.

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

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.
- Phagotyping shall be carried out in accordance with the IIPA 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.

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

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:

- 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.

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

- (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:

The vaccination shall 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.

All breeding flocks included in the programme must be vaccinated against *S. enteritidis*.

Vaccination programme against *S. enteritidis* has to be approved by RVA and RVA carry out control of the vaccination programme.

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

The legal basis of the disease control and eradication programme consists of the following legal rules:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of salmonella serotypes in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.
- Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry.
- Commission Regulation 1774/2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption

- Commission Regulation EC 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;
- 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.

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

Farmers shall be compensated for costs and losses connected with the detection of a salmonellosis of poultry which have arise as a result of enforcement of emergency veterinary measures pursuant to § 67, §68 and §70 of Veterinary Act.

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

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

Compensations of owners are carrying out in accordance with § 67, § 68 and §70 of the Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 coll. as amended, according to the follows conditions:

The compensation pursuant to § 67 shall be provided from the state budget on the basis of application of the keeper or the person referred to in § 69. The application must be submitted within no more than six weeks from the day on which the dangerous contagious disease was declared eliminated by decision of the competent authority or the emergency veterinary measures were repealed. In order to assess the compliance with the conditions for provision of compensation and an extent of the compensation, the Ministry shall ask the regional veterinary administration for its opinion. Where the application is not submitted in the above

mentioned time limit, a compensation claim shall become forfeited. The application must be submitted within no more than six weeks from the day of slaughtering or culling. So if owner submits the application six weeks after slaughtering it is difficult for Ministry of Agriculture to calculate and to provide compensation within 90 days. With regard to this fact and in compliance with the national legislative as decisive time interval in which compensation shall be provided it is considered 90 days between the date of owner request and the date of reimbursement.

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

We confirm that costs connected with measures included in table 8, for which co-financing is asked, are compensated in compliance with Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 coll. as amended.

Farmers shall be compensated for costs of vaccines up to 6, - CzK per 1 vaccinated bird.

It is supposed that laboratory testing will be paid from the state budget for samples taken by operators.

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

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

Hygiene management at farms

Farmers shall draw up and comply with sanitation rules for their holdings, keep records on all disinfections and preventive actions performed.

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

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.

Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

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.

2. 4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms

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 once per year.

2. 5. Registration of farms

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.

2. 6. Record-keeping at farms

According to Decree No 136/2004 specifying in detail identification and registration of animals registration of holdings and persons specified by Breeding Act:

For each holding, where a flock is kept of more than 1000 head of poultry or **more than 100 head of poultry with the production of hatching eggs**, and in the case of domestic fowl a flock of laying hens with production of table eggs to be placed on the market, 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.

2. 7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

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 (ITAHIC) 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.

2. 8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

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.

Farmers shall be responsible for the proper identification of flocks.

The traceability of animals is also based on register keeping at farms.

Part B

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point 1:

Bacteriological examination (monitoring) of salmonellae (*S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium*) had been carried out since the year 1996 in the Czech Republic; the monitoring was carried out according to Council Directive 92/117/EEC. As adequate register of poultry keepers and registration of flocks were not available, the examination was carried out according to poultry holdings.

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.

In the case of proven positive results in breeding flocks and grandparents flocks, slaughtering of poultry or safe disposal thereof by destruction and subsequent processing at rendering plants were applied; in the case of parents flocks of meat poultry and laying poultry combinations, as well as in the case of laying hens producing table eggs, antibiotic treatment based on antibiogramme, followed by use of probiotics or by acidifying of feed or water, were applied.

The monitoring was recorded according to particular sampling criteria. As within the past period changes of territorial arrangement and of recorded codes took place, incomparable data would be compared.

In 2007 the proper monitoring and control programme of *Salmonella* spp. in breeding flocks has been carried out according to the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 and prevalence of positive adult breeding flocks for *S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*, *S. infantis*, *S. hadar* and *S. virchow* at the end of 2007 was 5, 1%.

In 2008 prevalence of positive adult breeding flocks for *S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*, *S. infantis*, *S. hadar* and *S. virchow* at the end of 2008 was 1,08%.

Prevalence of positive adult breeding flocks for *S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*, *S. infantis*, *S. hadar* and *S. virchow* at the end of 2009 was 1,00%.

3. Description of the submitted programme:

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. 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 NRI, 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

4.1. *Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme: 5 years

First year: 2010

Last year: 2014

Control

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of positive animals
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of product

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

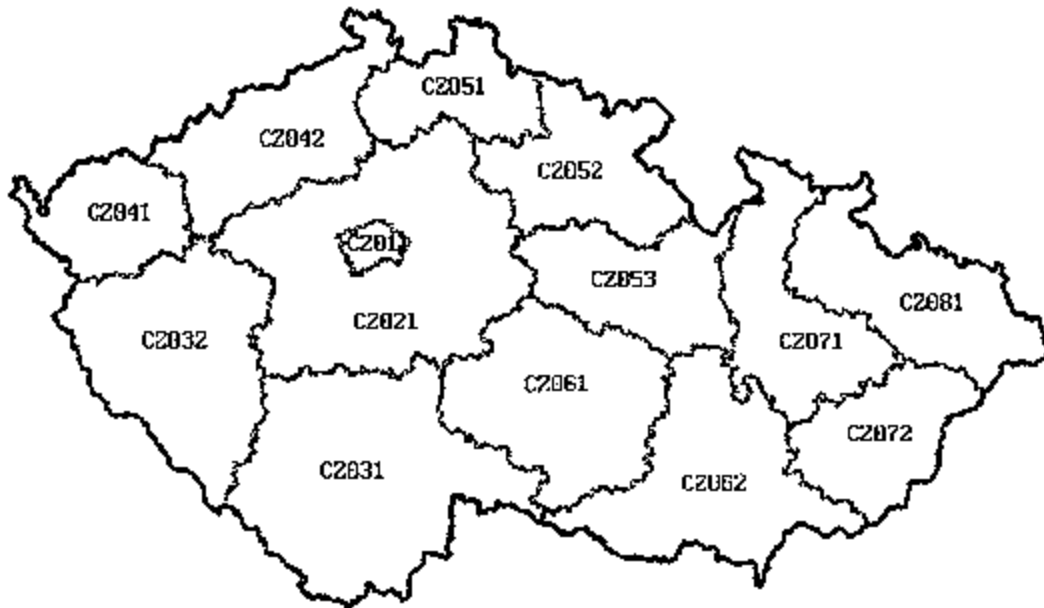
The central authority competent for supervising and coordinating all activities in veterinary care is the State Veterinary Administration, which performs its powers at the whole territory of the Czech Republic (§ 47, Veterinary Act No 166/1999 Col. of Acts). SVA of the CR coordinates the activities of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

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

Regions in the Czech Republic



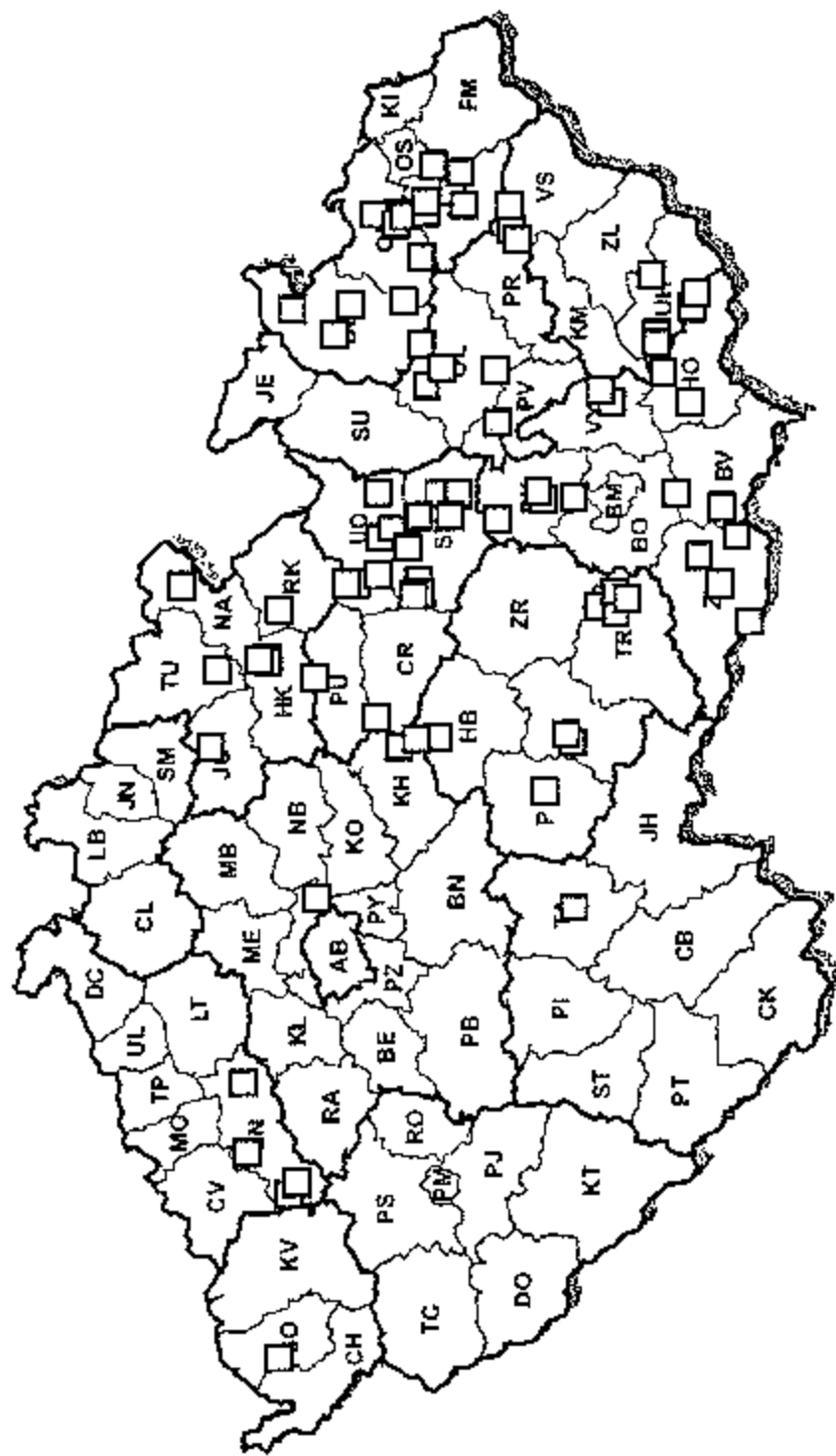
CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE	CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE
CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION	CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE
CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION	CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA
CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN	CZ062 SOUTHERNMORAVIAN REGION
CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY	CZ071 REGION OF OLOMOC
CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM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

Number of holdings and flocks covered by the national salmonella control programme in 2009

Region	Number of holdings		Number of flock [*]	
	with rearing flocks	with adult flocks	rearing	adult
Capital city Prague	0	0	0	0
Central Bohemian	2	3	12	7
South Bohemian	2	2	3	5
Plzeň	0	0	0	0
Karlovy Vary	0	1	0	8
Ústí nad Labem	5	5	71	42
Liberec	0	0	0	0
Hradec Králové	9	10	60	59
Pardubice	21	21	130	114
Vysočina	8	11	35	50
South Moravian	11	20	91	115
Olomouc	10	10	34	29
Zlín	7	8	43	47
Moravian-Silesian	25	23	175	144
In total	100	114	654	620

**This number includes all flocks (flocks in production and rearing flocks) in the country that were sampled in the framework of the national salmonella control programme at least once during the reported year. Flocks sampled more than once are counted only once.*

Number of holdings with breeding flocks in production period covered by the national salmonella control programme in 2009



4.4. Measures implemented under the programme

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

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:

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:

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:

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 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:

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:

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:

All breeding flocks included in the programme must be vaccinated against *Salmonella enteritidis*.

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.

Vaccination programme against *S. enteritidis* has to be approved by RVA and RVA carry out control of the vaccination programme.

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.

Farmers shall be compensated for costs of vaccines from the state budget up to 6,- CZK per one pullet.

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

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 *Salmonella enteritidis* (i.e. the price of vaccine used).

It is supposed that laboratory testing will be paid from the state budget for samples taken by operators.

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

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.svsct.cz.

5. General description of the costs and benefits:

1€ = 25, 44 CzK (on the date 31 March 2010)

It is estimated that the programme will cost **46 442 850, - CzK (1 825 583,73 €)** in the year 2011.

The price involves laboratory testing for detection of *Salmonella spp.*, serotyping, phagotyping, detection of the inhibition substance, testing for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains, tests of efficacy of disinfection, compensation for destruction of positive breeding flocks (including costs for animals, slaughter and destruction of animals, transport costs, salaries, cleaning and disinfection) and costs for vaccines.

Testing carried out in the framework of official testing:

We estimate 4000 bacteriological tests (cultivation) for detection of *Salmonella spp.* in samples of faeces, foot swabs; 50 bacteriological tests (cultivation) in feedingstuffs and water, 100 tests for serotyping, 20 tests for phagotyping, 50 tests for control of distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains, 30 tests for detection of the inhibition substances and 50 tests of efficacy of disinfection.

It is estimated that **120 000 heads of animals** will be destroyed in 2011.

It is estimated that cost for official testing will be **2 632 350, - CzK (103 472, 88 €)**.

It is estimated that cost for destruction of positive flocks of breeding hens will be **16 200 000,- CzK (636 792,45 €)**.

Vaccination:

It is expected that in total 550 flocks of breeding poultry will be vaccinated against *Salmonella enteritidis*. It is supposed that in total **20 000 000, - CzK (786 163, 52 €)** will be compensated for vaccines.

Testing carried out in the framework of samples taken by operators:

We estimate 12 000 bacteriological tests for detection of *Salmonella spp.* in swabs from internal wall of transport boxes, fallen chicks, samples of pooled samples, samples of faeces, 50 tests for serotyping, 20 tests for phagotyping.

It is estimated that cost for testing carried out by operators will be **7 610 500, - CzK (299 154, 87 €)**.

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

The competent authority wishes 50% of co-financing of the total cost to be considered by the Commission.

The financial contribution by the Community of the programmes shall be for:

(a) the destruction of flocks of breeding hens or the difference between the estimated value of breeding poultry and the income from the sale of the heat-treated meat obtained from such poultry, destruction costs, transport costs, cleaning and disinfection costs and salaries costs;

(b) the costs of diagnostics tests performed in the frame of the programme

(c) the costs of vaccine

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

6. 1. 1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis: Year: 2007-2009 Animal species: Gallus gallus – breeding poultry

Disease/infection: Salmonella enteritidis and S. typhimurium

Region	Type of flock ^(a)	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 ^(a)	Number of positive ^(a) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)	Quantity of eggs eliminated in egg products (number or kg) ^(a)
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)				
2007	rearing	582		582		582	10	0	0	2	4 512	0	0
	adult	552	4 205 922	552	4 205 922	552	24	0	0	4	26 826	0	2 98 148
	rearing	590	2 654 654	590	2 654 654	590	6	1	0	1	6 414	0	0
2008	adult	557	4 142 991	557	4 142 991	557	6	0	0	2	5 425	0	45 000
	day-old	100	2 540 122	100	2 540 122	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	rearing	570	4 706 896	570	4 706 896	570	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
2009	production	620	3 970 833	620	3 970 833	620	5	1	3	5	22 158	18 638	240 684

* number of holdings with positive confirmation of Salmonella in organs ** number of holdings with positive bacteriological investigation of the pooled faeces

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

6. 1. 2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2007

Animal species: Gallus gallus – REARING FLOCKS and ADULT BREEDING FLOCKS

Disease/infection: SALMONELLA ENTERITIDIS, TYPHIMURIUM, INFANTIS, HADAR, VIRCHOW

CZECH REPUBLIC	Type of flock	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Number of positive flocks			Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (tonnages) ^(a1)	Quantity of eggs channulised to egg products (number or kg) ^(a2)
					S. enteritidis	S. typhimurium	S. infantis			
2007	REARING	582	582	582	10	0	1	0	0	0
2007	ADULT	552	4 205 922	552	24	3	1	4	298 148	0

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

(b)
 Other serotypes not covered under the programme

Type of flock	Number of positive flocks	<i>Salmonella</i> spp.
Rearing	12	<i>S. kentucky</i>
Adult	5	<i>S. agona</i>
	3	<i>S. derby</i>
	2	<i>S. havana</i>
	1	<i>S. montevideo</i>

6. 1. 3. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2008

Animal species: Gallus gallus – REARING FLOCKS and ADULT BREEDING FLOCKS

Disease/infection: SALMONELLA ENTERITIDIS, TYPHIMURIUM, INFANTIS, HADAR, VIRCHOW

CZECH REPUBLIC	Type of flock	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked	Number of positive flocks			Number of flocks depopulated			Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (numbers) ^(a4)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a5)	
							S. enteritidis	S. typhimurium	S. infantis	(a3)	(a4)	(a5)				(a6)
2008	REARING	590	2 654 654	590	2 654 654	590	6	1	1	0	1	6414	0	0	0	0
2008	ADULT	557	4 142 991	557	4 142 991	557	6	0	0	0	2	5425	0	45 000	0	0

For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella enteritidis*, (a2) for *Salmonella typhimurium*, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium*.

(b)

Other serotypes – not covered under the programme

Type of flock	Number of positive flocks				Salmonella spp.				
Rearing	9				S. montevideo				
	1				S. havana				
Adult	3				S. newport				
	1				S. montevideo				

6. 1. 4. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2009

Animal species: Gallus gallus – REARING FLOCKS and ADULT BREEDING FLOCKS

Disease/infection: SALMONELLA ENTERITIDIS, TYPHIMURIUM, INFANTIS, HADAR, VIRCHOW

Type of flock	Folcl number of flocks	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the prog running	Total number of animals under the prog running	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated			Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed			Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)			Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ¹⁰⁰		
						Serotypes targeted in the control programme	Other serotypes	Serotypes targeted in the control programme	Other serotypes	Serotypes targeted in the control programme	Other serotypes	Serotypes targeted in the control programme	Other serotypes	Serotypes targeted in the control programme	Other serotypes	Serotypes targeted in the control programme	Other serotypes
day-old chicks	100	2 540 122	100	2 540 122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
rearing period	570	4 706 896	570	4 706 896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
production period	620	3 970 833	620	3 970 833	3	5	0	22 158	0	0	240 684	0	0	0	0	0	0

Other serotypes – not covered under the programme

Type of flock	S. agona	S. mbandaka	S. nonoviden	S. tennessee
day old chicks	0	0	0	0
rearing period	1	0	4	0
production period	0	1	1	1

6. 2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests – Salmonella spp.

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

Year: 2009

Animal species: **GALLUS GALLUS** Category: **BREEDING REARING AND ADULT FLOCKS**

Region	Other tests – cultivation		Other test – confirmation- boot swabs, pooled faeces, dust samples		Other test – cultivation from water and feedingstuffs		Other test- serotyping		Other test- phage typing		Other test	
	Number of samples tested*	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of positive samples	Serotyping	Phage typing	Distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains	Efficacy of disinfection	
Czech Republic	6 971	6	7	6	6	0	55	11	41	7		
Total	6 971	6	7	6	6	0	55	11	41	7		

* Number of samples in the framework of official sampling and samples taken by farmers

6. 3. Data on infection

Year: 2009 Animal species: *Gallus gallus* - breeding flocks in production period

Region	Number of holdings tested	Number of holdings positive	Number of flocks tested			Number of flocks positive		
			meat production line	eggs production line	in total	meat production line	eggs production line	in total
Central Bohemian	3	0	7	0	7	0	0	0
South Bohemian	2	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
Plzeň	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karlovy Vary	1	0	8	0	8	0	0	0
Ústí nad Labem	5	0	42	0	42	0	0	0
Liberec	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hradec Králové	10	0	59	0	59	0	0	0
Pardubice	21	0	114	0	114	0	0	0
Vysočina	11	1 (9,1%)	44	6	50	1 (2,3%)	0	1 (2,0%)
South Moravian	20	1 (5,0%)	67	48	115	0	1 (2,1%)	1 (0,9%)
Olomouc	10	1 (10,0%)	29	0	29	1 (3,5%)	0	1 (3,5%)
Zlín	8	1 (12,5%)	34	13	47	3 (8,8%)	0	3 (6,4%)
Moravian-Silesian	23	0	106	38	144	0	0	0
In total	114	4 (3,5%)	515	105	620	5 (1,0%)	1 (0,2%)	6 (1,0%)

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected
Central Bohemian Region	0	0
Southern Bohemian Region	0	0
Region of Plzeň	0	0
Region of Karlovy Vary	0	0
Region of Ústí n. Labem	0	0
Region of Hradec Králové	0	0
Region of Pardubice	0	0
Region of Vysočina	1	4 606
Southern Moravian Region	1	3 100
Region of Olomouc	1	7 402
Region of Zlín	3	14 236
Moravia - Silesian Region	0	0
In total	6	29 344

6. 4. Data on vaccination programmes

Year: 2009

Animal species: Gallus gallus – breeding flocks

The Czech Republic	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination programme			
			Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
CR	420	3 670 572	420	420	3 670 572	6 619 513
Total	420	3 670 572	420	420	3 670 572	6 619 513

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing in 2011

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Year: 2011

Animal species: *Gallus gallus* – breeding flocks

<i>Type of the test</i>	<i>Target population</i>	<i>Type of sample</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>Number of planned tests</i>	
<i>Samples taken by farmer</i>	Detection of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Faeces/boot swabs	control	12 000
	Serotyping	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	control	50
	Phagotyping	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	control	20
	Distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	Control of distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains	20
<i>Samples taken by official veterinarian</i>	Detection of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Faeces/boot swabs	control	3 900
	Detection of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Confirmatory tests	Control	100
	Serotyping	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	control	100
	Phagotyping	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	monitoring	20
	Detection of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Feedingsuffis/water	control	50
	Detection of the inhibition substances	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	organs	Control of use of antibiotics	30
	Tests for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	Control of distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains	50
	Efficacy of disinfection	Swabs	Swabs	Epidemiological investigation	50

Detection method

The detection method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRI) for salmonellae in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, shall be used. That method is described in the current version of draft Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): "Detection of *Salmonella* spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage". In that detection method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. Methods used in the examination will be performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

Scotyping

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

Phagotyping

Phagotyping shall be carried out in accordance with the HPA Colindale, London in one isolate from each positive sample for *Salmonella enteritidis*.

Testing for inhibition substances

To verify the absence of the use of antimicrobials, potentially affecting the result of the analyses of the sampling;

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

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks

Year: 2011

Animal species: *Gallus gallus* (breeding flocks) infection: *Salmonella* spp.

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under programme	Total number of animals under programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked ^(a)	Number of flocks expected to be positive	(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a5)	(a6)	(a7)	(a8)	(a9)	(a10)
Czech Republic		150	3 500 000	150	3 500 000	150	1	1	5	2	0	10 000	0	0	0	0	0
	day-old chicks																
	rearing period	600	5 000 000	600	5 000 000	600	3	2	5	5	0	30 000	0	0	0	0	0
	production period	650	4 000 000	650	4 000 000	650	6	3	10	9	0	80 000	500 000	0	0	0	0
Total		1 400	12 500 000	1 400	12 500 000	1 400	10	6	20	16	0	120 000	500 000	0	0	0	0

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination

Year: 2011

Animal species: Gallus gallus – breeding flocks

CZECH REPUBLIC		Targets on vaccination programme			
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
CR	550	5 000 000	550	5 500 000	10 000 000
Total	550	5 000 000	550	5 500 000	10 000 000

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

Year: 2011

Animal species: Gallus gallus – breeding flocks

Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme 2011 - official sampling:

1€ – 25, 44 CzK (on the date 31 March 2010)

<u>Costs related to</u>	<u>Specification</u>	<u>Number of units</u>	<u>Unitary cost in CzK</u>	<u>Total amount in CzK (EUR)</u>	<u>Community funding requested (yes/no)</u>
<u>1. Testing</u>					
<u>1.1. Cost of the analysis</u>	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling - faeces, boot swabs,	4 000	630	2 520 000 (99 056,60 €)	Yes
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out,	100	730	7 300 (286,95 €)	Yes
	Test: Number of phagotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out,	20	400	8 000 (314,47 €)	
	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling feedingsuffs, water	50	630	31 500 (1 238,21€)	Yes
	Test: Number of detection of the inhibition substances tests planned to be carried out	30	435	13 050 (512,97 €)	Yes
	Test: Number of tests for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains	50	300	15 000 (589,62 €)	Yes
	Efficacy of disinfection	50	750	37 500 (1 474,06 €)	Yes
<u>Total:</u>				2 632 350 (103 472,88 €)	
<u>2. Vaccination or treatment</u>					
<u>2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment</u>	Number of purchase of vaccine doses planned if a vaccination policy is part of the programme	10 000 000	2	20 000 000 (786 163,52 €)	Yes
<u>Total:</u>				20 000 000 (786 163,52 €)	

<u>3. Slaughter and destruction</u>					
<u>Compensation of animals (slaughtered and killed)</u>		120 000	90	10 800 000 (424 528,30 €)	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Destruction costs, transport costs, salaries</u>				2 000 000 (78 616,35 €)	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Cleaning and disinfection</u>				400 000 (15 723,27 €)	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Cost for treatment of hatching eggs</u>		500 000	6	3 000 000 (117 924,53 €)	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Total:</u>				16 200 000 (636 792,45 €)	<u>Yes</u>
				<u>TOTAL: 38 832 350,- CzK (1 526 428.85 €)</u>	<u>Yes</u>

Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme 2010 - samples taken by operator:

It is supposed that laboratory testing for samples taken by operators will be paid from the state budget.

<u>Costs related to</u>	<u>Specification</u>	<u>Number of units</u>	<u>Unitary cost in Czk</u>	<u>Total amount in Czk (EUR)</u>	<u>Community funding requested (yes/no)</u>
<u>I. Testing</u>					
<u>I.1. Cost of the analysis</u>	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out- faeces, boot swabs	12 000	630	7 560 000 (297 169,81 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out	50	730	36 500 (1 434,75 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Test: Number of phagotyping tests planned to be carried out	20	400	8 000 (314,47 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains	20	300	6 000 (235,85 €)	<u>Yes</u>
<u>TOTAL : 7 610 500,- Czk (299 154,87 €)</u>					

**Request for the Community's financial contribution for salmonella control
programme in laying hens flocks**

Member State: **Czech Republic**

Disease: **Salmonella spp.**

Animal population: **Gallus gallus – laying hens producing
table eggs**

Year of implementation: **2011**

Duration of the programme: **2011 - 2015**

Reference of this document: **State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic
Department of Animal Health and Welfare
Slezská 7
CZ 120 56 Prague 2**

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Date sent to the Commission: **30. 4. 2010**

Part A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) The aim of the programme

The aim of the National Control Programme for Salmonella Infections in Laying Hens (*Gallus gallus*) producing table eggs applied from the year 2008 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 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. 1168/2006.

In accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1168/2006, targets of the Programme are the following:

Annual minimum percentual decrease of adult laying hen positive flocks at least of:

- a) 10 %, in the case when prevalence in the previous year was under 10 %,
- b) 20 %, in the case when prevalence in the previous year was between 10 and 19 %,
- c) 30 %, in the case when prevalence in the previous year was between 20 and 39 %,
- d) 40 %, in the case when prevalence in the previous year was of 40 % or more.

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 will be 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).

Consequently, decrease in the number of positive adult laying hen flocks of 40 % during the first year. Prevalence under 37.5 %, after the first year, prevalence under 26.3 % during second year and prevalence under 18.4% during third year of application of the programme, should be reached.

Targets of the programme:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Prevalence in previous year (%)</i>	<i>Percentual decrease of positive flocks (%) in accordance with Commission Regulation No. 1168/2006 at least</i>	<i>Estimated prevalence of positive flocks to be reached (%) at the end of the year</i>
2008	62.5	40	37.5
2009	37.5	30	26.3
2010	26.3	30	18.4

(b) 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

Minimum sampling requirements are in accordance with sampling requirements laid down in part 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) 1168/2006.

Laying hens:

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

(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.

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

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 since 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 be considered to be a starting (initial value).

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.

The monitoring and the control of salmonella spp. in laying hens producing table eggs in 2007 - 2009

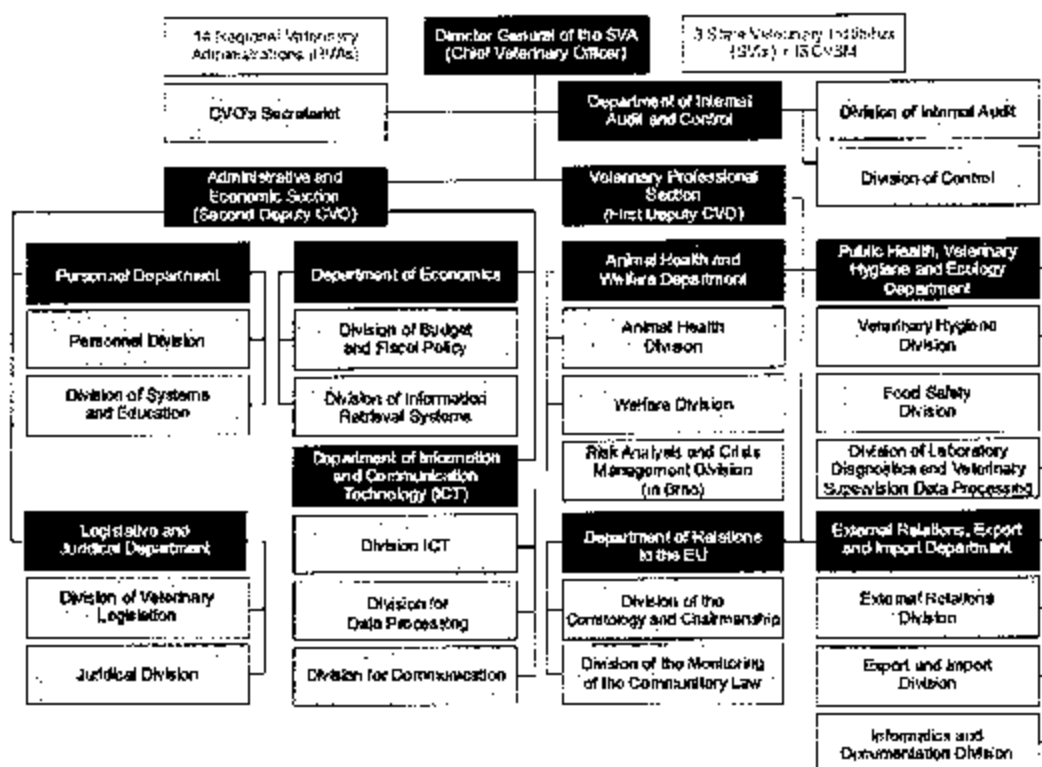
		<i>Samp ling unit</i>	<i>Unit s teste d</i>	<i>Total units positive for Salmonella spp.</i>	<i>S. enteritidis</i>	<i>S. typhimurium</i>	<i>Salmonella spp. other serotypes</i>
2007	<i>Day-old chicks</i>	flock	123	6	4	0	2
	<i>Rearing period</i>	flock	140	3	3	0	0
	<i>Production period</i>	flock	426	108	101	1	6
2008	<i>Day-old chicks</i>	flock	137	2	1	1	0
	<i>Rearing period</i>	flock	193	3	3	0	1
	<i>Production period</i>	flock	449	41	34	0	7
2009	<i>Day-old chicks</i>	flock	153	1	0	0	1
	<i>Rearing period</i>	flock	172	2	2	0	0
	<i>Production period</i>	flock	467	60	51	0	9

1. 2. The structure and organisation of the relevant competent authorities

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.

State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic



Official checks at other stages of the food chain

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** shall establish 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 CAFA thereof.

1. 3. Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

All samples taken within this programme shall be examined only in laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes (hereinafter referred to as "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 – National reference laboratory for salmonella**
- **SVI Jihlava**
- **SVI Olomouc**

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

1. 4. Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

Methods used in the examination will be performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006.

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

Sampling is carried out in accordance with minimum requirements of Part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 2160/2003 and Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1168/2006.

Testing is carried out by the SVI Prague, SVI Jihlava and SVI Olomouc. SVI in Prague was named as the NRL for Salmonellosis.

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. Methods of the examination is performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006

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

Phage typing shall be carried out in accordance with the HIPA 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.

1. 5. Frequency of sampling

Frequency of sampling by farmers

- day-old chicks
- pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- every 15 weeks;
- initial sampling – at the age of 24 + 2 weeks

1. 5.1. Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or flock level.

Official sampling at flock level:

- a) in one flock once per year, and/or
- b) at the age of 24 + 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where salmonella was detected in the preceding flock; and/or
- c) in any case of suspicion on *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks, in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- d) in all other laying flocks on the holding in case *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* are detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- e) in cases where the RVA considers it appropriate.

Sampling protocol for feeds and table eggs:

- a) Complete feedingstuffs manufacturing plants shall be sampled for bacteriological examination by RVAs. The number of samples taken shall be based on feed turnout in the previous year. Samples shall be taken on a random basis, in numbers prescribed by the SVA CR. Final complete feedingstuffs shall be taken, either at manufacturing plants prior to their dispatch or directly on holdings.
- b) Samples of table eggs shall be taken at egg sorting or packaging plants, either within the HACCP programme, or at any suspicion on salmonella infection in primary production of table eggs.

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

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

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 prevent 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.

Vaccination

- a) Vaccination of poultry against *Salmonella enteritidis* is obligatory within this programme.
- b) Vaccines used must have valid registration by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (hereinafter referred to as the "ISCVBM") and must comply with requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006. Dosage, application method and use in various age categories are established by the vaccine manufacturer.
- c) According to this programme, vaccination of pre-laying pullets shall be performed during their rearing period, so as to the vaccination and re-vaccination are completed prior to the planned start of their laying period.

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

- Live attenuated vaccines against salmonellae may not be used within the National Programme unless the manufacturer provides adequate method for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains.
- Live attenuated vaccines may not be used in laying hens during the laying period.
- Vaccination against *Salmonella enteritidis* aimed at the reduction of spreading rate and contamination of eggs shall be used in all pre-laying pullets during their rearing period by 1 January 2008 at the latest, for the period of 3 years at least.

Vaccination programme against *S. enteritidis* has to be approved by RVA and RVA carry out control of the vaccination programme.

The relevant RVA may authorize, from 1 January 2009, derogations from this provision, provided that:

- it is satisfied on the nature of preventive measures taken by the farmer on the holding in question; and
- the farmer demonstrates absence of *Salmonella enteritidis* during 12 months preceding introduction of pullets to the holding.

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 ISCVBM may be used for the treatment.

- 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.
- 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.

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

- a) Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;
- b) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry;
- c) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 of 31 July 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hens of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005;
- d) Commission Regulation (EC) 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
- e) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs;
- f) Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs;
- g) Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC;
- h) Act No. 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, as amended (Veterinary Act);
- i) Act No. 154/2000 concerning pedigree breeding, breeding and registration of farm animals and amending certain related laws, as amended (Breeding Act);
- j) Act No. 146/2002 concerning the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority and amending certain related laws, as amended;
- k) Act No. 20/1966 concerning public health care, as amended;

- l) 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;
- m) 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;
- n) Decree No. 136/2004 laying down details for identification of animals and their registration and registration of holdings and person designated by Breeding Act.

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

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

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

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

Compensations of owners are carrying out in accordance with § 67, § 68 and §70 of the Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 coll. as amended, according to the follows conditions:

The compensation pursuant to § 67 shall be provided from the state budget on the basis of application of the keeper or the person referred to in § 69. The application must be submitted within no more than six weeks from the day on which the dangerous contagious disease was declared eliminated by decision of the competent authority or the emergency veterinary measures were repealed. In order to assess the compliance with the conditions for provision of compensation and an extent of the compensation, the Ministry shall ask the regional veterinary administration for its opinion. Where the application is not submitted in the above mentioned time limit, a compensation claim shall become forfeited. The application must be submitted within no more than six weeks from the day of slaughtering or culling. So if owner submits the application six weeks after slaughtering it is difficult for Ministry of Agriculture to calculate and to provide compensation within 90 days. With regard to this fact and in compliance with the national legislative as decisive time interval in which compensation shall be provided it is considered 90 days between the date of owner request and the date of reimbursement.

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

We confirm that costs connected with measures included in table 8.1, for which co-financing is asked, are compensated in compliance with Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 coll. as amended.

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 6, - CZK per 1 vaccinated bird.

It is supposed that laboratory testing will be fully paid from the state budget for samples taken by farmers.

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

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

Hygiene management at farms

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, Lhomann, 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.

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

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 disinfections and preventive actions performed.

Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

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.

2. 4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms

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.

2. 5. Registration of farms

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

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

2. 6. Record-keeping at farms

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.

2. 7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

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.

2. 8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

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. 02/2009 and 06/2009.

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.

Part B

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

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 be 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* 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.

3. Description of the submitted programme:

The aim of the National Control Programme for Salmonella Infections in Laying Hens (*Gallus gallus*) producing table eggs is reduction of the prevalence of SII and SI 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. 1168/2006 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Targets of the Programme are in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1168/2006.

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, 1-7), "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).

Consequently, the reduction of percentage of positive laying hens' flocks to 37, 5% must be reached in the first year of implementation of the programme (at the end of 2008) and within three years of application of the programme prevalence under 18, 4% shall be reached.

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 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*), to a level of 18,4% or lower within 3 years of application of the National programme, 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

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme: 3 years

First year: 2011

Last year: 2015

Control

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of positive animals
- Vaccination
- Treatment – according to the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006
- Disposal of product

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

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.

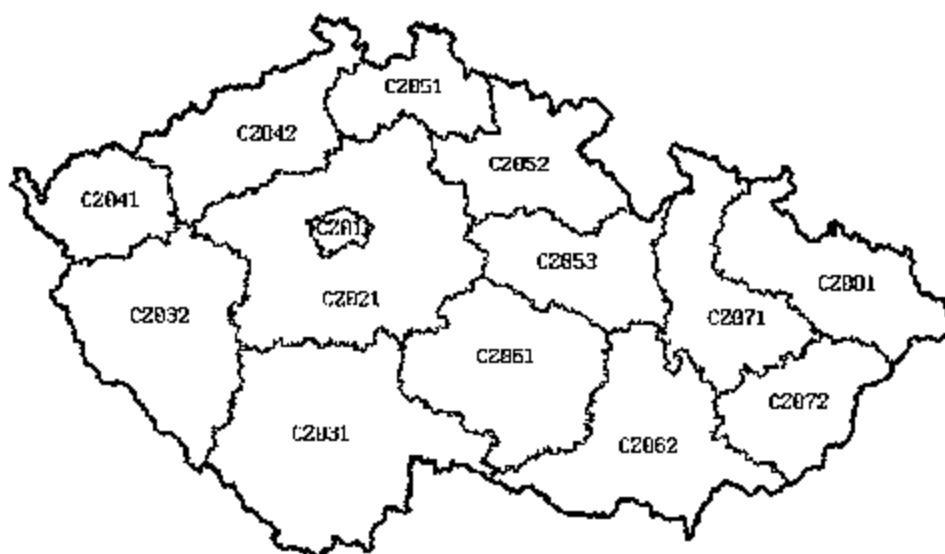
Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic determines main strategies in a veterinary care and carries out their control as laid down in the Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 Article 44, Point 1a. The Ministry of Agriculture specifics obligatory preventive and diagnostics campaigns in accordance with the 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 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:

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

Regions in the Czech Republic



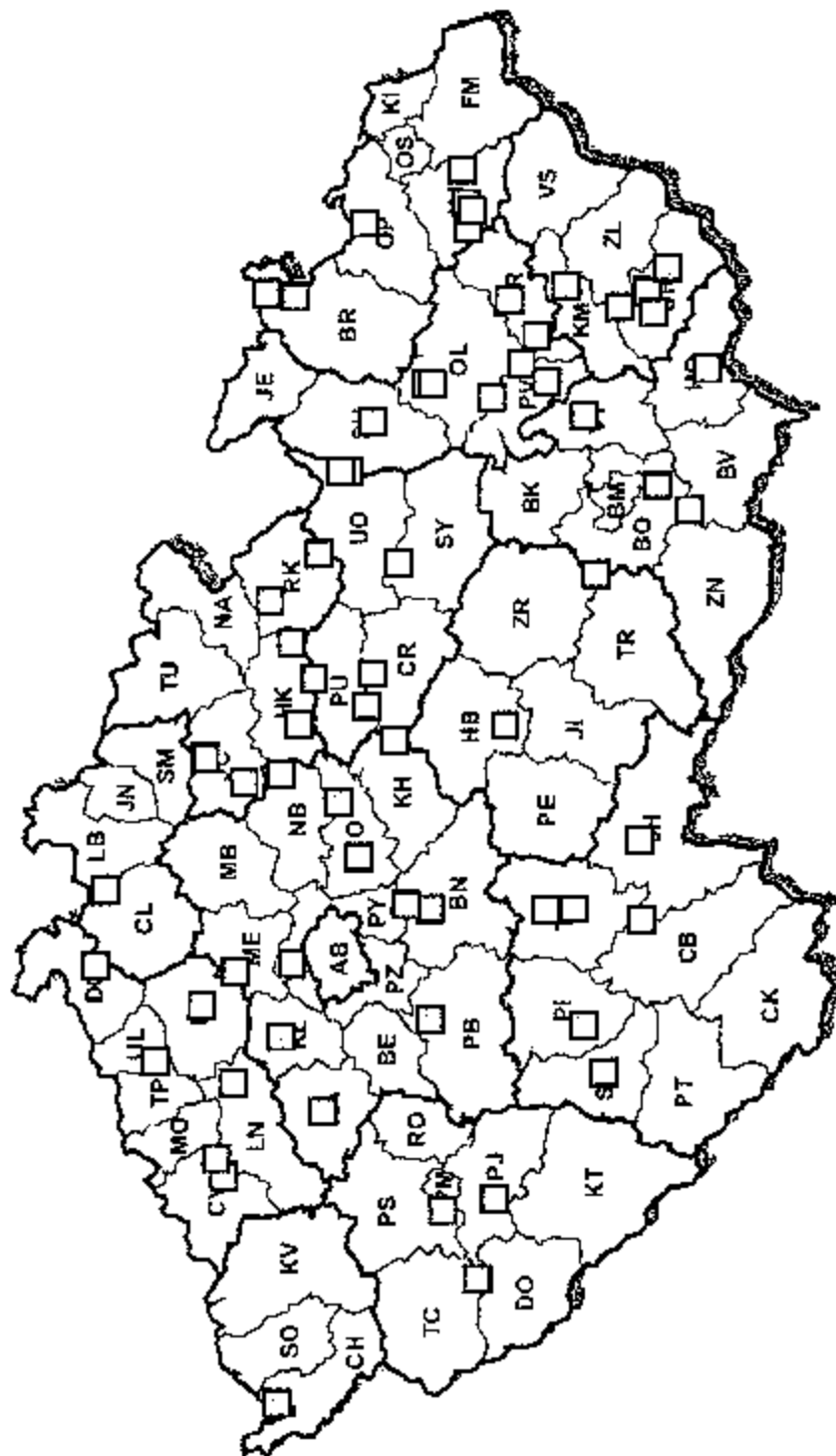
CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE	CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVÉ
CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION	CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE
CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION	CZ061 REGION OF VYSOČINA
CZ032 REGION OF PLZEŇ	CZ062 SOUTHERN MORAVIAN REGION
CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY	CZ071 REGION OF OLMOUC
CZ042 REGION OF ÚSTÍ N. LABEM	CZ072 REGION OF ZLÍN
CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC	CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIA REGION

**Number of holdings and flocks covered by the national salmonella control programme
 in 2009**

Region	Number of holdings rearing period	Number of flocks rearing period	Number of holdings production period	Number of flocks production period
Central Bohemian Region	8	41	13	99
Southern Bohemian Region	8	35	6	68
Region of Plzeň	4	21	3	18
Region of Karlovy Vary	0	0	1	24
Region of Ústí n. Labem	5	34	6	51
Region of Liberec	0	0	1	7
Region of Hradec Králové	6	34	7	42
Region of Pardubice	2	10	6	45
Region of Vysočina	0	0	2	4
Southern Moravian Region	5	18	4	30
Region of Olomouc	11	29	9	21
Region of Zlín	4	10	5	21
Moravia - Silesian Region	10	33	9	37
In total	63	265	73	467

**This number includes all flocks (flocks in production and rearing flocks) in the country that were sampled in the framework of the national salmonella control programme at least once during the reported year. Flocks sampled more than once are counted only once.*

Holdings with laying hens in production period covered by the NSCP in 2009



4.4. Measures implemented under the programme

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

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:

The programme will be performed in poultry without individual identification.

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

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:

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

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.

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

“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. 02/2009 and 06/2009.

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:

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.

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

Sampling in laying flocks shall be performed pursuant to an established scheme, either by farmers, or by private veterinarians; official samples shall always be taken by the relevant RVA officer (official veterinarian).

Frequency of sampling by farmers

- day-old chicks
- pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- every 15 weeks;
- initial sampling at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks

Official sampling

- in one flock once per year; or
- at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where salmonella was detected in the preceding flock; or
- in any case of suspicion on *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks, in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- in all other laying flocks on the holding in case *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* are detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- in cases where the RVA considers it appropriate.

Sampling protocol

In order to maximise sensitivity of sampling, both faecal material and the environment shall be sampled at least as provided for in (a) and (b):

- a) in cage flocks, 2×150 grams of naturally pooled faeces shall be taken from all belts or scrapers in the house after running the manure removal system; however, in the case of step cage houses without scrapers or belts 2×150 grams of mixed fresh faeces must be collected from 60 different places beneath the cages in the dropping pits;
- b) in barn or free-range houses, two pairs of boot swabs or socks shall be taken, without changing over boots between boot swabs.

In the case of official sampling, 3 samples of 150 grams of naturally pooled faeces shall be taken and these 3 samples will be separately tested. Checks on sanitation programme,

vaccination programme and compliance with zoo-hygiene preventive measures shall be carried out together with official sampling.

Where the presence of *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are, it shall be accounted for as an infected laying flock.

Transport and preparation of samples

Samples shall be sent by express mail, courier or collection line to the laboratories, on the day of collection. At the laboratory, samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following receipt.

Boot swab samples

The following procedure shall be followed at the laboratory:

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

Faecal material and dust samples

The following procedure shall be followed at the laboratory:

- a) Faecal samples shall be pooled, thoroughly mixed and 25 gram sub-sample shall be collected for culture;
- b) The 25 gram sub-sample shall be added to 225 ml of BPW which has been pre-warmed to room-temperature;
- c) Culture of the sample shall be continued using the detection method above mentioned.

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

Vaccination

- d) Vaccination of poultry against *Salmonella enteritidis* shall be obligatory within this programme.
- e) Vaccines used must have valid registration by the ISCVBM Brno and must comply with requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006. Dosage, application method and use in various age categories are established by the vaccine manufacturer.
- f) According to this programme, vaccination of pre-laying pullets shall be performed during their rearing period, so as to the vaccination and re-vaccination are completed prior to the planned start of their laying period.

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

- Live attenuated vaccines against salmonellae may not be used within the National Programme unless the manufacturer provides adequate method for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains.
- Live attenuated vaccines may not be used in laying hens during the laying period.
- Vaccination against *S. enteritidis* aimed at the reduction of spreading rate and contamination of eggs shall be used in all pre-laying pullets during their rearing period by 1 January 2008 at the latest, for the period of 3 years at least.

Vaccination programme against *S. enteritidis* has to be approved by RVA and RVA carry out control of the vaccination programme.

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.

The relevant RVA may authorize, from 1 January 2009, derogations from this provision, provided that:

- it is satisfied on the nature of preventive measures taken by the farmer on the holding in question; and
- the farmer demonstrates absence of *Salmonella enteritidis* during 12 months preceding introduction of pullets to the holding.

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

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 6, - CzK per 1 vaccinated bird.

It is supposed that laboratory testing will be fully/partly paid from the state budget for samples taken by farmers.

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

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:

1€ –25, 44 CzK (on the date 31.3.2010)

It is estimated that the programme will cost **95 358 350,- CzK (3 748 362, 81 €)** in the year 2011.

The price involves laboratory testing for detection of *Salmonella spp.*, serotyping, phagotyping, detection of the inhibition substance, testing for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains, testing for efficacy of disinfection, compensation for destruction of positive flocks of laying hens (including costs for animals, slaughter and destruction of animals, transport costs, salaries, cleaning and disinfection) and costs for vaccines.

Testing carried out in the framework of official testing:

We estimate 3 300 bacteriological tests (cultivation) for detection of *Salmonella spp.* in samples of dust or faeces, 120 bacteriological tests (cultivation) in feedingstuffs and water, 200 tests for serotyping, 120 tests for phagotyping, 200 tests for control of distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains, 50 tests for detection of the inhibition substances and 120 tests of efficacy of disinfection.

It is estimated that 119 flocks with 1 040 000 heads of animals will be positive for *S. enteritidis* or/and *S. typhimurium* in the framework of the programme. It is estimated that 1 040 000 laying hens will be destroyed/slaughtered in 2011.

- It is estimated that cost for official testing will be **2 520 350,- CzK (99 070,36 €)**.

It is estimated that cost for destruction/slaughtering of positive flocks of laying hens will be **51 800 000,- CzK (2 036 163,52 €)**.

Vaccination:

It is expected that in total 250 flocks with 8 000 000 heads of animals will be vaccinated against *Salmonella enteritidis*. It is supposed that in total **40 000 000,- CzK (1 572 327, 04 €)** will be compensated for vaccines.

Testing carried out in the framework of samples taken by operators:

We estimate 1500 bacteriological tests for detection of *Salmonella spp.*, 100 tests for serotyping and 50 tests for phagotyping.

It is estimated that cost for testing carried out by operators will be **1 038 000,- CzK (40 801,89 €)**.

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

The competent authority wishes 50% of co-financing of the total cost to be considered by the Commission.

The financial contribution by the Community of the programmes shall be for:

- (a) the destruction of flocks of laying hens or the difference between the estimated value of poultry and the income from the sale of the heat-treated meat obtained from such poultry, destruction costs, transport costs and salaries costs;**
- (b) the costs of diagnostics tests performed in the frame of the programme**
- (c) the costs of vaccine**

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

6.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2007

Animal species: Gallus gallus – laying flocks

Disease/infection: Salmonella spp.

Year	Type of flocks	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked	(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg)	Quantity of eggs eliminated to egg products (number or kg)
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)		(a4)		
2007	Day-old chicks	123		123		123	4	0	2	4	1	25 000		
2007	Rearing period	140		140		140	3	0	0	3	0	0		
2007	Production period	426	7 766 739	426		426	101	1	6	102	27	412 830		

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

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, etc. flocks or herds or as appropriate.

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

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

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

6.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2008

Animal species: Gallus gallus – laying flocks

Disease/infection: Salmonella spp.

Year	Type of flocks	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked	Number of positive flocks	(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a5)	(a6)	(a7)	(a8)	(a9)	(a10)	(a11)	(a12)	(a13)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg)	
2008	Day old chicks	137	4 135 875	137	4 135 875	137	1	1	1	2	1										0	0	
		263	5 318 091	263	5 318 091	263	3	0	0	3	0											0	0
2008	Production period	449	9 336 652	449	9 336 652	449	34	0	6	34	3										52 785	8 280	237 240

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

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

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

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

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

6.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2009

Animal species: Gallus gallus -- laying flocks

Disease/infection: Salmonella spp.

Year	Type of flocks	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals under the programme	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals checked	Number of flocks	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg)	Quantity of eggs channeled to egg products (number or kg)	
		(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a1)	(a2)	(a1)
2009	Day -- old chicks	153	5 901 650	153	153	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2009	Rearing period	172	5 296 666	172	172	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
2009	Production period	467	7 603 089	467	467	51	0	9	51	43	n.a.	n.a.

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

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

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

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

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

6. 2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

Year: 2009 **Animal species: Gallus gallus** **Category: laying flocks**

Region	Other tests - cultivation	Other test - confirmation from organs	Other test - cultivation from water and feedingstuffs	Other test- serotyping	Other test- phageotyping	Other test - distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains	Other test - efficacy of disinfection
	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Phageotyping	Efficacy of disinfection
Czech Republic	53	13	10	67	1	66	60
Total	53	13	10	67	1	66	60

* Number of samples in the framework of official sampling and samples taken by farmers

6.3. Data on infection

Year: 2009

Animal species: Gallus gallus (laying hens- adult flocks)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of flocks infected</i>	<i>Number of animals infected</i>
<i>Central Bohemian Region</i>	12	216 968
<i>Southern Bohemian Region</i>	2	29 500
<i>Region of Plzen</i>	1	30 930
<i>Region of Karlovy Vary</i>	2	30 000
<i>Region of Usti n. Labem</i>	8	137 608
<i>Region of Hradec Kralove</i>	9	165 173
<i>Region of Pardubice</i>	3	39 031
<i>Region of Vysocina</i>	2	15 846
<i>Southernmoravian Region</i>	5	242 879
<i>Region of Olomouc</i>	2	16 133
<i>Region of Zlin</i>	1	1 100
<i>Moravia - Silesian Region</i>	4	60 714
<i>In total</i>	51	985 882

6. 4. Data on vaccination programmes

Year: 2009

Animal species: Gallus gallus – Laying hens

<i>Region</i>	<i>Total number of flocks during rearing period</i>	<i>Total number of animals</i>	<i>Information on vaccination programme</i>			
			<i>Number of flocks in vaccination programme</i>	<i>Number of flocks vaccinated</i>	<i>Number of animals vaccinated</i>	<i>Number of doses of vaccine administered</i>
<i>Czech Republic</i>	204	7 397 927	204	204	7 397 927	15 646 811
<i>Total</i>	204	7 397 927	204	204	7 397 927	15 646 811

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing in 2011

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests Animal species: Gallus gallus – Laying hens

Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
<i>Samples taken by farmer</i>	Detection of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	faeces	control	1500
	Serotyping	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	control	100
	Phagotyping	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	control	50
<i>Samples taken by official veterinarian</i>	Detection of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	During production period	Faeces	control	1 800
	Serotyping	During production period		control	200
	Phagotyping	During production period	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	monitoring	120
	Detection of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Confirmatory test	Control	1 500
	Detection of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Feeding stuffs/water	control	120
	Detection of the inhibition substances	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	organs	Control of use of antibiotics	50
	Efficacy of disinfection	Day-old chicks, rearing period, production period	Swabs	Control of disinfection	120
	Tests for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	Control of distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains	200

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, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. Methods used in the examination will be performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006.

Serotyping

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

Phagotyping

- Phagotyping shall be carried out in accordance with the HIPA Colindale, London in one isolate from each positive sample for *Salmonella enteritidis*. Phagotyping shall be carried in the National Institute of Public Health (NIPH) in Brno.

Testing for inhibition substances

To verify the absence of the use of antimicrobials, potentially affecting the result of the analyses of the sampling

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

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks

Year: 2011

Animal species: *Gallus gallus* (laying hens) infection: *Salmonella* spp.

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expect number of flocks to be checked	Number of flocks expected to be depopulated ^(a)					Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Expected quantity of egg products (number or kg)		
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a5)				(a6)	(a7)
Czech Republic		170	6 200 000	170	6 200 000	170	10	2	10	12	0	120 000	0	0	0	0
	Day-old chicks															
	Rearing period	200	5 500 000	200	5 500 000	200	10	2	15	12	0	120 000	0	0	0	0
	Production period	500	8 000 000	500	8 000 000	500	90	5	15	95	0	800 000	0	n.a.	0	0
Total		870	19 700 000	870	19 700 000	870	110	9	40	119	0	1 040 000	0	n.a.	0	0

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

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

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

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

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

7.2. Targets on vaccination

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination for the whole territory of the Czech Republic in 2011

Animal species: Gallus gallus – laying hens

Year: 2011

Region	Total number of animals in vaccination programme		Targets on vaccination programme			
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
Czech Republic	250	8 000 000	250	250	8 000 000	20 000 000
Total	250	8 000 000	250	250	8 000 000	20 000 000

8.1. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme 2011 - official sampling
 1€ - 25, 44 CzK (on the date 31.3.2010)

<u>Costs related to</u>	<u>Specification</u>	<u>Number of units</u>	<u>Unitary cost in CzK</u>	<u>Total amount in CzK (€)</u>	<u>Community funding requested (yes/no)</u>
<u>I. Testing</u>					
<u>I.1. Cost of the analysis</u>	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling - faeces, dust.	3 300	630	2 079 000 (81 721,70 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out	200	730	146 000 (5 738,99 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling feedingstuffs, water	120	630	75 600 (2 971,70 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Test: Number of phagotyping tests planned to be carried out	120	400	48 000 (1 886,79 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Test: Number of detection of the inhibition substances tests planned to be carried out	50	435	21 750 (854,95 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Test: Efficacy of disinfection	120	750	90 000 (3 537,74 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Test: Number of tests for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains	200	300	60 000 (2 358,49 €)	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Total:</u>				2 520 350 (99 070,36 €)	
<u>2. Vaccination or treatment</u>					
<u>2.1. Purchase of vaccine/ treatment</u>					
	Number of purchase of vaccine doses planned if a vaccination policy is part of the programme	20 000 000	2	40 000 000 (1 572 327,04 €)	<u>Yes</u>

<u>Total:</u>					40 000 000 (1 572 327,04 €)
<u>3. Slaughter and destruction</u>					
<u>Compensation of animals (slaughtered and killed)</u>		1 040 000	40		41 600 000 (1 635 220,13 €)
<u>Destruction costs, transport costs, salaries</u>					6 200 000 (243 710,69 €)
<u>Cleaning and disinfection</u>					4 000 000 (157 232,70 €)
<u>Total:</u>					51 800 000 (2 036 163,52 €)
<u>TOTAL:94 320 350,- CzK (3 707 560,93 €)</u>					<u>Yes</u>

8.2. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme 2011 - samples taken by farmer

<u>Costs related to</u>	<u>Specification</u>	<u>Number of units</u>	<u>Unitary cost in CzK</u>	<u>Total amount in CzK (EUR)</u>	<u>Community funding requested (yes/no)</u>
<i>I, Testing</i>					
<i>I.1. Cost of the analysis</i>	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out- faeces,	1500	630	945 000 (37 146,23 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out	100	730	73 000 (2 869,50 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Test: Number of phagotyping tests planned to be carried out	50	400	20 000 (786,16 €)	<u>Yes</u>
<u>TOTAL 1 038 000,- CzK (40 801,89 €)</u>					

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

**Request for the Community's financial contribution for salmonella control
programme in flocks of broilers**

Member State: **Czech Republic**

Disease: **Salmonella spp.**

Animal population: Broilers (*Gallus gallus*)

Year of implementation: **2011**

Duration of the programme: **2009 - 2011**

Reference of this document: **State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic**

Department of Animal Health and Welfare

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Contact person:

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Date sent to the Commission: 30. 4. 2010

Part A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme

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 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 646/2007. The epidemiology unit for the control programme is flock of poultry as defined in Article 2 (3b) of Regulation EC 2160/2003.

(b) 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.

Minimum sampling requirements are in accordance with sampling requirements laid down in part 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 646/2007.

Broilers — birds leaving for slaughter

(d)

1. General

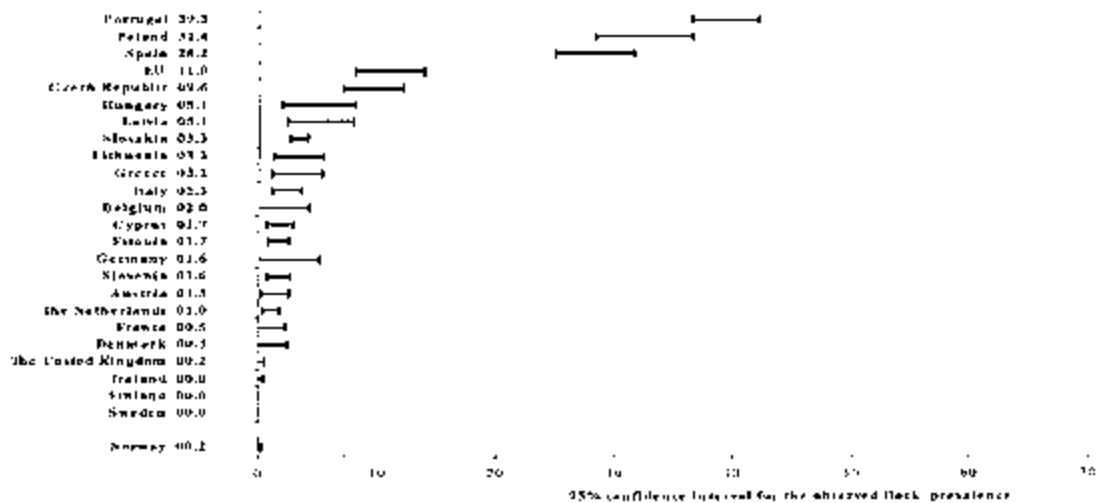
1. 1. A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, particularly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

Prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in flocks of broilers

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.



1. 2. National control programme for Salmonella infections in flocks of broilers

National control programme for Salmonella infections in flocks of broilers was applied from 1 January 2009.

1. 2. 1. Number of holdings and flocks positive for targeted serotypes in flocks of broilers (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*) in 2009

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of holding tested</i>	<i>Number of holding positive</i>	<i>Number of flocks tested</i>	<i>Number of flocks positive</i>
<i>Central Bohemian Region</i>	50	19 (38,0%)	945	26 (2,8%)
<i>Southern Bohemian Region</i>	83	28 (33,7%)	1082	45 (4,2%)
<i>Region of Plzen</i>	25	5 (20,0%)	449	6 (1,3%)
<i>Region of Karlovy Vary</i>	4	0 (0%)	19	0 (0%)
<i>Region of Usti n. Labem</i>	28	5 (17,9%)	530	7 (1,3%)
<i>Region of Liberec</i>	5	1 (20,0%)	33	1 (3,0%)
<i>Region of Hradec Kralove</i>	21	8 (38,1%)	375	9 (2,4%)
<i>Region of Pardubice</i>	29	8 (27,6%)	322	14 (4,4%)
<i>Region of Vysočina</i>	18	6 (33,3%)	295	17 (5,8%)
<i>Southernmoravian Region</i>	61	22 (36,1%)	1207	66 (5,5%)
<i>Region of Olomouc</i>	15	2 (13,3%)	206	2 (1,0%)
<i>Region of Zlin</i>	24	10 (41,7%)	374	20 (5,4%)
<i>Moravia - Silesian Region</i>	17	6 (35,3%)	198	30 (15,2%)
<i>In total</i>	380	120 (31,6%)	6035	243 (4,0%)

1. 2. 2. Number of samples taken in the framework of the programme and number of samples positive for targeted serotypes (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*) in 2009

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of samples taken in the framework of official sampling</i>	<i>Number of positive samples taken in the framework of official sampling</i>	<i>Number of samples taken in the framework of operator sampling</i>	<i>Number of positive samples taken in the framework of operator sampling</i>	<i>Total number of samples taken in the framework of programme</i>	<i>Total number of positive samples taken in the framework of programme</i>
<i>Central Bohemian Region</i>	12	0	933	26	945	26
<i>Southern Bohemian Region</i>	6	2	1076	43	1 082	45
<i>Region of Plzen</i>	2	0	447	6	449	6
<i>Region of Karlovy Vary</i>	1	0	18	0	19	0
<i>Region of Ústí n. Labem</i>	7	0	523	7	530	7
<i>Region of Liberec</i>	1	0	32	1	33	1
<i>Region of Hradec Králové</i>	4	0	371	9	375	9
<i>Region of Pardubice</i>	6	2	316	12	323	14
<i>Region of Vysočina</i>	4	0	291	17	295	17
<i>Southern moravian Region</i>	17	2	1190	64	1 207	66
<i>Region of Olomouc</i>	8	0	198	2	206	2
<i>Region of Zlín</i>	9	0	365	2	374	20
<i>Moravia - Silesian Region</i>	5	0	193	30	198	30
<i>In total</i>	82	6	5 953	237	6 035	243

In total 6 035 flocks of broilers were tested for Salmonella spp. within period 1 January – 31 December 2009. 233 flocks (3,9%) were positive for *S. enteritidis*, 10 flocks (0,17%) were

positive for *S. typhimurium*. In total 202 flocks (3,4%) were positive for other Salmonella serotypes.

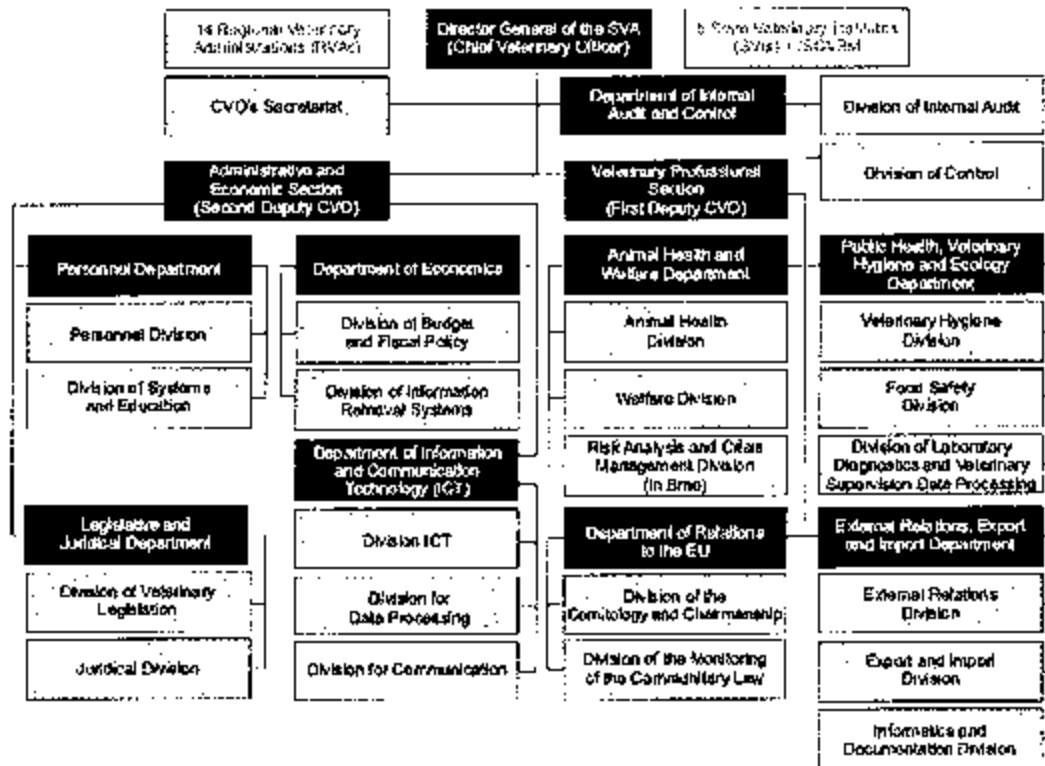
In the framework of official sampling 82 flocks were tested within the period 1 January - 31 December 2009. 6 flocks (7, 3%) were positive for *S. enteritidis*, no flock for *S. typhimurium* and 17 flocks (20,7%) for other serotypes.

1. 3. The structure and organisation of the relevant competent authorities

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.

State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic



Official checks at other stages of the food chain

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 "CAPIA") 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 CAPIA thereof.

1. 4. Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed

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

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

1. 5. Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme

Methods used in the examination will be performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2007.

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.

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

Frequency and status of sampling at flocks

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

- 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.

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 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 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.

1. 7. 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

- 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.

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.
- 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 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.

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

- Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended;
- Act No 154/2000 concerning pedigree breeding, breeding and registration of farm animals and amending certain related laws (Breeding Act), as amended;
- Act No 146/2002 concerning the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority and amending certain related laws, as amended;
- Act No 20/1966 concerning public health care, as amended;
- Decree No 356/2004 concerning the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man;
- Decree No 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.

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

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

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

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

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

Hygiene management at farms:

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.

Hygiene in transporting of animals to and from farms

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.

2. 4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms

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.

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.

2. 5. Registration of farms

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.

2. 6. Record-keeping at farms

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 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.

2. 7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

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.

2. 8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

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. 02/2009 and 06/2009.

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.

Part B

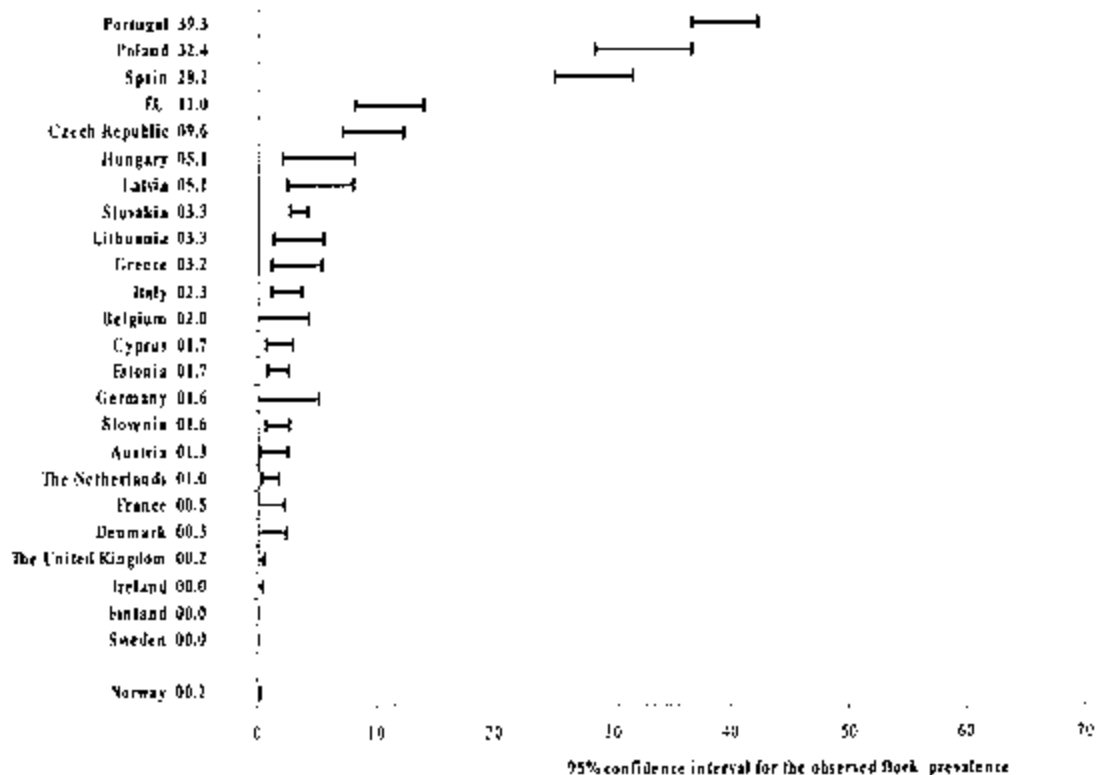
2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point 1:

Prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in flocks of broilers

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.



National control programme for *Salmonella* infections in flocks of broilers was applied from 1 January 2009.

Number of samples taken in the framework of the programme and number of samples positive for targeted serotypes (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of samples taken in the framework of official sampling</i>	<i>Number of positive samples taken in the framework of official sampling</i>	<i>Number of samples taken in the framework of operator sampling</i>	<i>Number of positive samples taken in the framework of operator sampling</i>	<i>Total number of samples taken in the framework of programme</i>	<i>Total number of positive samples taken in the framework of programme</i>
<i>Central Bohemian Region</i>	12	0	933	26	945	26
<i>Southern Bohemian Region</i>	6	2	1076	43	1 082	45
<i>Region of Plzeň</i>	2	0	447	6	449	6
<i>Region of Karlovy Vary</i>	1	0	18	0	19	0
<i>Region of Ústí n. Labem</i>	7	0	523	7	530	7
<i>Region of Liberec</i>	1	0	32	1	33	1
<i>Region of Hradec Králové</i>	4	0	371	9	375	9
<i>Region of Pardubice</i>	6	2	316	12	323	14
<i>Region of Vysočina</i>	4	0	291	17	295	17
<i>Southern Moravian Region</i>	17	2	1190	64	1 207	66
<i>Region of Olomouc</i>	8	0	198	2	206	2
<i>Region of Zlín</i>	9	0	365	2	374	20
<i>Moravia - Silesian Region</i>	5	0	193	30	198	30
<i>In total</i>	82	6	5 953	237	6 035	243

In total 6 035 flocks of broilers were tested for *Salmonella spp.* within period 1 January – 31 December 2009. 233 flocks (3, 9%) were positive for *S. enteritidis*. 10 flocks (0, 17%) were positive for *S. typhimurium*. In total 202 flocks (3, 4%) were positive for other *Salmonella* serotypes.

In the framework of official sampling 82 flocks were tested within the period 1 January - 31 December 2009. 6 flocks (7,3%) were positive for *S. enteritidis*, no flock for *S. typhimurium* and 17 flocks (20,7%) for other serotypes.

3. Description of the submitted programme:

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.

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 methods of bacteriological examination will be used. The testing (samples taken by operators and official veterinarians) will be performed in the NRI 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 NRI 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

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2009

Last year: 2011

☐ Control

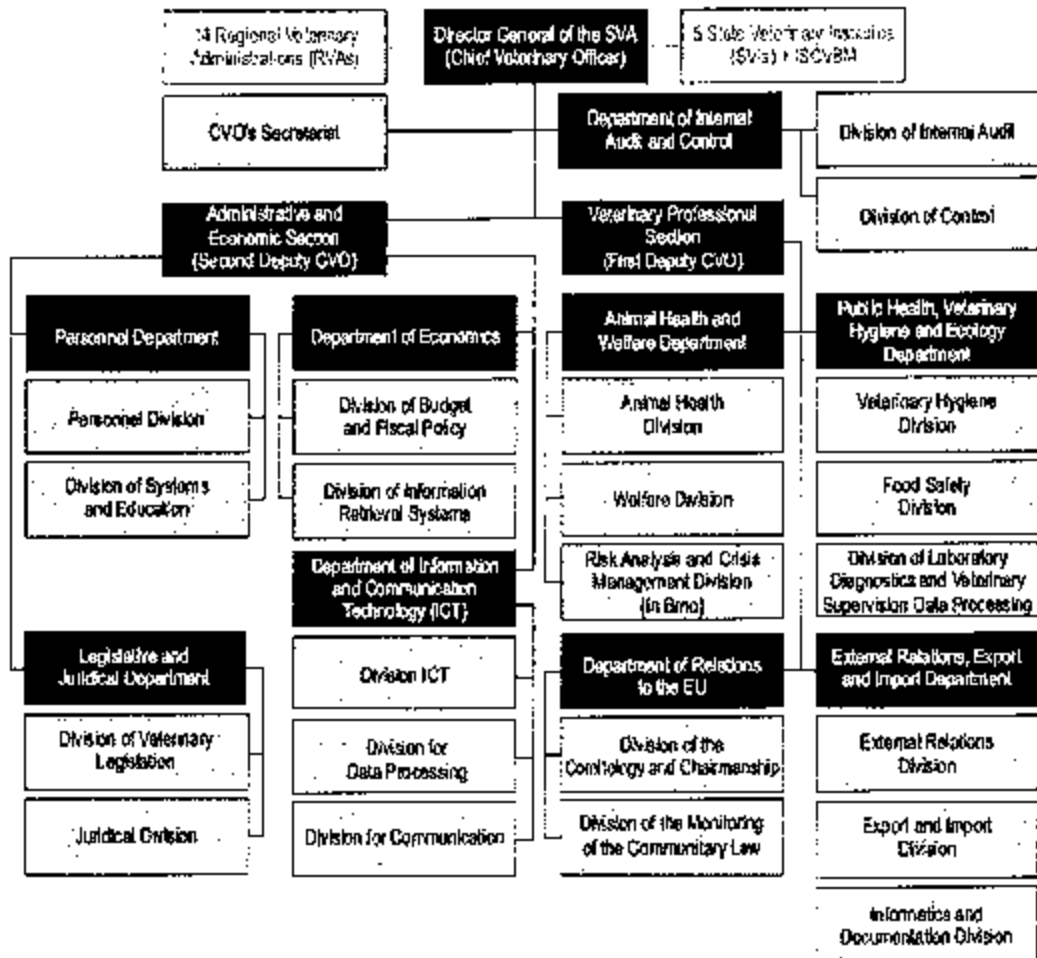
☐ Testing

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

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.

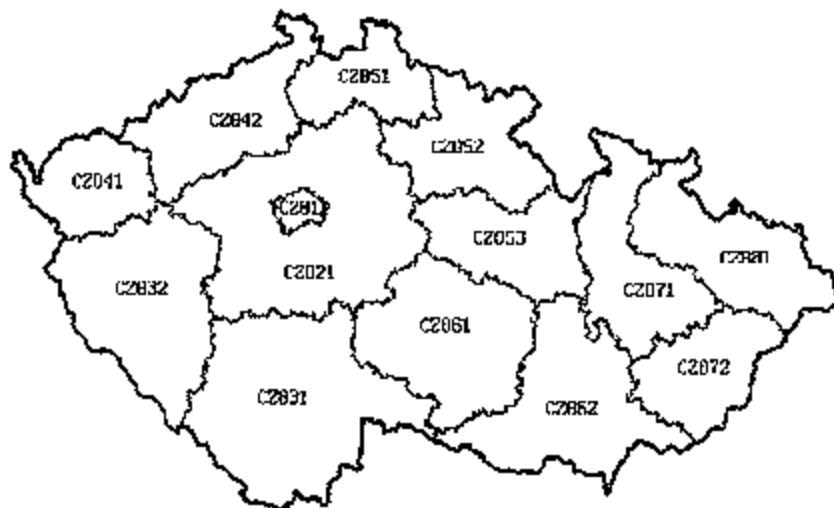
State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic



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

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

Regions in the Czech Republic



CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE	CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ
CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION	CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE
CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION	CZ061 REGION OF VYSOČINA
CZ032 REGION OF PLZEŇ	CZ062 SOUTHERNMORAVIAN REGION
CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY	CZ071 REGION OF OLMOUC
CZ042 REGION OF ÚSTÍ N. LABEM	CZ072 REGION OF ZLÍN
CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC	CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIAN REGION

Number of holdings, flocks and birds tested in the frame of Salmonella Control Programme in Czech Republic in 2009

Region	Number of holdings	Number of flocks	Number of birds
Central Bohemian Region	50	945	22 206 358
Southern Bohemian Region	83	1082	26 086 843
Region of Plzeň	25	449	13 102 146
Region of Karlovy Vary	4	19	192 179
Region of Ústí n. Labem	28	530	12 729 018
Region of Liberec	5	33	393 053
Region of Hradec Králové	21	375	7 610 067
Region of Pardubice	29	322	10 543 741
Region of Vysočina	18	295	7 267 291
Southern Moravian Region	61	1207	34 262 320
Region of Olomouc	15	206	48 705 580
Region of Zlín	24	374	6 431 950
Moravia - Silesian Region	17	198	3 205 964
In total	380	6035	148 901 510

4.4. Measures implemented under the programme

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

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.

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

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:

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

In the frame of the *Salmonella* control programme in broilers of *Gallus gallus* the provisions of Commission Regulation No 646/2007/EC paragraph 1/2/4 are implemented.

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

- 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 feedstuffs 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:

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. 12345678-02/2009”.

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers; e.g. 02/2009 and 06/2009.

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:

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.

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

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.
- 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 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:

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

- 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:

1€ = 25,44 CzK (on the date 31 March 2010)

It is estimated that the programme will cost **5 663 250 CzK (222 612, 03 €)** in the year 2010.

SAMPLING BY OPERATORS – 5 422 500 CzK (213 148, 59 €)

The price involves bacteriological testing for *Salmonella spp.*, serotyping, phagotyping, detection of the inhibition substance. We estimate 6 800 bacteriological tests for detection of *Salmonella spp.* in faeces, 500 bacteriological tests for detection of *Salmonella sp.* in feedstuffs, 550 tests for serotyping, 305 tests for phagotyping, 400 tests for efficacy of disinfection.

OFFICIAL SAMPLING – 240 750 CzK (9 463, 44 €)

The price involves laboratory investigation for detection of *Salmonella spp.*, serotyping, phagotyping, detection of the inhibition substance, tests for efficacy of disinfection, tests for detection of the inhibition substances. We estimate 200 bacteriological tests for detection of *Salmonella sp.* in faeces, 100 tests for serotyping, 50 tests for phagotyping and 50 tests for detection of the inhibition substance.

Laboratory testing for samples taken by operator and official samples will be paid from the state budget.

The competent authority wishes 50% of co-financing of the total cost to be considered by the Commission.

The financial contribution by the Community of the programmes shall be for the costs of diagnostics tests performed in the frame of the programme.

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

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in flocks of broilers

Results of a baseline study in flocks of broilers carried out in the Member States between 1 October 2005 and 30 September 2006 were considered to be a initial value.

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

National control programme for Salmonella infections in flocks of broilers was applied from 1 January 2009.

In total 6 035 flocks of broilers were tested for Salmonella spp. within period 1 January - 31 December 2009. 233 flocks (3,9%) were positive for *S. enteritidis*, 10 flocks (0,17%) were positive for *S. typhimurium*. In total 202 flocks (3,4%) were positive for other Salmonella serotypes.

In the framework of official sampling 82 flocks were tested within the period 1 January - 31 December 2009. 6 flocks (7,3%) were positive for *S. enteritidis*, no flock for *S. typhimurium* and 17 flocks (20,7%) for other serotypes.

Number of holdings and flocks positive for targeted serotypes in flocks of broilers (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*)

Region	Number of holdings tested	Number of holdings positive	Number of flocks tested	Number of flocks positive
Central Bohemian Region	50	19 (38,0%)	945	26 (2,8%)
Southern Bohemian Region	83	28 (33,7%)	1082	45 (4,2%)
Region of Plzeň	25	5 (20,0%)	449	6 (1,3%)
Region of Karlovy Vary	4	0 (0%)	19	0 (0%)
Region of Ústí n. Labem	28	5 (17,9%)	530	7 (1,3%)
Region of Liberec	5	1 (20,0%)	33	1 (3,0%)
Region of Hradec Králové	21	8 (38,1%)	375	9 (2,4%)
Region of Pardubice	29	8 (27,6%)	322	14 (4,4%)
Region of Vysočina	18	6 (33,3%)	295	17 (5,8%)
Southern Moravian Region	61	22 (36,1%)	1207	66 (5,5%)
Region of Olomouc	15	2 (13,3%)	206	2 (1,0%)
Region of Zlín	24	10 (41,7%)	374	20 (5,4%)
Moravia - Silesian Region	17	6 (35,3%)	198	30 (15,2%)
In total	380	120 (31,6%)	6035	243 (4,0%)

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2009

Reporting period: 1. 1. - 31. 12. 2009

Animal species: Gallus gallus - broilers

Disease/infection: Salmonella spp.

Year	Type of flocks	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals under the programme	Total number of flocks checked	Number of flocks (a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg)	Quantity of eggs eliminated to egg products (number or kg)
2009	broilers	6055	148 901 510	6 035	233	10	202	243	0	0	0	0

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

Other serotypes: - not covered under the programme

Type of flock	S. ago	S. enterica subsp. enteri ca6,7; 710-	S. enterica subsp. enteri ca4,12,27; -c,q,x	S. hadar	S. hav	S. india na	S. infn	S. issan	S. ken tue ky	S. kott bus	S. ill te	S. lon don	S. mban da ka	S. monte video	S. new port	S. ohio	S. ris sen	S. seuffen berg	S. schwarzen gran	S. seroty ping is not possible	
BROILERS	1	26	1	3	1	8	38	4	29	2	6	1	6	7	6	44	1	1	6	8	3

6. 2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests – Salmonella spp.

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

Year: 2009

Animal species : GALLUS GALLUS Category: Flocks ob broilers

Region	Other tests - cultivation		Other test – cultivation from water and feedstuffs		Other test- serotyping		Other test- phage typing		Other test	
	Number of samples tested*	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Serotyping	Phage typing	Distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains	Efficacy of disinfection		
Czech Republic	6 035	243	171	0	445	243	0	170		
Total	6 035	243	171	0	445	243	0	170		

* Number of samples in the framework of official sampling and samples taken by farmers

6. 3. Data on infection

Year: 2009

Animal species: Gallus gallus - flocks of broilers

Number of holdings and flocks positive for targeted serotypes in flocks of broilers (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of holdings tested</i>	<i>Number of holdings positive</i>	<i>Number of flocks tested</i>	<i>Number of flocks positive</i>
<i>Central Bohemian Region</i>	50	19 (38,0%)	945	26 (2,8%)
<i>Southern Bohemian Region</i>	83	28 (33,7%)	1082	45 (4,2%)
<i>Region of Plzen</i>	25	5 (20,0%)	449	6 (1,3%)
<i>Region of Karlovy Vary</i>	4	0 (0%)	19	0 (0%)
<i>Region of Usti n. Labem</i>	28	5 (17,9%)	530	7 (1,3%)
<i>Region of Liberec</i>	5	1 (20,0%)	33	1 (3,0%)
<i>Region of Hradec Kralove</i>	21	8 (38,1%)	375	9 (2,4%)
<i>Region of Pardubice</i>	29	8 (27,6%)	322	14 (4,4%)
<i>Region of Vysocina</i>	18	6 (33,3%)	295	17 (5,8%)
<i>Southernmoravian Region</i>	61	22 (36,1%)	1207	66 (5,5%)
<i>Region of Olomouc</i>	15	2 (13,3%)	206	2 (1,0%)
<i>Region of Zlin</i>	24	10 (41,7%)	374	20 (5,4%)
<i>Moravia - Silesian Region</i>	17	6 (35,3%)	198	30 (15,2%)
<i>In total</i>	380	120 (31,6%)	6035	243 (4,0%)

7. Targets

7.1. 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, MSRV) 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.

Phagotyping

Phagotyping shall be carried out in accordance with the HPA Colindale, London in one isolate from each positive sample for *Salmonella enteritidis*. Positive samples are phagotyped in the National Institute of Public Health in Brno.

Testing for inhibition substances

Testing for inhibition substances shall be carried out when it is appropriate, mainly in case of suspicion for using antibiotics as a special method for the control of salmonella infections in poultry.

7.2. Targets related to testing in the whole territory of the Czech Republic

7.2.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Year: 2011

Animal species: GALLUS GALLUS - BROILERS

	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
<i>Samples taken by farmer/operator</i>	Detection of Salmonella spp.	Broilers	faeces	control	6 800
	Serotyping	Broilers	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	control	500
	Phagotyping	Broilers	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	control	300
	Detection of Salmonella spp.	Broilers	feedingstuffs	control	500
	Serotyping	Broilers	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	control	50
	Phagotyping	Broilers	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	control	5
	Efficacy of disinfection	Broilers	swab samples	Control of disinfection	400
<i>Samples taken by official veterinarian</i>	Detection of Salmonella spp.	Broilers	faeces	control	200
	Serotyping	Broilers	faeces	control	100
	Phagotyping	Broilers	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	control	50
	Detection of the inhibition substances	Broilers	From organs	Control of use of antibiotics	50

2.2.2. Targets on testing of flocks of broilers in the Czech Republic

Year: 2011

Animal species: Gallus Gallus

Infection: Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium

Region	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked	Number of flocks expected to be positive for <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> and <i>typhimurium</i>		Number of flocks expected to be depopulated		Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg)		Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a4)	(a3)		(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
	Broilers	7 000	160 000 000	7 000	160 000 000	7 000	20	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Broilers	7 000	160 000 000	7 000	160 000 000	7 000	20	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella enteritidis*, (a2) for *Salmonella typhimurium*, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium*.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

1€ = 25,44 CzK (on the date 31 March 2010)

Year: 2011

Official sampling:

<u>Costs related to</u>	<u>Specification</u>	<u>Number of units</u>	<u>Unitary cost in CzK</u>	<u>Total amount in CzK (EUR)</u>	<u>Community funding requested (yes/no)</u>
<i>1. Testing</i>					
<i>1.1. Cost of the analysis</i>	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling	200	630	126 000 (4 952,83 €)	Yes
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out	100	730	73 000 (2 869,50 €)	Yes
	Test: Number of phagotyping tests	50	400	20 000 (786,16 €)	Yes
	Number of tests for detection of the inhibition substances	50	435	21 750 (854,95 €)	Yes
<i>TOTAL: 240 750 CzK (9 463,44 €)</i>				240 750 (9 463,44 €)	Yes

Year: 2011

Sampling by operators:

<i>Costs related to</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Unitary cost in Czk</i>	<i>Total amount in Czk (EUR)</i>	<i>Community funding requested (yes/no)</i>
<i>I. Testing</i>					
<i>I.I. Cost of the analysis</i>	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of farmer sampling	6 800	630	4 284 000 (168 396,23 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out in the framework of farmer sampling	500	730	365 000 (14 347,48 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Number of phagotyping tests planned to be carried out in the framework of farmer sampling	300	400	120 000 (4 716,98 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of farmer sampling in feedingsuffs	500	630	315 000 (12 382,08 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out in the framework of farmer sampling in feedingsuffs	50	730	36 500 (1 434,75 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Number of phagotyping tests planned to be carried out in the framework of farmer sampling in feedingsuffs	5	400	2 000 (78,62 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Efficacy of disinfection	400	750	300 000 (11 792,45 €)	<u>Yes</u>
<i>TOTAL: 5 422 500 Czk (213 148,59 €)</i>				5 422 500 (213 148,59 €)	<u>Yes</u>

Sampling by operator is paying from SVA and due to reason we request financial contribution for bacteriological testing.

**Request for the Community's financial contribution for salmonella control
programme in turkey flocks**

Member State: **Czech Republic**

Disease: **Salmonella spp.**

Animal population: **Breeding and fattening turkeys**

Year of implementation: **2011**

Duration of the programme: **2010 - 2012**

Reference of this document: **State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic**

Department of Animal Health and Welfare

Slezská 7

120 56 Prague 2

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Contact person:

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Date sent to the Commission: **30. 4. 2010**

Part A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme

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

In the case when less than 100 flocks of adult breeding or fattening turkeys are kept, the target of the programme shall be that no more than one flock of adult breeding or fattening turkeys remained positive 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.

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

(b) 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.

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)

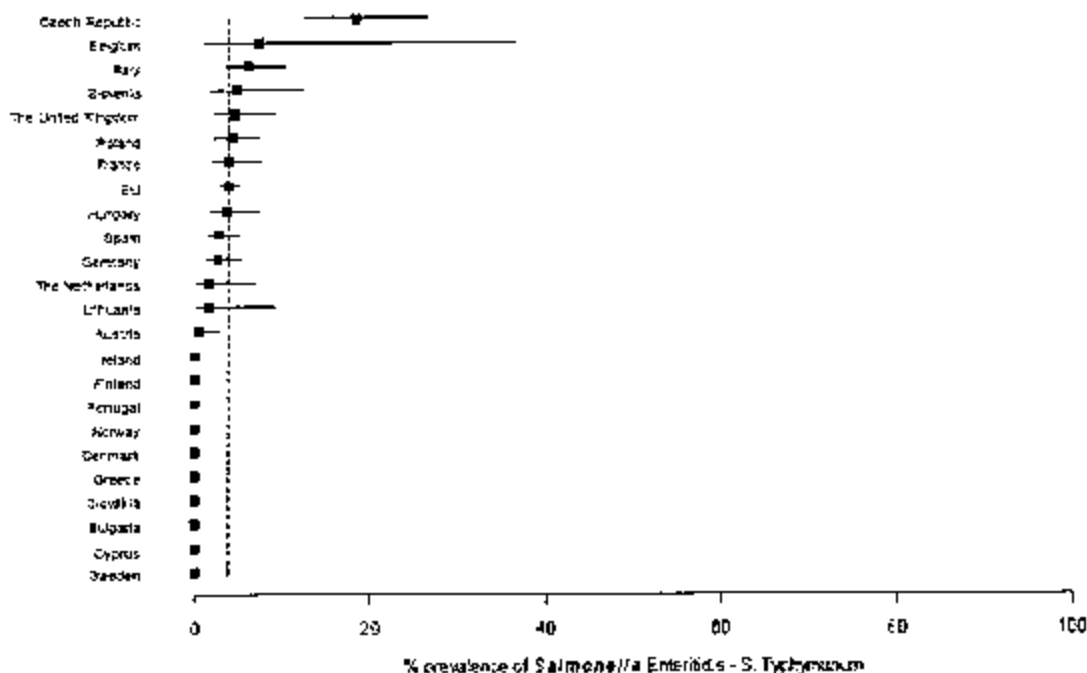
1. General

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

Prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in turkey flocks

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:

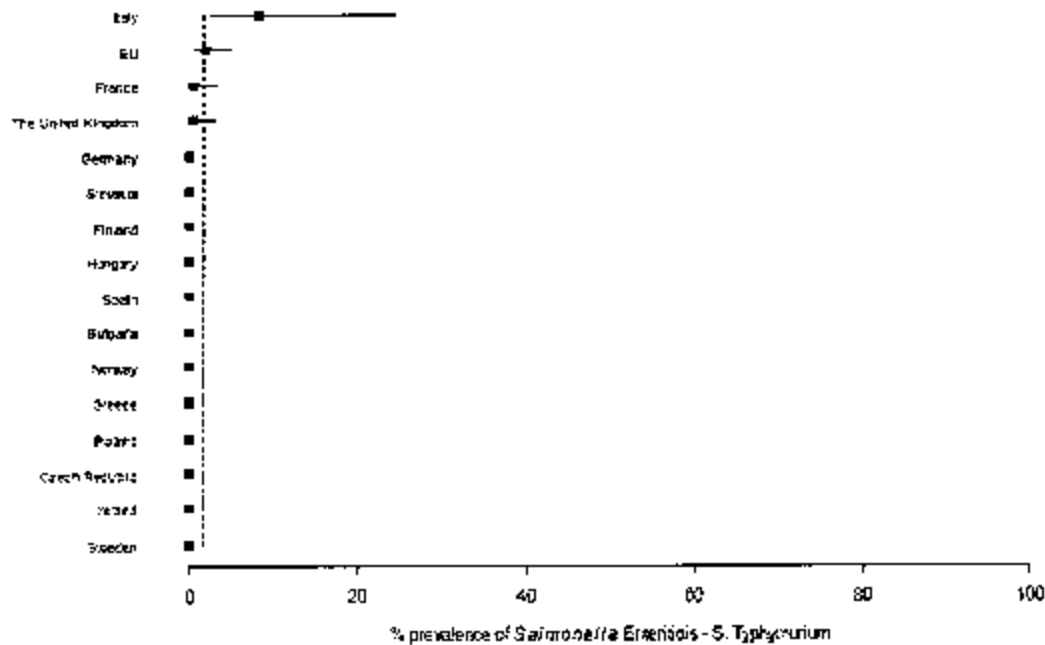
A) Fattening turkeys



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 % (see the graph above).

B) Breeding turkeys



(Note: States with zero prevalence are arranged according to the number of flocks tested).

A total of 4 flocks of breeding turkeys were tested in the Czech Republic within the study with no salmonella detected in environmental samples.

Information on results of the study are contained in the "Report of the Task Force on Zoonoses Data Collection on the Analysis of the baseline survey on the prevalence of Salmonella in turkey flocks in the EU, 2006 – 2007", as published on the web site: http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_1178706574172.htm.

Prevalence per Salmonella serotype in turkey flocks within period 1 January – 31 March 2010

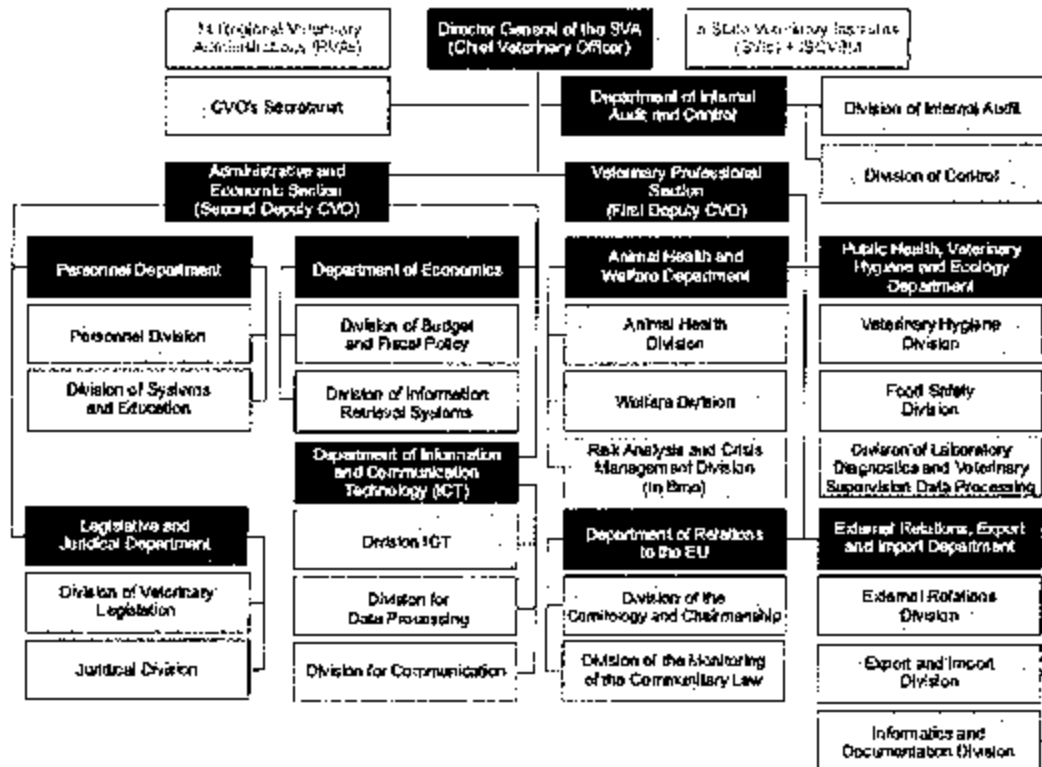
fau cing tur keys	Flo cks test ed	Number of flocks positive for															
		Salmonella spp.		S. enteritidis.		S. hadar		S. kentucky		S. kottbus		S. ille		S. newport		S. saintpaul	
		flocks	flocks	flocks	flocks	flocks	flocks	flocks	flocks	flocks	flocks	flocks	flocks	flocks	flocks	flocks	flocks
		hol	hol	hol	hol	hol	hol	hol	hol	hol	hol	hol	hol	hol	hol	hol	hol
		dings	dings	dings	dings	dings	dings	dings	dings	dings	dings	dings	dings	dings	dings	dings	dings
fau cing tur keys	official sampling operator	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	1	1
	sampling in total	28	13 (46,4%)	0	0	1 (3,6%)	1 (1,2%)	3 (10,7%)	1 (1,2%)	1 (3,6%)	1 (1,2%)	1 (3,6%)	1 (3,6%)	8 (28,6%)	13 (44,9%)	2 (7,4%)	5 (17,9%)
		32	13 (40,6%)	0	0	1 (3,1%)	1 (1,1%)	3 (9,4%)	1 (1,1%)	2 (7,1%)	2 (2,1%)	1 (1,1%)	1 (3,1%)	8 (28,6%)	13 (40,6%)	3 (10,7%)	6 (18,8%)
bre ding tur keys	official sampling operator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	sampling in total	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. 2. The structure and organisation of the relevant competent authorities

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.

State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic



Official checks at other stages of the food chain

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.

1. 3. Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed

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

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

1. 4. Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme

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 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.

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

Frequency and status of sampling at flocks

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:

A) Fattening turkeys:

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.

B) Breeding turkeys:

- a) Day-old turkeys: 10 swabs from internal surfaces of at least 10 boxes or baskets used for the transport of day-old turkeys. The swabs shall be taken after the arrival of the turkeys to the holding, prior to their unloading. All swabs must be pooled into one sample. When the turkeys come from two different hatcheries, a separate pooled sample shall be prepared for each hatchery. When the turkeys are delivered within several days, samples are taken each day according to the above mentioned scheme;
- b) At 4 weeks of age;
- c) 2 weeks before moving to the laying phase or laying unit;
- d) Every 3rd week during the laying period.

Official sampling

A) Fattening turkeys:

- 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.

B) Breeding turkeys:

- a) At least once a year all flocks on 10 % of holdings with more than 250 adult breeding turkeys between 30 and 45 weeks of age;
- b) Once a year all flocks on holdings in the case of detection of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* during the previous 12 months;
- c) Once a year all holdings with elite, great grand parents and grand parent breeding turkeys;
- d) All flocks on holdings in the case of detection of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* from samples taken at the hatchery by food business operator or within the frame of official controls, to investigate the origin of infection.

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

Sampling protocol

A) Fattening turkeys:

- 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.

B) Breeding turkeys:

Samples shall be taken in accordance with one of the following methods:

A. Pooled faecal samples:

- Separate samples of fresh faeces each weighing not less than 1 g shall be taken at random from the number of sites indicated in the following table:

Number of birds in the flock	Number of faecal samples to be taken from the flock
250 – 349	200
350 – 449	220
450 – 799	250
800 – 999	260
1 000 and more	300

Faeces may be pooled for analysis up to a minimum of two pools.

Or:

B. Five pairs of boot swabs:

Boot swabs used shall be sufficiently absorptive to soak up moisture. Tubegauze "socks" are also acceptable. The surface of the boot swab shall be moistened using appropriate diluent (e.g. 0.8 % sodium chloride, 0.1 % peptone in sterile deionised water, or sterile water). Walking around shall be done in a manner which will sample representatively all parts of the sector, including littered and slatted areas when slats are safe to walk on. All separate pens within a house shall be included in the sampling. On completion of sampling, boot swabs must be removed carefully so as not to dislodge adherent material.

The boot swabs may be pooled for analysis into a minimum of two pools.

Official controls (including sampling protocols) 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 (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.

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

A) Fattening turkeys

- 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.

B) Breeding turkeys

a) Measures taken following the detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium* in faecal samples taken by a farmer

In the case of the presence of monitored salmonella serovars (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*) in faecal samples taken by a farmer, an official sampling shall be performed by an official veterinarian from the RVA in each positive flock, in order to exclude false-positive initial results from the samples taken by operator. 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. Faecal and dust samples shall be taken in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 and bacteriological analyses thereof shall be performed at the NRI for salmonellae at the SVI in Prague.

The confirmatory sampling shall be performed as follows:

- 5 pairs of boot swabs (1 pair = 1 sample);
- 2 dust samples collected from multiple places throughout the house (2 x 250 ml)

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

In the case of a suspicion on the presence of inhibitory substances, the laboratory shall perform a confirmatory test, in order to exclude the use of antibiotics likely to affect the results of the confirmatory analysis.

Pending the completion of the confirmatory examination, the RVA shall impose at least the following measures:

- a) bacteriological analysis of feeds and water, if necessary, for the detection *Salmonella* spp.;
- b) in the case of a positive result of the detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium*, hatching eggs shall be suspended pending the completion of the confirmatory analyses;
- c) a thorough mechanical cleansing and disinfection of the house, as well as other premises (e.g. stores of feeds and litter), shall be performed. A thorough mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by disinfection and safe disposal of faeces or litter shall be performed on completion of each production cycle.

In the case of a negative result of the confirmatory examination, the RVA shall lift the measures and the flock shall be considered negative.

b) Measures taken in the case of positive official samples and positive confirmatory examinations for *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium*

The RVA shall perform an epidemiological investigation in the holding, aimed at the detection of the possible source of the infection and shall impose at least that:

- a) Further bacteriological examination of feeds for the detection *Salmonella* spp. is performed, if necessary;
- b) All birds, including day-old turkeys, 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 Community legislation on food hygiene. By-products derived from such birds and not intended for human consumption must be disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1774/2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption;
- c) Non-incubated eggs must be destroyed;
- d) Where eggs for hatching are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1774/2002;
- e) After slaughtering or destruction of birds from infected flocks, a thorough cleansing and disinfection, as well as disposal of faeces or litter, must be performed in accordance with the instructions of the relevant RVA;
- f) The relevant RVA performs the supervision on the efficacy of the disinfection carried out by the farmer; the checks on the efficacy of the disinfection shall be performed by means of bacteriological testing of swabs, in accordance with the method specified by the NRI.

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;
- 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.

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

- Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended;
- Act No 154/2000 concerning pedigree breeding, breeding and registration of farm animals and amending certain related laws (Breeding Act), as amended;
- Act No 146/2002 concerning the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority and amending certain related laws, as amended;
- Act No 20/1966 concerning public health care, as amended;
- Decree No 356/2004 concerning the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man;

- Decree No 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.

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

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

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

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

Compensations of owners are carrying out in accordance with § 67, § 68 and §70 of the Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 coll. as amended, according to the follows conditions:

The compensation pursuant to § 67 shall be provided from the state budget on the basis of application of the keeper or the person referred to in § 69. The application must be submitted within no more than six weeks from the day on which the dangerous contagious disease was declared eliminated by decision of the competent authority or the emergency veterinary measures were repealed. In order to assess the compliance with the conditions for provision of compensation and an extent of the compensation, the Ministry shall ask the regional veterinary administration for its opinion. Where the application is not submitted in the above mentioned time limit, a compensation claim shall become forfeited. The application must be submitted within no more than six weeks from the day of slaughtering or culling. So if owner submits the application six weeks after slaughtering it is difficult for Ministry of Agriculture to calculate and to provide compensation within 90 days. With regard to this fact and in compliance with the national legislative as decisive time interval in which compensation shall be provided it is considered 90 days between the date of owner request and the date of reimbursement.

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

We confirm that costs connected with measures included in table 8, for which co-financing is asked, are compensated in compliance with Veterinary Act No. 166/1999 coll. as amended.

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

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

Hygiene management at farms:

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 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, disinsectisation 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.

Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

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.

2. 4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms

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.

2. 5. Registration of farms

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.

2. 6. Record-keeping at farms

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.

2. 7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

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/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.

2. 8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

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. 12345678-02/2009".

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers; e.g. 02/2009 and 06/2009.

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.

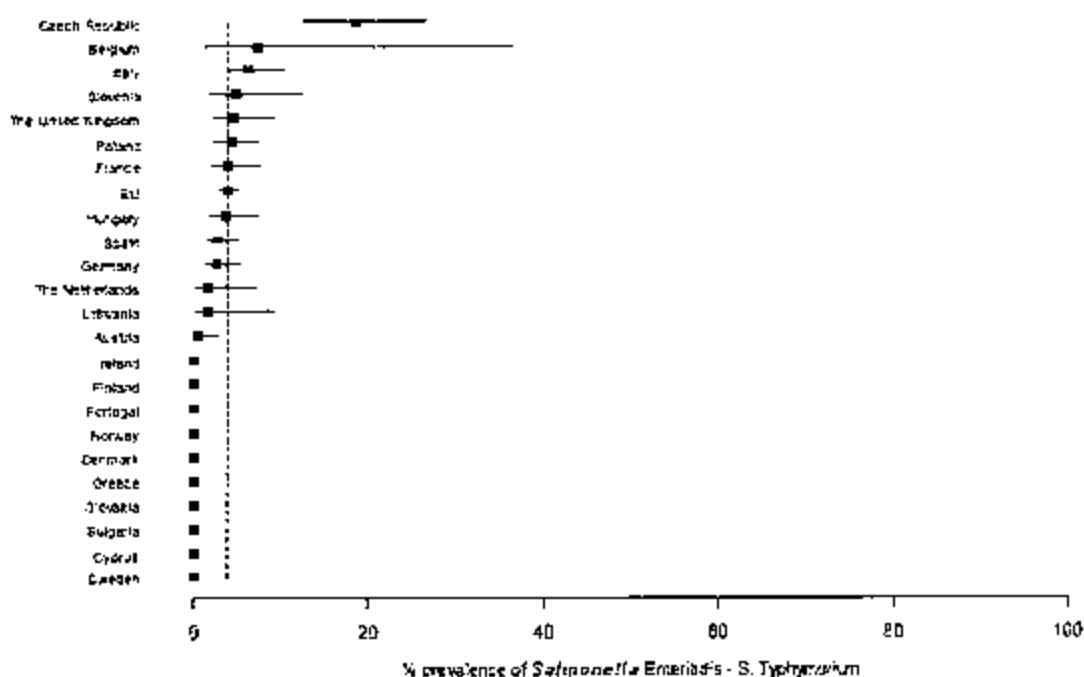
Part B

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point 1:

Prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in turkey flocks

Monitoring on prevalence of *Salmonella spp.* in turkey flocks was not performed before 1 January 2010. 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:

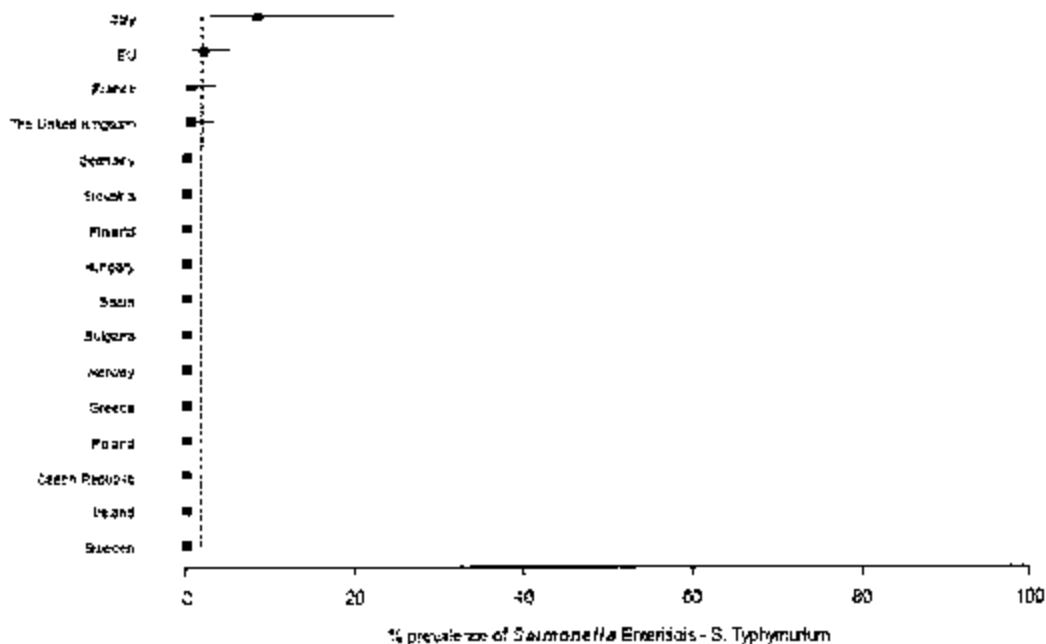
A) Fattening turkeys



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 % (see the graph above).

B) Breeding turkeys



(Note: States with zero prevalence are arranged according to the number of flocks tested).

A total of 4 flocks of breeding turkeys were tested in the Czech Republic within the study with no salmonella detected in environmental samples.

Information on results of the study are contained in the "Report of the Task Force on Zoonoses Data Collection on the Analysis of the baseline survey on the prevalence of *Salmonella* in turkey flocks in the EU, 2006 – 2007", as published on the web site: http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_1178706574172.htm

Prevalence per Salmonella serotype in turkey flocks within period 1 January – 31 March 2010

fate ning tur keys	Ho) din gs test ed	Flo cks test ed	Number of flocks positive for															
			Salmonella spp.		S. enteritidis, S. typhimurium		S. hadar		S. kentucky		S. karlbus		S. hile		S. newport		S. saintpaul	
	hol dings	flocks	hol dings	flocks	hol dings	flocks	hol dings	flocks	hol dings	flocks	hol dings	flocks	hol dings	flocks	hol dings	flocks	hol dings	flocks
official sampling operator sampling in total	7 25 32	8 87 94	0 13 13	0 24 24	0 0 0	0 1 1	0 3 3	0 1 2	0 1 1	0 1 2	0 1 2	0 1 1	0 8 8	0 13 13	0 2 3	0 13 13	0 2 3	1 5 6
breed ding tur keys	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

3. Description of the submitted programme:

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

In the case when less than 100 flocks of adult breeding or fattening turkeys are kept, the target of the programme shall be that no more than one flock of adult breeding or fattening turkeys remained positive 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.

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 CRI..

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

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2010

Last year: 2012

Control

Testing

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

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

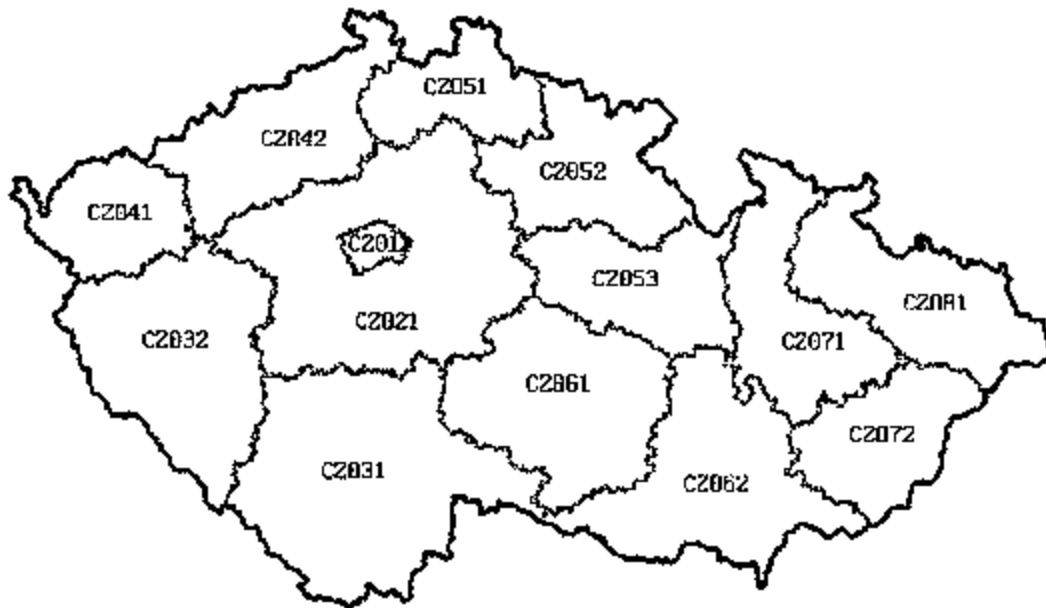
No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man.

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.

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

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

Regions in the Czech Republic



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

Number of turkey holdings in the Czech Republic

<i>Holdings registered as of 31 January 2009</i>					
<i>Region</i>	<i>Breeding</i>	<i>Rearing</i>	<i>Fattening</i>		<i>IN TOTAL</i>
			<i>to 4 999</i>	<i>up 5 000</i>	
<i>Prague</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Central-Bohemian</i>	0	2	8	6	16
<i>South-Bohemian</i>	0	0	4	1	5
<i>Pízeň</i>	2	7	2	11	22
<i>Karlovy Vary</i>	0	1	4	3	8
<i>Ústí nad Labem</i>	0	1	1	0	2
<i>Liberec</i>	0	0	0	2	2
<i>Hradec Králové</i>	0	0	3	2	5
<i>Pardubice</i>	0	0	2	5	7
<i>Vysočina</i>	0	1	5	8	14
<i>South-Moravian</i>	0	7	11	13	31
<i>Olomouc</i>	0	1	1	5	7
<i>Zlín</i>	0	1	2	5	8
<i>Moravian-Silesian</i>	0	2	3	8	13
<i>In total</i>	2	23	46	69	140

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

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.

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

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:

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:

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.

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

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.

A) Fattening turkeys

- 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.

B) Breeding turkeys

a) Measures taken following the detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium* in faecal samples taken by a farmer

In the case of the presence of monitored salmonella serovars (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*) in faecal samples taken by a farmer, an official sampling shall be performed by an official veterinarian from the RVA in each positive flock, in order to exclude false-positive initial results from the samples taken by operator. 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. confirm the results. Faecal and dust samples shall be taken in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 and bacteriological analyses thereof shall be performed at the NRI for salmonellae at the SVI in Prague.

The confirmatory sampling shall be performed as follows:

- 5 pairs of boot swabs (1 pair = 1 sample);
- 2 dust samples collected from multiple places throughout the house (2 x 250 ml)

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

In the case of a suspicion on the presence of inhibitory substances, the laboratory shall perform a confirmatory test, in order to exclude the use of antibiotics likely to affect the results of the confirmatory analysis.

Pending the completion of the confirmatory examination, the RVA shall impose at least the following measures:

- d) bacteriological analysis of feeds and water, if necessary, for the detection *Salmonella spp.*;
- e) in the case of a positive result of the detection of *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium*, hatching eggs shall be suspended pending the completion of the confirmatory analyses;
- f) a thorough mechanical cleansing and disinfection of the house, as well as other premises (e.g. stores of feeds and litter), shall be performed. A thorough mechanical cleansing of halls and technologies, followed by disinfection and safe disposal of faeces or litter shall be performed on completion of each production cycle.

- g) 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.

In the case of a negative result of the confirmatory examination, the RVA shall lift the measures and the flock shall be considered negative.

b) Measures taken in the case of positive official samples and positive confirmatory examinations for *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium*.

The RVA shall perform an epidemiological investigation in the holding, aimed at the detection of the possible source of the infection and shall impose at least that:

- g) further bacteriological examination of feeds for the detection *Salmonella spp.* is performed, if necessary;
- h) all birds, including day-old turkeys, 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 Community legislation on food hygiene. By-products derived from such birds and not intended for human consumption must be disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No
- i) 1774/2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption;
- j) non-incubated eggs must be destroyed;
- k) where eggs for hatching are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1774/2002;
- l) after slaughtering or destruction of birds from infected flocks, a thorough cleansing and disinfection, as well as disposal of faeces or litter, must be performed in accordance with the instructions of the relevant RVA;
- m) the relevant RVA performs the supervision on the efficacy of the disinfection carried out by the farmer; the checks on the efficacy of the disinfection shall be performed by means of bacteriological testing of swabs, in accordance with the method specified by the NRL.

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

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.12345678-02/2009”.

More flocks may be placed in the same hall during one year, however, such flocks must bear different numbers; e.g. 02/2009 and 06/2009.

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:

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.

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

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;
- 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:

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

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.
- 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:

16 – 25,44 CzK (on the date 31 March 2010)

It is estimated that the programme will cost, **28 269 150,- CzK (1 111 208,73 €)** in the year 2011.

SAMPLING BY OPERATORS – 1 431 000,- CzK (56 250,00 €)

The price involves bacteriological testing for *Salmonella spp.*, serotyping, phagotyping, detection of the inhibition substance. We estimate 1 500 bacteriological tests for detection of *Salmonella spp.*, in faeces, 150 bacteriological tests for detection of *Salmonella spp.* in feedstuffs, 300 tests for serotyping, 150 tests for phagotyping, 150 tests for efficacy of disinfection.

OFFICIAL SAMPLING – 468 150,- CzK (18 402, 12 €)

The price involves laboratory investigation for detection of *Salmonella spp.*, serotyping, phagotyping, detection of the inhibition substance, tests for efficacy of disinfection, tests for detection of the inhibition substances. We estimate 300 bacteriological tests for detection of *Salmonella spp.* in faeces, 120 tests for serotyping, 60 tests for phagotyping, 50 tests for detection of the inhibition substances, 60 tests of distinguishing between field and vaccination strains and 120 tests for efficacy of disinfection.

It is estimated that costs for destruction of positive breeding turkey flocks will be **26 370 000,- CzK (1 036 556, 60 €)**

The competent authority wishes 50% of co-financing of the total cost to be considered by the Commission.

(a) the destruction of flocks of breeding turkeys or the difference between the estimated value of breeding turkeys and the income from the sale of the heat-treated meat obtained from such poultry, destruction costs, transport costs, cleaning and disinfection costs and salaries costs;

(b) the costs of diagnostics tests performed in the frame of the programme

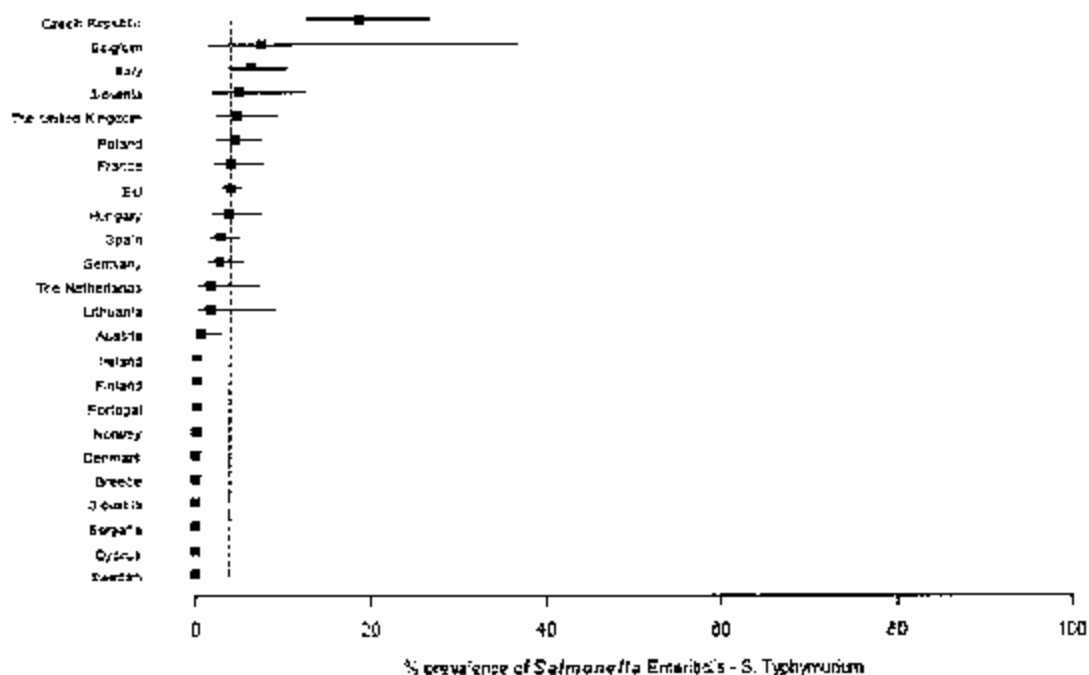
6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in turkey flocks

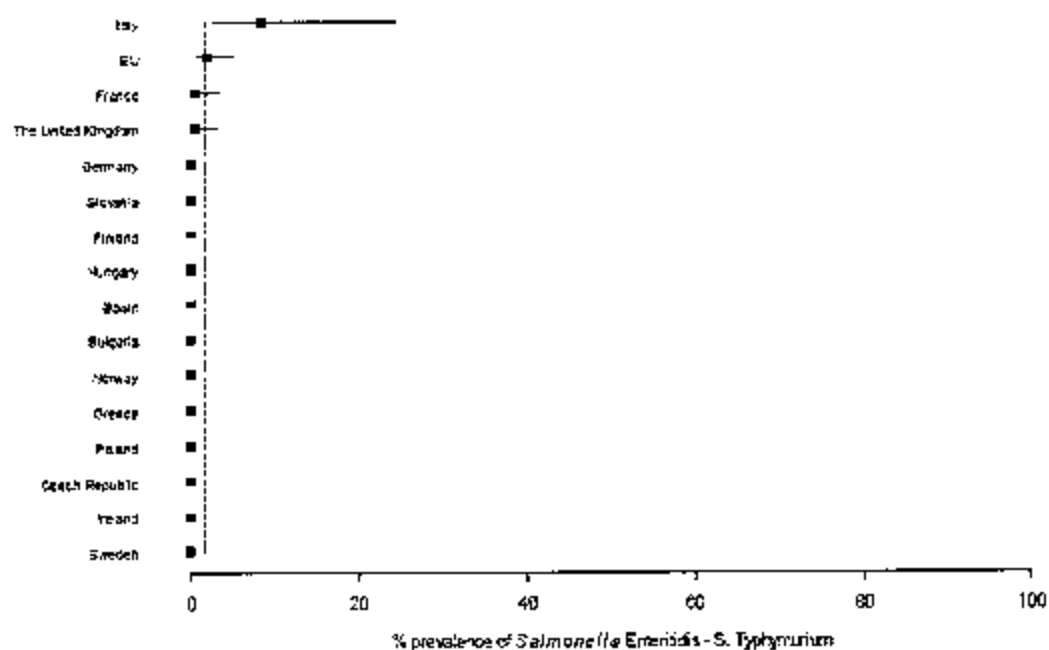
Monitoring on prevalence of *Salmonella spp.* in turkey flocks was not performed before 1 January 2010 and so no data concerning animal health situation in the Czech Republic were available. Results of a baseline study in flocks of breeding and fattening turkeys performed pursuant to Commission Decision 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) Fattening turkeys



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 % (see the graph above).

B) Breeding turkeys



(Note: States with zero prevalence are arranged according to the number of flocks tested).

A total of 4 flocks of breeding turkeys were tested in the Czech Republic within the study with no salmonella detected in environmental samples.

Information on results of the study are contained in the "Report of the Task Force on Zoonoses Data Collection on the Analysis of the baseline survey on the prevalence of Salmonella in turkey flocks in the EU, 2006 – 2007", as published on the web site: http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_1178706574172.htm

7. Targets

7.1. 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 584/2008.

Serotyping

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

Phagotyping

Phagotyping shall be carried out in accordance with the IIPA Colindale, London in one isolate from each positive sample for *Salmonella enteritidis*.

Testing for inhibition substances

Testing for inhibition substances shall be carried out when it is appropriate, mainly in case of suspicion for using antibiotics as a special method for the control of salmonella infections in poultry.

7.1. Targets related to testing in the whole territory of the Czech Republic

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Animal species: Turkey

Year: 2011

	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
Samples taken by farmer/operator	Detection of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	Turkeys	faeces	control	1500
	Serotyping	Turkeys	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	control	300
	Phagotyping	Turkeys	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	control	150
	Detection of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	Turkeys	feedingstuffs	control	150
	Efficacy of disinfection	Turkeys	swab samples	Control of disinfection	150
Samples taken by official veterinarian	Detection of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	Turkeys	faeces	control	300
	Serotyping	Turkeys	faeces	control	120
	Phagotyping	Turkeys	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	control	60
	Detection of <i>Salmonella</i> spp.	Turkeys	feedingstuffs	control	60
	Efficacy of disinfection	Turkeys	swab samples	Control of disinfection	120
	Detection of the inhibition substances	Turkeys	From organs	Control of use of antibiotics	50
Laboratory testing	Test for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains	Turkeys	Isolates from bacteriological investigation	Control of distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains	60

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

1€ = 25,44 CzK (on the date 31 March 2010)

Year: 2011; Official sampling:

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in CZK (EUR)	Total amount in CZK (EUR)	Community funding requested (yes/no)
I. Testing					
<u>I.1. Cost of the analysis</u>	<i>Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling - faeces, boot swabs,</i>	300	630	189 000 (7 429,25 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	<i>Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out – faeces, boot swabs,</i>	120	730	87 600 (3 443,4 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	<i>Test: Number of phagotyping tests planned to be carried out</i>	60	400	24 000 (943,40 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	<i>Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) in feedingstuffs</i>	60	630	37 800 (1 485,85 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	<i>Test: Efficacy of disinfection</i>	120	750	90 000 (3 537,74 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	<i>Test: Number of detection of the inhibition substances tests planned to be carried out</i>	50	435	21 750 (854,95 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	<i>Test: Number of tests for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains</i>	60	300	18 000 (707,55 €)	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Total:</u>				468 150 (18 402,12 €)	<u>Yes</u>
<u>2. Slaughter and destruction</u>					
<u>Compensation of animals (slaughtered and killed)</u>		20 000	1 250	25 000 000 (982 704,40 €)	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Destruction costs, transport</u>				400 000 (15 723,27 €)	<u>Yes</u>

<u>costs, salaries</u>				
<u>Cleaning and disinfection</u>			120 000 (4 716,98 €)	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Cost of eggs to be destroyed and of treatment of hatching eggs</u>			850 000 (33 411,95 €)	<u>Yes</u>
<u>Total:</u>			26 370 000 (1 036 556,60 €)	<u>Yes</u>
TOTAL: 26 838 150.- CZK (1 054 958,73 €)				

Year: 2011; Sampling by operators:

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in CZK	Total amount in CZK(EUR)	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
<u>1.1. Cost of the analysis</u>	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of farmer sampling	1 500	630	945 000 (37 146,23 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out in the framework of farmer sampling	300	730	219 000 (8 608,49 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Number of phagotyping tests planned to be carried out in the framework of farmer sampling	150	400	60 000 (2 328,49 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of farmer sampling in feedingsuffs	150	630	94 500 (3 714,62 €)	<u>Yes</u>
	Test: Efficacy of disinfection	150	750	112 500 (4 422,17 €)	
<u>Total</u>				1 431 000 (56 250,00 €)	
TOTAL: 1 431 000.- CZK (56 250,00 €)					<u>Yes</u>

Sampling by operator is paid by SVA and due to reason we request financial contribution for bacteriological testing.