



Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX II - PART A + B

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.19

Instructions to complete the form:

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- 1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
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- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

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Submission Date

Friday, October 17, 2014 12:12:41

Submission Number

1413540783476-3883

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Identification of the programme

Member state: HRVATSKA

Disease: Salmonella

This program is multi annual: yes

Type of submission: New multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2015

To end of

2017

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the national control programme is to maintain the prevalence of *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, including monophasic *Salmonella Typhimurium* with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-, *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis* and *S. Virchow* in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* at the level of 1 % or less in agricultural holdings in the country.

The national control programme in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* is fully aligned with the provisions of Regulation 200/2010.

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

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

Animal population Breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*

Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for *Salmonella* in the following phases of production :

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
- every third week during the laying period

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(c) *Specific requirements*

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

If the positive finding to *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is confirmed the flock is considered infected and a competent veterinary inspector must order the implementation of the following measures to the bird holder:

- Prohibition of use of antimicrobials for the treatment of breeding flocks (day-old chicks, poultry in rearing and production) infected by salmonellosis caused by *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*;
 - All birds in a positive flock (day-old chicks, poultry in rearing and production) must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella, as follows:
 - Day-old chicks must be destroyed,
 - Poultry in rearing and production, depending on the age, must be destroyed or slaughtered;
- Slaughtering of birds must be carried out in compliance with special regulations on food hygiene.
- Meat and products derived from such poultry may only be placed on the market for human consumption if they meet the requirements set out in Annex II, Part E of the Regulation 2160/2003 . If not intended for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002.
 - Non-incubated eggs from a positive flock must be destroyed . However, such non-incubated eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium* in accordance with the regulations on food hygiene;
 - Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002;
 - Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed.
 - Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate disinfection means;
 - Disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled. It is prohibited to introduce new poultry into the facility until a negative control result of disinfection efficiency is obtained;
 - Removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed manner.

A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation to determine a source of infection.

If the positive finding to *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* is confirmed by additional examination, the flock is considered infected and a competent veterinary inspector must order the implementation of the following measures to the bird holder:

A) for day-old chicks, poultry in rearing up to eight weeks old and poultry in production older than 47 weeks:

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- Prohibition of use of antimicrobials for the treatment of breeding flocks infected by salmonellosis caused by *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis*.
- All birds in a positive flock must be destroyed or slaughtered so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella;
- Day-old chicks must be destroyed;
- Poultry in rearing up to eight weeks old, depending on the age, must be destroyed or slaughtered. If poultry is sent for slaughter or destruction, all measures must be taken so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading the disease. Slaughtering of birds must be carried out in compliance with special regulations on food hygiene;
- Meat and products derived from such poultry may only be placed on the market for human consumption if they meet the requirements set out in Annex II, Part E of the Regulation 2160/2003 Regulation 2073/2005:
- If not designated for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002.
- Non-incubated eggs must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002.. However, such non-incubated eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* in accordance with the regulations on food hygiene;
- Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002.;
- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed.
- Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate disinfection means;
- Disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled. It is prohibited to introduce new poultry into the facility until a negative control result of disinfection efficiency is obtained;
- Removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed manner.

A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation to determine a source of infection;

B) for poultry in rearing and production aged from eight to 47 weeks:

- Rearing poultry aged from eight to 47 weeks is considered valuable genetic material, and in order to establish new salmonella-free flocks, treatment with antimicrobials is permitted in a manner prescribed by the Regulation 1177/2006.
- Antimicrobials must be used on the basis of results of bacteriological examination and antibiograms. A competent veterinary inspector must conduct regular supervision of the use of antimicrobials, and he must submit reports on conducted supervision to the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate once a month (until the 15th of a month for the previous month).
- Treatment of an infected flock, in compliance with the Decision issued by a competent veterinary inspector, is conducted by approved veterinary organisations and approved veterinary services. After conducted treatment, it is necessary to conduct a control of efficacy of the conducted therapy in a manner that control samples are taken from poultry twice, on the 7th and 14th day from the beginning of the therapy, and delivered to a laboratory for analysis.

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A control sample must consist of:

- 5 pairs of boot swabs (1 pair = 1 pooled sample), and
- Samples of cloacal swabs collected from 50 hens (bacteriological examination). If there are less than 50 hens in a facility, it is necessary to take a sample of cloacal swabs from all hens, and
- Five hens (sacrificed or dead)/facility, whereby all organs must be laboratory examined.

During the treatment and until the termination of treatment efficacy control:

- It is prohibited to move poultry and eggs from the holding except with a special authorisation issued by a competent veterinary inspector;
- It is prohibited to hatch eggs originating from infected flocks. Eggs hatched during the treatment must be collected and destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002. Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002;
- It is prohibited to move feed from the holding;
- Cleaning and disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled;
- Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate disinfection means;
- Removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed manner.

A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation to determine a source of infection;

In case of a suspicion/confirmed presence of any other salmonella serotype with public health significance, except *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis*:

- It is prohibited to use antimicrobials for the treatment of breeding flocks;
- A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation in order to determine a source of infection focusing on determining the implementation of bio-safety measures;
- The owner/holder of the flock is bound to conduct relevant bio-safety measures on the holding so as to reduce the possibility of introducing the infection as much as possible.

It is prohibited to use antimicrobials for the control and treatment of breeding flocks infected by salmonellosis caused by *Salmonella* spp.

Treatment of the flock must be conducted in compliance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006. Treatment of the flock may be conducted by approved veterinary organisations and approved veterinary services.

During the treatment and until the termination of treatment efficacy control:

- It is prohibited to move poultry and eggs from the holding except with a special authorisation issued by a competent veterinary inspector;
- It is prohibited to hatch eggs originating from infected flocks. Eggs hatched during the treatment must be collected and destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002. Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002;
- It is prohibited to move feed from the holding;
- Cleaning and disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry must be conducted; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled;
- Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles must be conducted by appropriate disinfection means;

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- Removal and sanitary treatment of manure must be conducted in a prescribed manner.

Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in the Records on Animal Treatment and Waiting Period.

Within the framework of national control programme (routine active monitoring) all samples are taken by authorized veterinarians. FBO are not allowed to take samples within national monitoring programme (for the purpose of the routine active monitoring).

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Thanks to the systematic and years-long implementation of disease monitoring and control measures prescribed by the annual Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof, the total number of isolated Salmonellas has significantly decreased.

According to monitoring programme for 2009 - 2013 all breeding flocks of Gallus gallus comprising at least 250 birds in the country had to be tested on Salmonella spp. presence.

Only poultry and eggs originating from a flock that has been tested for the presence of Salmonella and that were free from S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium, S. Hadar, S. Infantis and S. Virchow and for which the owner had a health certificate not more than 15 days old issued by an official laboratory, may be placed on the market.

The baseline study has not been carried out but the prevalence is calculated based on data collected throughout regular monitoring programme.

In 2009, 192 breeding flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them no flock was positive on S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium, S. Hadar, S. Infantis and S. Virchow.

In 2010, 123 breeding flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 2 flocks were positive on Salmonella Enteritidis. The prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis in breeding flocks was 1,63%.

In 2011, 147 breeding flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 1 flock was positive on Salmonella Enteritidis. The prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis in breeding flocks was 0,68%.

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In 2012, 92 breeding flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 1 flock was positive on Salmonella Enteritidis. The prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis in breeding flocks was 1,1%.
in 2013, 118 breeding flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them none was positive on relevant Salmonella.

Salmonellosis are the most significant zoonoses in Croatia. 1700 positive cases of human salmonellosis has been reported in 2012. These are most often the outbreaks caused by S. Enteritidis.

In Croatia, most outbreaks are so-called family outbreaks, whereas only a small number of outbreaks are associated with public catering premises and, as a rule, are not linked to industrially produced food and products. Data on human salmonellosis are provided by Croatian national institute of public health.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with the current internal organisation of Ministry of Agriculture (MA), the competent authority (CA) in the veterinary field is the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate (VFSD).

VFSD has five organisational units:

1. SECTOR FOR ADMINISTRATIVE, EUROPEAN AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS,
3. Animal Health Protection Sector,
4. VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY SECTOR
5. Veterinary Inspection Sector.

SECTOR FOR ADMINISTRATIVE, EUROPEAN AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS, is competent for monitoring and co-ordination of work on the alignment of legislation in the veterinary field and international agreements in the veterinary field; prepares, monitors and co-ordinates the preparation of regulations governing in the expenditures in field of veterinary medicine, participates in preparation of program funding in the veterinary field (measures for animal health protection and all other measures in the veterinary field of veterinary medicine); prepares proposal for the budget plan for expenditures in field of veterinary medicine; participates in drafting the costs of laboratory diagnostics and analytics monitoring implementation of financing of measures that are paid from the state budget; monitors and aligns Croatian legislation in field of veterinary medicine with the *acquis communautaire* and co-ordinates the work in field of harmonization and application of veterinary legislation, prepares reports of compliance of veterinary legislation with EU legislation, plans legislative actions to transpose and implement the *acquis* relating to the veterinary legislation and follows up and reports on its implementation, participates in the drafting of international treaties and other legal forms of international co-operation in the veterinary field and coordinates process of their execution and implementation; co-operates with the competent authorities of other countries in the field of veterinary medicine and international organizations (Codex); is a contact point for co-ordination with the World

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organization for animal Health (OIE) develops a draft Pre-Accession Economic program (PEP) in the part relating to the Veterinary Directorate; participates in the process of authorizing official and reference laboratories in the field of veterinary medicine; is a contact point in co-operation with TAIEX (Technical Assistance and Information Exchange); participates in the preparation of training programs and maintains records of trainings of VD employees and authorized veterinarians and participates in the organization of training conducted by the VD, provides technical assistance in the processing of legal issues related to the implementation of laws and within the scope of VD, provides technical assistance in the conduct of officials in the administrative proceedings, gives opinions and explanations concerning the implementation of regulations in field of veterinary medicine; drafts contracts and other civil rights legislation from in the field of veterinary medicine.

The Animal Health Protection Sector develops policies and manages activities related to: animal health surveillance and monitoring; control and eradication of animal diseases including zoonoses; contingency planning and crisis management; animal welfare; financing of measures on early detection and eradication of animal diseases, as well as activities related to identification of animals and registration of their movements. It also performs tasks regarding the organisation and functioning of the veterinary service and development and maintenance of the Central Veterinary Information System designed to provide a unified system of all registers and software in the veterinary field. The Sector comprises two Services (Veterinary Epidemiology and Organisation of implementation of veterinary activities) and four departments: Data analysis and contingency planning; Programming and zoonosis; Organisation of veterinary service, identification and registration of animals and CVIS (Central Veterinary Information System) and Animal Protection Department. CVIS will support access or data exchange with information systems from other state organizations, institutes and agencies.

The Veterinary Public Health Sector (VPHS) is competent for the safety of: food of animal origin and feed; veterinary medicinal products and veterinary medical devices; monitoring of residues; animal by-products; drafting of legislation and other relevant programmes; organizing educations on implementation of the legislation as well as drafting written instructions for authorised veterinarians, official veterinarians and veterinary inspectors; legal, administrative and related activities. VPHS manages activities related to NCRP, the residue programme for feed and the monitoring programme for bivalves. The Sector comprises two services: Service for Hygiene of Products of Animal Origin and Service for Veterinary Medicinal Products and Feedstuffs.

The Veterinary Inspection Sector (VIS) has three services and is organised as it follows:

- Veterinary Inspection Service
- Service for border veterinary inspection and international trade
- Service for planing and veterinary inspection

Veterinary inspection sector:

- participates in the preparation of annual plan for official controls of the Veterinary inspection service;
- participates in the implementation of risk assessment in establishments dealing with
- food, feed and products of animal origin, in order to determine the appropriate
- frequency of official controls in mentioned establishments;
- monitors the implementation of acts and regulations in the veterinary inspection
- jurisdiction, and the legality of the actions of all veterinary offices in their respective areas of jurisdiction;
- verifies the performance of official controls on the basis of the supervision of the veterinary inspectors

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and official veterinarians and their reports on conducted official controls;

- performs official controls in registered establishments, approved establishments and establishments approved under special conditions dealing with food and products of animal origin, which are under the veterinary inspection competence and in registered and approved establishments dealing with feed;
- conduct official controls in registered and approved establishments dealing with animal by-products and supervises the implementation of official controls in these establishments carried out by the state veterinary inspectors and official veterinarians;
- performs official controls regarding production and distribution of veterinary medicinal products and the laboratories which conducts testing and control of veterinary medicinal products;
- supervises the implementation of monitoring in regard to veterinary inspection;
- performs official controls and supervision on the enforcement of measures for preventing and eradication of infectious and parasitic diseases and zoonoses;
- supervises activities of control bodies and authorised veterinary organisations;
- performs official controls on animal welfare, transportation and identification of animals;
- performs official controls on production and storage of semen and embryos, as well as on breeding and reproduction of farm animals;
- performs official controls on laboratories which conduct analysis in the field of veterinary medicine;
- participates in the organisation and delivery of training for State veterinary inspectors, official veterinarians and authorised veterinarians;
- participates in the drafting of legislation drawn up by the competent authority and performs other duties in accordance with national regulations.

The Veterinary Inspection Service 13 Regional Veterinary Inspection Departments (veterinary offices) located in City of Zagreb, Zagreb county, Varaždin, Bjelovar, Osijek, Slavonski Brod, Šibenik, Rijeka and Split. These Inspection Departments have 65 branch offices. The veterinary Inspection Service is responsible for implementation of official controls regarding animal health, animal welfare and production, and also in trade of food and feed in line with the Veterinary Act, the Food Act, the Animal Protection Act, and the Act on the Veterinary Medicinal Products. The Border Veterinary Inspection Department is responsible for veterinary checks and controls at BIPs on consignments of animals, products of animal origin, feed of animal origin and other objects that may transmit infectious or parasitic diseases or jeopardise human and animal health.

Under the Veterinary Act official controls are performed by the Official Veterinarians (OV).

Certain tasks of official controls may be delegated to control bodies (veterinary organisations accredited to ISO 17020:1998). Control bodies must be impartial and free from any conflict of interest. According to the Veterinary Act, the costs of veterinary checks, certification, veterinary supervision and monitoring are paid from the state budget. All fees for official controls are paid to the state budget and control bodies are paid from that budget. Under the Ordinance on official controls to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food, animal health and animal welfare law (OG 99/07, 74/08), administrative measures in case of non-compliance are not delegated. When an authorised veterinarian (AV), performing delegated tasks finds non-compliance, he must notify the OV. The relevant competent authority (CA) may delegate specific tasks to a particular control body under the following conditions:

- There is an accurate description of the tasks to be carried out and the conditions for their implementation;
- There is proof that the control body: has the expertise, equipment and infrastructure required to carry out the tasks delegated to it; sufficient suitably qualified and experienced staff. It must also be impartial and free from conflict of interest as regards

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- the exercise of the tasks delegated to it;
- The control body works to, and is accredited in accordance with, ISO 17020, and
- communicates the results of the controls carried out to the competent authority;
- There is efficient and effective co-ordination between the delegating competent authority and the control body.

The Ordinance on requirements to be met by veterinary organisations performing veterinary activities (OG 45/09, 80/10) requires the authorized veterinary organizations and control bodies to be impartial and free from any conflict of interest regarding the tasks delegated to them.

According to the Veterinary Act veterinary activities shall be conducted by legal persons through veterinary surgeries, veterinary stations, veterinary hospitals, veterinary clinics, centres for reproduction and artificial insemination, and veterinary pharmacies (veterinary organisations). Veterinary organisations are established as companies. Certain veterinary activities, in accordance with the provisions of the Veterinary Act, are conducted by the Croatian Veterinary Institute as well as by the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine. A veterinary organisation, veterinary practice and veterinary service may be founded provided that an opinion of the Croatian Veterinary Chamber and a veterinary consent of the competent veterinary inspection office have been obtained and may start to conduct their activities on the basis of a Decision on the compliance with the stipulated conditions regarding the arrangement of the facilities, premises, veterinary equipment and professional staff, adopted by the Director at the proposal of an expert commission founded by the Director of the Veterinary Directorate. In the Veterinary Act it is laid down that certain activities can be performed only by veterinary stations and veterinary surgeries which, on the basis of the carried out competition, are authorised by the Veterinary Directorate to perform these activities for the period of 5 years.

According to the Veterinary Act authorised veterinarian may conduct the following activities:

1. veterinary checks and controls on husbandries, farms, livestock markets, animal gatherings, buyout points, facilities for resting of animals, animal exhibitions and other facilities if the veterinary organisation in which he is employed is authorised to do so,
2. issue animal health certificates, certificates for consignments of products of animal origin and feed in internal trade,
3. enforce compulsory identification of animals and keep the stipulated records on the identification and registration of movement animals,
4. implement the stipulated measures for the detection, prevention, combating and control infectious or parasitic diseases,
5. take diagnostic material of animals, samples of products of animal origin and animal waste matter for the purpose of examining the health of animals, i.e. safety of products of animal origin,
6. prohibit the dispatching of animals, products of animal origin and animal waste matter if it is established in the course of a veterinary examination that the consignment has been infected or if contamination is suspected, if it originates from an infected area, if it fails to comply with other stipulated safety conditions, if it is not accompanied by the stipulated and correct documentation, or if the transport vehicle fails to meet the stipulated veterinary conditions.

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

NRL IN CROATIA

The national reference laboratory for Salmonella in poultry is the Croatian Veterinary Institute – Poultry Centre, Heinzelova 55, Zagreb.

The national reference laboratory for antimicrobial resistance in animals is the Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Department for Bacteriology and Parasitology, Laboratory for General Bacteriology and Microbiology, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb

Other official laboratories involved in the implementation of this Programme are:

- Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Split, Poljička cesta 33, Split;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Križevci, Zakmardijeva 10, Križevci;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Vinkovci, J. Kozarca 24, Vinkovci;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Rijeka, Podmurvice 29, Rijeka;
- Bioinstitut d.o.o., R. Steinerja 7, Čakovec.

Laboratories involved in testing of samples taken within salmonella programs are fulfilling the requirements of Article 12 of Regulation NO 2160/2003.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Samples are prepared and tested in a laboratory in accordance with the requirements set forth in the Regulation 200/2010 and the Ordinance on harmonised monitoring of antimicrobial resistance in Salmonella in poultry and pigs (Official Gazette 75/09).

The detection of the relevant Salmonella serotypes shall be carried out according to Amendment 1 of HRN EN/ISO 6579: 2003/Amd1:2007. 'Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. — Amendment 1: annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage. At least one isolate is serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official controls at the primary production stage

Eggs for hatching may be placed on the market or incubated only if they come from salmonella-free flocks (*S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis* and *S. Virchow*), or if flock holders possess health certificates for the flock issued by an approved laboratory and not older than 15 days. The certificate is issued on the basis of officially submitted samples.

All flocks, the products of which are intended for public consumption, must be examined by submitting official samples to an official laboratory.

Sampling is conducted in compliance with the requirements specified in Part B of Annex II to the Regulation 2160/2003 and the Regulation 200/2010. Samples for the purposes of official control at the primary production stage shall be taken by authorised veterinarians.

Samples must be submitted for testing to the National Reference Laboratory for salmonellosis in poultry. Laboratory analysis of samples shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 200/2010.

Official controls on feeding stuffs for the presence of *Salmonella* spp.

In accordance with the Food Act, the competent authority (the Ministry of Agriculture is the central state administration authority in charge of safety, hygiene and quality of food and feed and the organisation of official controls) must ensure that official controls on feed safety are carried out in all stages of production, warehousing, distribution and use.

An annual action plan of the Veterinary Inspection Sector is distributed to veterinary offices, defines an annual plan for the implementation of official controls as well as feed monitoring carried out by state veterinary inspectors and official veterinarians. Reports on official controls performed are collected once a month, via a web application, from all state veterinary inspectors and are submitted to the Head of the Veterinary Inspection Sector and CVO.

Checklists for carrying out official controls in the veterinary field are prepared in the central office of the Veterinary Directorate and are intended to assist staff carrying official controls. These checklists are distributed to all veterinary offices and their use is mandatory.

Written procedures for carrying out official controls have also been developed and distributed to veterinary offices, as have been the operational instructions for carrying out inspections and audits in the area of food of animal origin.

The annual plan of activities of state veterinary inspectors and official inspectors includes official controls

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of the following:

- Inspection of veterinary organisations, private veterinary surgeries and veterinary services in performing their veterinary activity;
- Inspection of establishment where animals are bred, kept, and produced
- Inspection of establishments involved in trade in animals, vehicles used for the transportation of animals, and trade in animals;
- Inspection of establishments involved in temporary storage and processing of animal by-products.

Official controls in establishments handling food of animal origin are carried out at a frequency based on risk assessment for each individual establishment. The risk assessment database is kept in the central office of the Veterinary Directorate and is updated as new information becomes available, and the data are sent electronically to field offices.

Official controls and scheme of sampling at feed

All feed businesses operators must satisfy the conditions stipulated by Annex II to the Ordinance on feed hygiene (Official Gazette 41/08) in each of the registered or approved establishments as well as to establish and implement an internal control system based on the HACCP principles, except in registered establishments engaged in primary production or mixing of complementary feed (formerly "superconcentrates") with feed material, where they must satisfy the conditions stipulated by the abovementioned Ordinance.

To define the frequency of official controls in feed establishments, the following risk factors were taken into account:

- type of establishment or risks posed by registered or approved activities,
- quantities produced (in tonnes),
- risks posed by used raw materials or products, especially by-products of other industries,
- origin of used feed material, feed additives or pre-mixtures (e.g. imports from distant countries),
- product range,
- frequency of batch changes (different types of feed for different animal species),
- use of feed additives (cocciostats) or risk types of feed materials (fishmeal, fish oil).

Drafting of the sampling plan

When defining a number and types of analytical tests within the monitoring plan, as one of the official control methods, risk levels associated with registered or approved activities in feed establishments, produced quantities, types of raw materials or products (including potential by-products of other industries), use of fishmeal or production of medicated feedingstuffs are taken into account. The notifications obtained through the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) were also taken into account.

The activities carried out in approved establishments are generally considered to be connected with the use of more dangerous or higher risk substances or products. It has been also established that the annual quantities of finished products produced in approved establishments are higher than those in registered establishments, and that such finished products are distributed to a higher number of customers. Consequently, the frequency of sampling and laboratory analyses (monitoring) of raw materials and finished products from approved establishments should be higher than that for other feed establishments.

Criteria for feed sampling for microbiological analysis

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Sampling should focus on poultry feed. The sampling records must state the exact category of poultry for which the compound feed is intended (parent flock, breeding chicken, table egg laying hens, laying hens for hatching eggs, broilers) and its age range. The same applies to pig feed, especially that for piglets.

Sampling basically covers *Salmonella* spp. in order to prove the safety of compound feed. Sampling is carried out in accordance with the feed monitoring plan. Article 71 of the Ordinance on the quality of animal feed (Official Gazette 26/98, 120/98, 55/99, 76/2003, 22/06) sets the zero (0) tolerance requirement for *Salmonella* spp. If *Salmonella* spp. are, however, present in compound feed, such feed is safely disposed of.

In accordance with the aforementioned annual plan of official controls and feed monitoring, sampling should be carried out throughout the year. Sampling is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance on methods of sampling of feedingstuffs (Official Gazette 128/06), except for sampling of feed for pesticide residues and that for microbiological testing. Sampling for microbiological testing should be based on a random sample taken in the quantity that may be divided into four samples of a minimum 0.5 kg weight.

All columns of the sampling and analytical method records template, which is given in the Annex to the annual plan, should be completed during the sampling procedure.

The original copy of the records should be kept by the official veterinarian or the state veterinary inspector who conducted sampling, a copy of the records delivered to a client/feed business operator, and another copy delivered to a laboratory.

Sampling for monitoring purposes

Only one sample is taken during feed sampling as stipulated by the annual monitoring plan. If the analytical results show that the submitted sample does not comply with the provisions on feed, the veterinary inspector/official veterinarian must take additional samples and request the analytical testing of samples beyond the scope of this monitoring plan. On family farms and agricultural holdings, samples may be taken at the same time the holding is inspected or the live animals on farms monitored for residues.

Sampling for official controls

Sampling for official controls, other than sampling for monitoring purposes, should be targeted, i.e. the official veterinarian or the state veterinary inspector must provide an explanation for each sample taken and analytical test chosen, except in the case of sampling for monitoring purposes.

If samples should be taken and analysed during inspection (other than sampling for monitoring purposes), the veterinary inspector/official veterinarian must notify the client/feed business operator about the right to take two identical official samples. One sample is delivered to the official or the reference laboratory and the other sample is intended for potential re-testing, if so required by the client /feed business operator. After the latter is officially packed (in a sealed packaging), it is kept by the feed business operator. The deadline for requesting repeated analysis is eight days following the date of delivery of analytical results for the first sample to the client /feed business operator.

The client /feed business operator must be informed that the sample should be kept under appropriate storage conditions, which should be identical to those for that specific type of the raw material or the product.

This second sample is sent to the reference laboratory or to the accredited official laboratory for re-testing (this may be the same laboratory which carried out the first analysis). The results of this analysis are final and relevant.

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Microbiological criteria control

Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 requires that samples be taken in slaughterhouses and poultry meat processing plants for bacteriological testing for Salmonella spp..

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Data on number of Gallus gallus poultry flocks are shown in Attachment 1. in Table 1.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

Organisation of and method for feed production

Feed business operators are authorised and registered pursuant to the Veterinary Act and the Food Act . Veterinary Public Health Sector within VFSD is responsible for drafting legislation in the area of feedingstuffs, approval and registration of the establishments dealing with feed, maintaining the registers of all approved and registered establishments dealing with feed and publishing registers on the website of MA.

Data on registered and approved establishments are available at <http://www.veterinarstvo.hr>

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

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Guidelines of good manufacturing practice

The guidelines of good manufacturing practice are stipulated by the Veterinary Act, the Food Act and the implementing secondary regulations. Continuous education of veterinarians, producers and animal holders is conducted through the Croatian Veterinary Chamber, the Croatian Chamber of Economy and the Advisory Services of the Ministry of Agriculture. The guidelines are elaborated in accordance with the recommendations of the European Commission, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the latest scientific developments.

Primary production establishments and food and feed business operators must ensure the following:

- implementation of hygienic measures on holdings, in establishments and during transport in a regulated manner,
- implementation of measures for the prevention of disease introduction,
- disposal of biological waste,
- respect of animal welfare.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Specific biosecurity measures are not prescribed in legislation for poultry farms, but according to GMP every producer should obey general biosecurity and zoo technical rules. Also in case where necessary veterinary inspector have the right to order the establishment of additional biosecurity measures on the holding. General hygiene measures applied at the farm are:

- a) evidence of all entrances on the farm should be kept (including animals, eggs, people, feed)
- b) unauthorized personnel and visitors may enter to the poultry house only when is necessary and under

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strict hygiene measures that includes use of special protective clothing and use of disinfectants

- c) desbarriers should be used at the entrance on the farm and in the establishments the environment around poultry establishments and farming area should be clean and tidy
- d) facilities should be made of materials that are easy to maintain and clean
- e) use of appropriate protection from wild birds (e.g. nests on the windows)
- f) use of appropriate protection from wild animals on the farm (e.g. fenced farms)
- g) no pets, other animal species or (other) poultry are allowed to be kept in the poultry house (in case pets or other animal species are kept on the farm the same should be in separated units)
- h) regular deratisation and desinsection should be done
- i) at least once per year regular control of water quality should be done in case water is not supplied from waterworks and if necessary to use chemicals
- j) Feed and litter should be stored in a way that it stays clean, dry and mould free as well as protected from rodents and wild birds
- k) The feed silo should be placed on a paved underground and easy to clean

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The animals can be transported only by registered companies in the vehicles specially designated for each category of poultry or transport of hatching eggs. The vehicles used for transport of animals and eggs have to be cleaned and disinfected before each transport of animals/eggs on the farm.

Animals from infected flocks belonging to holdings placed under supervision are to be kept isolated and special conditions apply for removal of animals. The transport of such animals to the slaughterhouse can be done only under supervision of veterinary inspector in a way to enable the possible spread of diseases.-

The transport of animals to and from farms is in accordance with the relevant EU legislation (e.g. Regulation EC (No) 1/2005).

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

The animal holder is responsible for the care of poultry health and welfare on the holding. Approved

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veterinarians are conducting supervision on holdings and establishments on a daily basis. The Veterinary Act and the Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof in 2011, 2012 and 2013 regulates the obligations of authorised veterinary organisations relating to regular control of holdings regarding animal diseases and reporting to county veterinary inspectors.

Approved veterinarians and veterinary inspectors also conduct regular supervision regarding control of animal welfare on farms and sampling within the national residue monitoring programme.

Veterinary inspectors conduct their regular controls in accordance with the Annual Plan of Activities through out planed are the controls of:

- establishments for breeding, keeping and production of animals;
- veterinary organisations, private practices and veterinary services;
- establishments for slaughter, treatment, processing and storage;
- markets, livestock markets and trade of animals and products of animal origin;
- quarantine facilities;
- implementation of measures for the control of infectious and parasitic diseases of animals;
- trade, use and storage of veterinary medicinal products and veterinary medical devices;
- facilities for hatching of domestic poultry and wild feathered game.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Pursuant to the provisions of the Veterinary Act, all farms are to be registered in the Farms Register, which is an integral part of the Central Register of Domestic Animals, the responsibility for which lies with the MA's VFSD. The Directorate has entered into contract with the Croatian Agricultural Agency, delegating to it the maintenance of the Central Register of Domestic Animals.

In Croatia all breeding farms of *Gallus gallus* are registered. Updates on this are kept in the Croatian Agricultural Agency.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

The animal holder must keep and regularly update stipulated records and registers on on all movements

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of animals/flocks onto and off the holding, deaths, medical treatments including vaccinations and made them available at the request of an authorised person. Laboratory results of sampling for Salmonella should be kept on the holding. All documents must be kept for 5 years. All documents must be available for inspection.

Hatcheries and keepers of breeding flocks are obliged to keep the records on all movements of poultry or hatching eggs onto and/or out of the premises. The records must contain the information on the number of eggs/chickens, date and origin of the final destination. Hatcheries are obliged to keep the evidences prescribed by the Ordinance on conditions to be met by facilities for hatching domestic poultry and game birds (OG 36/95). The evidence contains data on number of eggs intended for incubation, number and percentage of hatched eggs, dates of hatching, hygienic control, hatchery waste etc.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

Certificates accompanying animals when placed on the market

Conditions for placing on the market of animals, products of animal origin and feed are stipulated by the Veterinary Act. Animals, their products and feed must come from holdings or establishments in which stipulated veterinary checks have been conducted.

Internal trade

For internal trade, the animal holder must obtain the certificate of health and place of origin of the animal (hereinafter: internal certificate). The internal certificate is issued by an authorised veterinarian who keeps official records on the issued internal certificates. The trade in animals and products of animal origin is permitted only if a country, a region or the holding from which the animal originates has no trade restrictions, that is no protective measures due to animal diseases have been introduced. The internal certificate may not be issued if, in the place of origin of the animals, the existence of an infectious or parasitic disease which can be transmitted by this species of animal is confirmed.

The internal certificate is a public document and it contains data on the animal holder, the identity of the animal (obligatory identification), it's origin and health condition. The certificate guarantees that the animals are included in the implementation of imposed measures, that the animals for slaughter are included in the residue monitoring programme, that the animals are not medically treated and, if treated, that the stipulated withdrawal period for permitted veterinary medicinal products has expired, and that they are not treated with prohibited veterinary medicinal products and hormone preparations. The certificate confirms that in the place of origin of the animals or of their keeping, the existence of infectious diseases which can be transmitted by this species of animals has not been confirmed.

International trade

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Consignments of animals, products of animal origin and feed must be checked and certified before dispatching to other country in the manner laid down in the legislation of the country of destination. During the check at the place of dispatch it is controlled whether the consignment fulfils the stipulated conditions for dispatch to the country of destination. In the certification procedure it is checked whether the stipulated checks or tests have been carried out and whether the consignments of animals or products fulfil the stipulated conditions.

The international health certificate or public health certificate for the consignment (hereinafter: certificate) confirms that at the consignment's place of origin the stipulated veterinary checks were conducted and that all guarantees listed in the certificate have been fulfilled. The certification procedure is conducted and the certificate is confirmed by the official veterinarian or control bodies. I

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Hatcheries and keepers of breeding flocks are obliged to keep the records on all movements of poultry or hatching eggs onto and/or out of the premises. The records must contain the information on the number of eggs/chickens, date and origin of the final destination. Hatcheries are obliged to keep the evidences prescribed by the Ordinance on conditions to be met by facilities for hatching domestic poultry and game birds (OG 36/95). The evidence contains data on number of eggs intended for incubation, number and percentage of hatched eggs, dates of hatching, hygienic control, hatchery waste etc.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From 2015 To 2017

1.1 Contact

Name : Ivana Lohman Janković

Phone : 00 385 1 6443 857

Fax. : 00 385 1 6443 899

Email : ivana.lohman@mps.hr

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Salmonellosis and Salmonella infections in poultry

Salmonellosis and Salmonella infections in poultry have been systematically monitored in the Republic of Croatia in the diagnostic laboratory of the Croatian Veterinary Institute since the seventies of the last century. Due to the implementation of strict measures under the National Programme for the Control and Eradication of Fowl Typhoid, Salmonella-specific serotypes *S. gallinarum* and *S. pullorum* have become economically insignificant and limited to individual rare cases in extensive production systems (the last case was recorded in 1993).

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The development of intensive poultry farming and ever-increasing production and consumption of meat, eggs and related products have facilitated the spread of Salmonella infections caused by non-host-specific invasive serotypes – paratyphoid Salmonellas, which can not only cause severe infections in poultry, but can also spread through food and cause disease in humans.

Thanks to the systematic and years-long implementation of disease monitoring and control measures prescribed by the annual Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof, the total number of isolated Salmonellas has significantly decreased.

According to monitoring programme for 2009 - 2013 all breeding flocks of Gallus gallus comprising at least 250 birds in the country had to be tested on Salmonella spp. presence.

Only poultry and eggs originating from a flock that has been tested for the presence of salmonella and that were free from S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium, S. Hadar, S. Infantis and S. Virchow and for which the owner had a health certificate not more than 15 days old issued by an official laboratory, may be placed on the market.

In 2009, 192 breeding flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them no flock was positive on S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium, S. Hadar, S. Infantis and S. Virchow.

In 2010, 123 breeding flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 2 flocks were positive on Salmonella Enteritidis. The prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis in breeding flocks was 1,63%.

In 2011, 147 breeding flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 1 flock was positive on Salmonella Enteritidis. The prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis in breeding flocks was 0,68%.

In 2012, 92 breeding flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. And out of them 1 flock was positive on Salmonella Enteritidis. The prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis in breeding flock was 1,1%.

in 2013, 118 breeding flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them no flock was positive on S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium, S. Hadar, S. Infantis and S. Virchow.

Salmonellosis and Salmonella infections in humans

Salmonellosis are the most significant zoonoses in Croatia. 1700 positive cases of human salmonellosis has been reported in 2012. These are most often the outbreaks caused by S. Enteritidis.

In Croatia, most outbreaks are so-called family outbreaks, whereas only a small number of outbreaks are associated with public catering premises and, as a rule, are not linked to industrially produced food and products.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

1. Introduction

The National Programme was elaborated in compliance with the requirements laid down in the Veterinary Act , Regulation 2160/2003 , Regulation 200/2010, Regulation 1177/2006 and Decision 2013/652. t

2. Aim of the Programme

The aim of the national control programme is to maintain the prevalence of *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, including monophasic *Salmonella Typhimurium* with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-, *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis* and *S. Virchow* in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* at the level of 1 % or less in agricultural holdings in the country.

3. Duration of the Programme and geographical area in which the Programme will be implemented

The 2015-2017 National Programme for the Control of *Salmonella* in Breeding Flocks shall be implemented throughout the Republic of Croatia from 1 January to 31 December of the calendar year.

4. Animal population covered by the Programme

The National Programme is implemented on the entire territory of the Republic of Croatia. All breeding flocks with 250 hens or more must be examined by submitting official samples to an official laboratory.

"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 birds sharing the same airspace.

5. Laboratories

Laboratories involved in testing of samples taken within all salmonella programs are fulfilling the requirements of Article 12 of Regulation 2160/2003.

5.1. Laboratory testing of samples taken from poultry

5.1.1. National reference laboratories

a) The national reference laboratory for *Salmonella* in poultry is the Croatian Veterinary Institute – Poultry Centre, Heinzelova 55, Zagreb.

b) The national reference laboratory for antimicrobial resistance in animals is the Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Department for Bacteriology and Parasitology, Laboratory for General Bacteriology and Microbiology, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb

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5.1.2. Official laboratories

- Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Split, Poljička cesta 33, Split;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Križevci, Zakmardijeva 10, Križevci;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Vinkovci, J. Kozarca 24, Vinkovci;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Rijeka, Podmurvice 29, Rijeka;
- Bioinstitut d.o.o., R. Steinera 7, Čakovec.

5.1.3. Laboratory testing of samples

Samples are prepared and tested in a laboratory in accordance with the requirements set forth in the Regulation 200/2010 and the Decision 2013/652.

The detection of the relevant Salmonella serotypes shall be carried out according to Amendment 1 of HRN EN/ISO 6579: 2003/Amd1:2007. 'Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. — Amendment 1: annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage. At least one isolate is serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme.

5.1.4. Testing results

A breeding flock is considered positive:

- when presence of relevant salmonella (other than vaccine strains) is detected in one or more samples (faeces, blood, organs, dust), or
- when, within official control, presence of regulated Salmonella serotypes is not detected, but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors are detected, and at the same time there is no relevant evidence on treatment of other diseases.

5.2. Laboratory testing of samples of animal feedingstuffs for the presence Salmonella spp bacteria.

The official laboratories for the testing of samples of animal feedingstuffs are approved according to the provisions of the Ordinance on accreditation of the official and reference laboratory for food and feed (Official Gazette 86/10).

6. Sampling and official controls

6.1. Routine sampling at the primary production stage

Eggs for hatching may be placed on the market or incubated only if they come from salmonella-free flocks (*S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis* and *S. Virchow*), or if flock holders possess health certificates for the flock issued by an approved laboratory and not older than 15 days. The certificate is issued on the basis of officially submitted samples.

All flocks, the products of which are intended for public consumption, must be examined by submitting official samples to an official laboratory.

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From breeding flocks and flocks for production of hatching eggs of *Gallus gallus*, samples are taken:

- from day-old chicks;

- Samples are taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept at each delivery of chicks.

Transport liners and chicks should be taken for testing and submitted to an approved laboratory.

- from four-weeks old chicks;

- Boot swabs samples or faeces samples are taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept once when they are four weeks old. The number of single and pooled samples taken depends on the size of the flock.

- Two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit;

- Boot swabs samples or faeces samples are taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept once in that period. The number of single and pooled samples taken depends on the size of the flock.

- During the laying phase;

- Samples are taken in the laying unit every two weeks. The sample type which is submitted for laboratory testing depends on the type of keeping of birds (cage or free range/floor system).

- At the hatchery;

- Samples are taken every three weeks from breeding flocks the eggs of which are used for production of day-old chicks,

- At least one sample must be taken per breeding flock. Sampling in the hatchery must be carried out on the day of hatching when samples from all breeding flocks are available. If this is not possible, it is necessary to obtain a valid guarantee by the bird holder that samples have been taken from each flock.

- If there are more than 50 000 eggs in the incubator deriving from the same breeding flock, two samples shall be taken.

Sampling of breeding flocks from which hatching eggs will be put on the EU market must be done on the holding.

From rearing flocks samples are taken on the holding. From flocks during laying samples are taken from the holding (in the laying unit every two weeks) and at the hatchery (every three weeks from breeding flocks the eggs of which are used for production of day-old chicks).

Currently 50 hatcheries are registered in Croatia. Most hatcheries in the country are small-scale business and their management is based on service of hatching eggs originating from different producers. In order to avoid the risk of contamination of the hatchery and reduce the possibility of disease spread among different farms, the control is implemented on the holding and at the hatchery.

Sampling is conducted in compliance with the requirements specified in Part B of Annex II to the Regulation 2160/2003 and regulation 200/2010.

6.2. Confirmatory sampling

Official sampling is carried out in accordance with Regulation 200/2010. Official samples are taken by approved veterinarian under control of the official veterinarian or veterinary inspector. Confirmatory samples will be taken in following occasions:

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a) In case of suspicion on relevant salmonellas - a flock suspicious of being infected with S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium, S. Hadar, S. Virchow or S. Infantis is any flock in which, by laboratory examination of routinely submitted samples taken on the holding or in the hatchery, the presence of the aforementioned salmonella serotypes is confirmed,

b) When on the basis of the conducted epidemiological examination, a relation with the cases of infection in humans is confirmed, and

c) in case veterinary inspector has suspicion on the results of testing.

Confirmatory samples are taken routinely after any positive result. Laboratories involved in testing are obliged to notify any positive result on Salmonella regardless the origin of the sample (FBO, NP or official sampling). If the positive finding to S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium, S. Virchow, S. Hadar or S. Infantis is confirmed in samples taken on the holding or in the hatchery, competent veterinary inspector must order the implementation of the measures prescribed in the Regulation 200/2010 and Annex II, part C Regulation 2160/2003 and the National monitoring programme for the control of Salmonellosis in adult breeding flocks (breeding flocks in production) of Gallus gallus in the Republic of Croatia.

7. Vaccination

The use of salmonella vaccines is not obligatory. Vaccination of poultry as a prophylactic measure for the control of salmonellosis must be conducted in compliance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006

When live salmonella vaccines are used, the vaccine manufacturer must provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains.

The vaccine registration and authorisation procedure is conducted in compliance with the Veterinary Act and the Act on Veterinary Medicinal Products and Veterinary Medical Devices .

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. Measures to be taken in the event of a confirmed case of salmonellosis

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1.1. Measures to be taken in a breeding flock suspicious of *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis*.

A flock suspicious of being infected with *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* is any flock in which, by laboratory examination of submitted samples, the presence of the aforementioned salmonella serotypes is confirmed or if, on the basis of the conducted epidemiological examination, a relation with the cases of infection in humans is confirmed.

After obtaining the first positive test result, and for the purpose of excluding/confirming the suspicion, a competent veterinary inspector must order the approved veterinary organisation to take additional samples from the suspicious flock and to deliver them promptly to the national reference laboratory. Additional sample must be taken, and it consists of:

- Five pair of boot swabs samples (each representing about 20% of the establishment area) or faeces samples taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept once in that period. The number of single and pooled samples taken depends on the size of the flock (according to table scheme in 2.2.2.1. (a) of Regulation 200/2010),
- Blood: 60 samples,
- Cloacal swabs: 300 swabs,
- Birds: 5 randomly selected birds per facility, and
- Dust from a building in which poultry is kept: 100 grams per facility (dust should be collected on the surface area not less than 900cm² i.e. 90x10 cm).

In case of a suspicion of *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* in a breeding flock, a competent veterinary inspector must order the implementation of the following measures to the bird holder:

- Prohibition of movement of poultry and eggs from the holding except with a special authorisation issued by a competent veterinary inspector;
- Prohibition of hatching of eggs originating from flocks suspicious of salmonellosis;
- Prohibition of movement of feed from the holding;
- Prohibition of removal of manure from the holding;
- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed by appropriate disinfection means;
- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate means;
- The measures remain in force until the presence of *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* serotypes is excluded by repeated laboratory testing.
- In case that some other disease appears in a breeding flock suspicious of salmonella infection, treatment must be conducted in compliance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006

1.2. Measures to be taken in a breeding flock in which the presence of *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* is confirmed by additional laboratory examination.

1.2.1. Positive finding to *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*

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If the positive finding to *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is confirmed the flock is considered infected and a competent veterinary inspector must order the implementation of the following measures to the bird holder:

- Prohibition of use of antimicrobials for the treatment of breeding flocks (day-old chicks, poultry in rearing and production) infected by salmonellosis caused by *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*;
- All birds in a positive flock (day-old chicks, poultry in rearing and production) must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella, as follows:
 - Day-old chicks must be destroyed,
 - Poultry in rearing and production, depending on the age, must be destroyed or slaughtered;
- Slaughtering of birds must be carried out in compliance with special regulations on food hygiene.
- Meat and products derived from such poultry may only be placed on the market for human consumption if they meet the requirements set out in Annex II, Part E of the Regulation 2160/2003 and Regulation 2073/2005. If not intended for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002.
- Non-incubated eggs from a positive flock must be destroyed in accordance with the Ordinance on animal by-products not intended for human consumption (Official Gazette 87/09). However, such non-incubated eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium* in accordance with the regulations on food hygiene;
- Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed in accordance with the Ordinance on animal by-products not intended for human consumption (Official Gazette 87/09);
- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed.
- Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate disinfection means;
- Disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled. It is prohibited to introduce new poultry into the facility until a negative control result of disinfection efficiency is obtained;
- Removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed manner.

A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation to determine a source of infection;

1.2.2. Positive finding to *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis*.

If the positive finding to *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* is confirmed by additional examination, the flock is considered infected and a competent veterinary inspector must order the implementation of the following measures to the bird holder:

A) for day-old chicks, poultry in rearing up to eight weeks old and poultry in production older than 47 weeks:

- Prohibition of use of antimicrobials for the treatment of rearing flocks infected by salmonellosis caused by *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis*.
- All birds in a positive flock must be destroyed or slaughtered so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella;
- Day-old chicks must be destroyed;
- Poultry in rearing up to eight weeks old, depending on the age, must be destroyed or slaughtered. If

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- poultry is sent for slaughter or destruction, all measures possible must be taken so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading the disease. Slaughtering of birds must be carried out in compliance with special regulations on food hygiene;
- Meat and products derived from such poultry may only be placed on the market for human consumption if they meet the requirements set out in Annex II, Part E of the Regulation 2160/2003 and cRegulation 2073/5005:if not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002.
 - Non-incubated eggs must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002. However, such non-incubated eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* in accordance with the regulations on food hygiene;
 - Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed in accordance with the the Regulation 1774/2002;
 - Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed.
 - Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate disinfection means;
 - Disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled. It is prohibited to introduce new poultry into the facility until a negative control result of disinfection efficiency is obtained;
 - Removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed manner.

A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation to determine a source of infection;

B) for poultry in rearing and production aged from eight to 47 weeks:

- Rearing poultry aged from eight to 47 weeks is considered valuable genetic material, and in order to establish new salmonella-free flocks, treatment with antimicrobials is permitted in a manner prescribed by the Regulation 1177/2006.
- Antimicrobials must be used on the basis of results of bacteriological examination and antibiograms. A competent veterinary inspector must conduct regular supervision of the use of antimicrobials, and he must submit reports on conducted supervision to the Veterinary Directorate once a month (until the 15th of a month for the previous month).
- Treatment of an infected flock, in compliance with the Decision issued by a competent veterinary inspector, is conducted by approved veterinary organisations and approved veterinary services. After conducted treatment, it is necessary to conduct a control of efficacy of the conducted therapy in a manner that control samples are taken from poultry twice, on the 7th and 14th day from the beginning of the therapy, and delivered to a laboratory for analysis.
- A control sample must consist of:
 - 5 pairs of boot swabs (1 pair = 1 pooled sample), and
 - Samples of cloacal swabs collected from 50 hens (bacteriological examination). If there are less than 50 hens in a facility, it is necessary to take a sample of cloacal swabs from all hens, and
 - Five hens (sacrificed or dead)/facility, whereby all organs must be laboratory examined.

During the treatment and until the termination of treatment efficacy control:

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- It is prohibited to move poultry and eggs from the holding except with a special authorisation issued by a competent veterinary inspector;
- It is prohibited to hatch eggs originating from infected flocks. Eggs hatched during the treatment must be collected and destroyed in accordance with the the Regulation 1774/2002. Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed in accordance with the the Regulation 1774/2002;
- It is prohibited to move feed from the holding;
- Cleaning and disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled;
- Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate disinfection means;
- Removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed manner.

A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation to determine a source of infection;

1.3. Measures to be taken in a breeding flock suspicious of/positive to other salmonella serotypes with public health significance

In case of a suspicion/confirmed presence of any other salmonella serotype with public health significance, except *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis*:

- it is prohibited to use antimicrobials for the treatment of breeding flocks;
- A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation in order to determine a source of infection focusing on determining the implementation of bio-safety measures;
- The owner/holder of the flock is bound to conduct relevant bio-safety measures on the holding so as to reduce the possibility of introducing the infection as much as possible.

It is prohibited to use antimicrobials for the control and treatment of breeding flocks infected by salmonellosis caused by *Salmonella* spp.

Treatment of the flock must be conducted in compliance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006 and Decision 2013/652.

Treatment of the flock may be conducted by approved veterinary organisations and approved veterinary services.

During the treatment and until the termination of treatment efficacy control:

- It is prohibited to move poultry and eggs from the holding except with a special authorisation issued by a competent veterinary inspector;
- It is prohibited to hatch eggs originating from infected flocks. Eggs hatched during the treatment must be collected and destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002. Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002;
- It is prohibited to move feed from the holding;
- Cleaning and disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry must be conducted; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled;
- Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles must be conducted by appropriate disinfection means;

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- Removal and sanitary treatment of manure must be conducted in a prescribed manner.

Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in the Records on Animal Treatment and Waiting Period.

Within the framework of national control programme (routine active monitoring) all samples are taken by authorized veterinarians. FBO are not allowed to take samples within national monitoring programme (for the purpose of the routine active monitoring). The results of sampling carried out by FBO can be used only for the purpose of their self-controls and are not taken into consideration for implementation of national monitoring programme.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme: 2015 - 2017

Measures

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

Other, please specify

Biosecurity and zootechnical hygiene measures

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Competent authorities and organisations included in the Programme implementation

The competent body for the implementation of this Programme is the Ministry of Agriculture– the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate (VFSD).

The competent body for supervision and control of the Programme implementation in the field is the Ministry of Agriculture– VFSD - Veterinary Inspection Sector.

Taking and submitting of samples to the laboratory is conducted by authorised veterinarians.

Treatment of flocks may be conducted by approved veterinary organisations or an approved veterinary service in compliance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006.

Laboratory diagnostic is done in NRL for salmonella and NRL for AMR as well as in the official laboratories. In August 2010, Croatia issued the “Ordinance on designation of official and reference laboratories in the implementation of veterinary activities” (OG No 102/10), which provides that all laboratories which perform official control in the field of veterinary medicine including feed and some parts of food of animal origin should be accredited by the Croatian Accreditation Agency to EN ISO 17025:2007. Laboratories involved in testing of samples taken within all salmonella programs are fulfilling the requirements of Article 12 of Regulation NO 2160/2003.

Information on flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme is described in the Attachment 2 : Control system for animal health in Croatia

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Programme in breeding flocks is implemented throughout the Republic of Croatia from 1 January to

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31 December.

Attachment 3: Area of programme implementation and Distribution of poultry farms density per counties

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

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

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Pursuant to the provisions of the Veterinary Act, all farms are to be registered in the Farms Register, which is an integral part of the Central Register of Domestic Animals, the responsibility for which lies with the MA's VFSD. The Directorate has entered into contract with the Croatian Agricultural Agency, delegating to it the maintenance of the Central Register of Domestic Animals.

In Croatia all breeding farms of Gallus gallus are registered. Updates on this are kept in the Croatian Agricultural Agency.

Ordinance on animal health conditions governing trade with EU and imports from third countries of poultry and hatching eggs is alligned with Directive 2009/158.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable to the poultry

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

A detail disease notification procedure is prescribed by Veterinary Act and Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (OG 62/11,114/11). For the purpose of timely reactions and undertaking of measures

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for the prevention and eradication of the disease, disease notification is organised as urgent exchange of information between the VFSD, Official Laboratories and veterinary services in the field. Any suspicion and confirmed case of all zoonotic diseases must be reported immediately.

Pursuant to reports on disease occurrence issued by veterinary organisations and laboratory reports, the VFSD drafts a monthly report about the occurrence and spread of animal diseases in the Republic of Croatia. All monthly reports are regularly published on the web site of the MA (www.veterinarstvo.hr).

Regarding the international obligations on disease notification, in accordance to the aforementioned Croatian legislation, Veterinary Directorate regularly notifies European Commission (ADNS), World Organisation for Animal Health (WAHIS-OIE) and competent veterinary authorities of neighbouring countries on primary and secondary disease outbreaks as well as prepare six-monthly and annual reports for OIE.

In order to raise awareness of animal owners on the importance of immediate notification of disease as well as to regain the knowledge of veterinarians and veterinary inspectors on disease notification procedure, a leaflet "Obligatory animal disease notification" has been prepared by VFSD and distributed throughout veterinary organisations on all holdings in the country.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Legislation:

- Veterinary Act;
- Ordinance on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents (Official Gazette 58/12) aligned with Regulation 2160/2003;
- Ordinance laying down the scheme of testing for the reduction of the prevalence of certain Salmonella serotypes in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus (OG 65/11) aligned with Regulation 200/2010 ;
- Ordinance on specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry (Official Gazette 72/08) aligned with Regulation 1177/2006;
- Commission implementing Decision 2013/652/
- Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (Official Gazette 64/11,114/11);
- Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof in callender year;
- Food Act aligned with regulation 178/2002;
- Ordinance on animal by-products not intended for human consumption (Official Gazette 87/09)

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aligned with Regulation 1774/2002;

- Ordinance on the authorisation of official and reference laboratories in the area of conducting veterinary activity (Official Gazette 102/10).

If the positive finding to *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Virchow*, *S. Hadar* or *S. Infantis* is confirmed in samples taken on the holding or in the hatchery, the flock is considered infected and a competent veterinary inspector must order the implementation of the measures prescribed in the Ordinance laying down the scheme of testing for the reduction of the prevalence of certain *Salmonella* serotypes in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* (OG 65/11) aligned with Regulation 200/2010, Annex II, part C of the Ordinance on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents (Official Gazette 58/12) aligned with Regulation 2160/2003 and the National monitoring programme for the control of Salmonellosis in adult breeding flocks (breeding flocks in production) of *Gallus gallus* in the Republic of Croatia.

A flock suspicious of being infected with *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* is any flock in which, by laboratory examination of submitted samples, the presence of the aforementioned salmonella serotypes is confirmed or if, on the basis of the conducted epidemiological examination, a relation with the cases of infection in humans is confirmed.

After obtaining the first positive test result, and for the purpose of excluding/confirming the suspicion, a competent veterinary inspector must order the approved veterinary organisation to take additional samples from the suspicious flock and to deliver them promptly to the national reference laboratory.

The following measures are ordered to the bird holder:

- Prohibition of movement of poultry and eggs from the holding except with a special authorisation issued by a competent veterinary inspector;
- Prohibition of hatching of eggs originating from flocks suspicious of salmonellosis;
- Prohibition of movement of feed from the holding;
- Prohibition of removal of manure from the holding;
- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed by appropriate disinfection means;
- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate means;
- The measures remain in force until the presence of *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* serotypes is excluded by repeated laboratory testing.
- In case that some other disease appears in a breeding flock suspicious of salmonella infection, treatment must be conducted in compliance with the provisions of Regulation 1177/2006

If the positive finding to *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is confirmed the flock is considered infected and the following measures are implemented:

- Prohibition of use of antimicrobials for the treatment of breeding flocks (day-old chicks, poultry in rearing and production) infected by salmonellosis caused by *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*;
- All birds in a positive flock (day-old chicks, poultry in rearing and production) must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella, as follows:
- Day-old chicks must be destroyed,
- Poultry in rearing and production, depending on the age, must be destroyed or slaughtered;

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Slaughtering of birds must be carried out in compliance with special regulations on food hygiene.

- Meat and products derived from such poultry may only be placed on the market for human consumption if they meet the requirements set out in Annex II, Part E of the Regulation 2160/2003 and comply with the provisions of the Regulation 2073/2005. If not intended for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002.
- Non-incubated eggs from a positive flock must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002. However, such non-incubated eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium* in accordance with the regulations on food hygiene;
- Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002;
- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed.
- Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate disinfection means;
- Disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled. It is prohibited to introduce new poultry into the facility until a negative control result of disinfection efficiency is obtained;
- Removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed manner,
- A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation to determine a source of infection.

If the positive finding to *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* is confirmed by additional examination, the flock is considered infected and the following measures are implemented::

A) for day-old chicks, poultry in rearing up to eight weeks old and poultry in production older than 47 weeks:

- Prohibition of use of antimicrobials for the treatment of rearing flocks infected by salmonellosis caused by *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis*.
- All birds in a positive flock must be destroyed or slaughtered so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella;
- Day-old chicks must be destroyed;
- Poultry in rearing up to eight weeks old, depending on the age, must be destroyed or slaughtered. If poultry is sent for slaughter or destruction, all measures possible must be taken so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading the disease. Slaughtering of birds must be carried out in compliance with special regulations on food hygiene;
- Meat and products derived from such poultry may only be placed on the market for human consumption if they meet the requirements set out in Annex II, Part E of the Regulation 2160/2003 and comply with the provisions of the Regulation 2073/2005); if not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002.
- Non-incubated eggs must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002. However, such non-incubated eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* in accordance with the regulations on food hygiene;
- Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* is present are still

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present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002;

- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed.
- Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate disinfection means;
- Disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled. It is prohibited to introduce new poultry into the facility until a negative control result of disinfection efficiency is obtained;
- Removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed manner.
- A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation to determine a source of infection;

B) for poultry in rearing and production aged from eight to 47 weeks:

- Rearing poultry aged from eight to 47 weeks is considered valuable genetic material, and in order to establish new salmonella-free flocks, treatment with antimicrobials is permitted in a manner prescribed by the Regulation 1177/2006.
- Antimicrobials must be used on the basis of results of bacteriological examination and antibiograms. A competent veterinary inspector must conduct regular supervision of the use of antimicrobials, and he must submit reports on conducted supervision to the Veterinary Directorate once a month (until the 15th of a month for the previous month).
- Treatment of an infected flock, in compliance with the Decision issued by a competent veterinary inspector, is conducted by approved veterinary organisations and approved veterinary services. After conducted treatment, it is necessary to conduct a control of efficacy of the conducted therapy in a manner that control samples are taken from poultry twice, on the 7th and 14th day from the beginning of the therapy, and delivered to a laboratory for analysis.

During the treatment and until the termination of treatment efficacy control:

- It is prohibited to move poultry and eggs from the holding except with a special authorisation issued by a competent veterinary inspector;
- It is prohibited to hatch eggs originating from infected flocks. Eggs hatched during the treatment must be collected and destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002. Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002;
- It is prohibited to move feed from the holding;
- Cleaning and disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled;
- Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate disinfection means;
- Removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed manner.

A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation to determine a source of infection;

In case of a suspicion/confirmed presence of any other salmonella serotype with public health significance, except *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis*:

- it is prohibited to use antimicrobials for the treatment of breeding flocks;
- A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation in order to determine a source of infection focusing on determining the implementation of bio-safety measures;

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- The owner/holder of the flock is bound to conduct relevant bio-safety measures on the holding so as to reduce the possibility of introducing the infection as much as possible.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The National Programme is implemented on the entire territory of the Republic of Croatia. All breeding flocks with 250 hens or more must be examined by submitting official samples to an official laboratory.

"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 birds sharing the same airspace.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Within the framework of national control programme (routine active monitoring) all samples are taken by authorized veterinarians. FBO are not allowed to take samples within national monitoring programme (for the purpose of the routine active monitoring).

Official controls of holdings and hatcheries are done according to annual plan of the official controls holdings. Particular attention is given to holdings where one of the relevant Salmonellas was detected in the previous rearing or production cycle. Sampling must also be done on a risk basis each time the responsible veterinary inspector or the body responsible for the implementation of this Programme considers it necessary.

Official sampling is carried out in accordance with Regulation 200/2010. Official samples are taken by approved veterinarian under control of the official veterinarian or veterinary inspector. All samples taken for the purpose of the official control must be tested in NRL for Salmonella in poultry.

In case of suspicion on Salmonella infection, veterinary inspector will order additional sampling in order to confirm or exclude the suspicion and additional measures have to be done on the holding (movement restrictions for live animals, products, hatching eggs, disinfection of the vehicles and equipment etc.). A detailed epidemiological investigation is done in order to determine all possible

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contact holdings and possible source of the infection. In case diseases is confirmed a detail measures are prescribed for SE/ST or SW/SH/SI positive holding.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Testing of breeding flocks is done according to the Regulation 200/2010 and Annex II, part B of the Regulation 2160/2003.

From rearing flocks and flocks for production of hatching eggs of Gallus gallus, samples are taken:

- from day-old chicks;
- Samples are taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept at each delivery of chicks. Transport liners and chicks should be taken for testing and submitted to an approved laboratory.
- from four-weeks old chicks;
- Boot swabs samples or faeces samples are taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept once when they are four weeks old. The number of single and pooled samples taken depends on the size of the flock.
- Two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit;
- Boot swabs samples or faeces samples are taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept once in that period. The number of single and pooled samples taken depends on the size of the flock.
- During the laying phase;
- Samples are taken in the laying unit every two weeks. The sample type which is submitted for laboratory testing depends on the type of keeping of birds (cage or free range/floor system).
- At the hatchery;
- Samples are taken every three weeks from breeding flocks the eggs of which are used for production of day-old chicks,
- At least one sample must be taken per breeding flock. Sampling in the hatchery must be carried out on the day of hatching when samples from all breeding flocks are available. If this is not possible, it is necessary to obtain a valid guarantee by the bird holder that samples have been taken from each flock.
- If there are more than 50 000 eggs in the incubator deriving from the same breeding flock, two samples shall be taken.

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In case of suspicion and for the purpose of the official controls the additional sample must be taken, and it consists of:

- Five pair of boot swabs samples (each representing about 20% of the establishment area) or faeces samples taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept once in that period. The number of single and pooled samples taken depends on the size of the flock (according to table scheme in 2.2.2.1. (a) of Regulation 200/2010),
- Blood: 60 samples,
- Cloacal swabs: 300 swabs,
- Birds: 5 randomly selected birds per facility, and
- Dust from a building in which poultry is kept: 100 grams per facility (dust should be collected on the surface area not less than 900cm² i.e. 90x10 cm).

Testing on AMR is not part of routine procedure. It is done as a part of confirmatory sampling as it is prescribed in point 2.2.2.2. (b) of Regulation 200/2010.

In case samples are taken for AMR testing, sample is consisted of 5 randomly selected birds per facility.

The use of vaccines against Salmonella is not mandatory. Vaccination of poultry as a prophylactic measure to control salmonellosis must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the regulation 1177/2006. If live vaccines against Salmonella are used, the vaccine manufacturer must provide an appropriate method for bacteriological differentiation between field and vaccine strains. The vaccine manufacturer must send the necessary laboratory diagnostic material to all laboratories approved for the testing of Salmonella in poultry. The procedure for the registration and approval of vaccines is conducted in accordance with the Veterinary Act and the Act on Veterinary Medicinal Products and Veterinary Medical Devices .

Vaccination can be done only by authorized veterinary organizations or approved veterinary services. Currently only one vaccine is approved and registered according to the above mentioned legislation – Nobilis Salenvac T (inactivated vaccine), Intervet.

Samples shall be sent by express mail or courier to the official laboratories within 24 hours after collection. If not sent within 24 hours, they must be stored refrigerated. Transportation can be at ambient temperature as long as excessive heat (over 25 °C) and exposure to sunlight are avoided. At the laboratory samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following receipt.

Salmonella isolates collected through this program must be subject to monitoring on antimicrobial resistance in accordance with Decision 2013/652.

A breeding flock is considered positive for the purpose of ascertaining the achievement of the programme target:

- when the presence of the relevant Salmonella serotypes (other than vaccine strains) has been detected in one or more samples taken in the flock, even if the relevant Salmonella serotypes is only detected in the dust sample, or
- when presence of relevant Salmonella serotypes is not detected, but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors have been detected in the flock, and at the same time there is no relevant evidence on treatment of other diseases.

It is prohibited to use antimicrobials for the control and treatment of breeding flocks infected by

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salmonellosis caused by *Salmonella* spp.

Treatment of the flock must be conducted in compliance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006 and the provisions of the Decision 2013/652.

Antimicrobials must be used on the basis of results of bacteriological examination and antibiograms. A competent veterinary inspector must conduct regular supervision of the use of antimicrobials and he must submit reports on conducted supervision to the Veterinary Directorate once a month (until the 15th of a month for the previous month).

Treatment of an infected flock, in compliance with the Decision issued by a competent veterinary inspector, is conducted by approved veterinary organisations and approved veterinary services. After conducted treatment, it is necessary to conduct a control of efficacy of the conducted therapy in a manner that control samples are taken from poultry twice, on the 7th and 14th day from the beginning of the therapy, and delivered to a laboratory for analysis. Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in the Records on Animal Treatment and Waiting Period.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Compensation for owners of slaughtered or killed flocks is prescribed by the Veterinary Act.

Measures of killing or in certain cases emergency slaughter of infected animals or of those suspected of infection, and in the cases of animal welfare protection, disposal of the contaminated objects shall be ordered when the infectious disease can not be successfully and without the risk of spread thereof, be suppressed with the implementation of other measures stipulated by the Act or when there is no economic justification for the implementation of other measures for the suppression of the disease. For animals killed, slaughtered or for animals which have died due to the implementation of the ordered measures, as well as for the objects that were damaged or destroyed in the course of the implementation of the ordered measures, the animal holder or the owner of the object are entitled to the compensation in the amount of the market value on the day of the implementation of the measure. The assessment of the value of the animals and objects is carried out by the commission appointed by the CVO. The decision on the entitlement to the damage compensation and on the amount of damage compensation is passed by the CVO upon the proposal of the commission within 60 days, while payment must ensue not later than 90 days from the day of implementation of the measures.

The animal holder or owner of the object is not entitled to damage compensation referred:

- if he failed to immediately report the appearance of the infectious disease and did not treat the animal in the manner stipulated by the of the implementing legislation.
- if he failed to undertake the stipulated or ordered measures for the prevention and control of infectious or parasitic diseases,
- if he transfers the animal from an uninfected to an infected or endangered area or from the infected or endangered area to the uninfected area,

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- if he conducts trade of animal contrary to the provisions of Veterinary Act,
- if the animal disease appeared during import or within the duration of quarantine of the imported animal.

Due to the above mentioned:

- Costs of regular sampling and submission of samples to the laboratory are entirely borne by the poultry holder. Costs of laboratory examination of samples (salmonellosis and antimicrobial resistance) prescribed by programme are entirely settled from the State Budget.
- Costs of sampling, submission of samples to the laboratory and laboratory examination for the purpose of the official controls are entirely settled from the State Budget.
- Costs incurred by the implementation of measures in case of suspicion/positive results are settled from the State Budget in accordance with the Veterinary Act .
- Costs of vaccine procurement and preventive vaccination of poultry are entirely borne by the poultry holder.
- Costs incurred by the implementation of measures in regard to monitoring of antimicrobial resistance in Salmonella are entirely settled from the State Budget.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The guidelines of good manufacturing practice are stipulated by the Veterinary Act, the Food Act and the implementing secondary regulations. Continuous education of veterinarians, producers and animal holders is conducted through the Croatian Veterinary Chamber, the Croatian Chamber of Economy and the Advisory Services of the Ministry of Agriculture. The guidelines are elaborated in accordance with the recommendations of the European Commission, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the latest scientific developments.

Primary production establishments and food and feed business operators must ensure the following:

- implementation of hygienic measures on holdings, in establishments and during transport in a regulated manner,
- implementation of measures for the prevention of disease introduction,
- disposal of biological waste,
- respect of animal welfare.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Breeding flocks are considered as a top of production pyramid. In order to stop the possible spreading

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

of relevant Salmonella serotypes to lower production units (broilers or laying hens), decrease the possibility of food contamination by zoonotic salmonella serotypes throughout meat, eggs and their products and to assure public health, all breeding flocks must be officially sampled and laboratory tested.

A preliminary calculation was made on the approximate number of tests to be performed in the flocks. The number of calculated routine tests is based on the total No of samples taken from all breeding flocks included in programme during 2012 and the testing scheme as provided for in Commission Regulation 200/2010.

Breeding flocks are kept usually until the age of one year (52 weeks). The production period begins when the flock is 22-24 weeks of age.

Breeding flocks are mostly kept in barns which make the taking of boot swabs the most effective way of sampling.

In the year 2012 a total number of 7423 samples were tested in the framework of official routine sampling. This number includes routine sampling of flocks and hatcheries as well as additional confirmatory sampling carried out when a flock is tested positive.

Within the framework of national control programme (routine active monitoring) all samples are taken by authorized veterinarians and are therefore considered as official samples. FBO are not allowed to take samples within national monitoring programme (for the purpose of the routine active monitoring). Sampling performed by FBO is used only for their self-control purpose.

The number of bacteriological tests planned for the year 2015-2017 represents the estimates of the data of previous years based on official controls as prescribed in the Regulation 200/2012.

In the year 2013, 472 samples from 118 breeding flocks of Gallus gallus were sampled and tested in the framework of official controls of the programme.

According to data on number of tested breeding flocks in previous years it is assumed that in 2015-2017, no increase of production could be expected and no increase of the costs accordingly.

If we make allowance for this trend, and taking into account data on breeding holdings from Farm register in 2013, we can establish that in 2015-2017 ;

- official controls will be done on 60 flocks (50 flocks with 250 breeding hens and more and 10 Salmonella suspected holdings),
- at least 120 official visits have to be done,
- at least 240 bacteriological tests and 20 serotyping tests will be performed,
- at least 10 AMR controls will be performed in the framework of official sampling.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2009 - 2012 :

yes

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

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic Salmonella

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
Croatia	Breeding flocks a	118	499 884	118	499 884	118	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total		118	499 884	118	499 884	118		0	0	0	0	0	
ADD A NEW ROW													

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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

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

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

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Croatia	bacteriological test	HRN EN ISO 6579:2003, 6579:2008	6 196	0	X
Total			6 196	0	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2013**

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
--------	---------------------------	----------------------------	--

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Croatia	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year :

2013

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year : **2015**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	routine sampling	200	X
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	faeces	confirmatory sampling	20	X
Croatia	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	cloacal swabs, faeces	confirmation of suspected cases	20	X
Croatia	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	20	X
Croatia	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	10	X
Total					270	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					20	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					10	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					220	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					20	

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

			Add a new row	
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7.1.1 *Targets on laboratory tests for year :*

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	routine sampling	200	X
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	faeces	confirmatory sampling	20	X
Croatia	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	faeces, cloacal swabs	confirmation of suspected cases	20	X
Croatia	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	20	X
Croatia	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	10	X
Total					270	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					20	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					10	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					220	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					20	
						Add a new row

7.1.1 *Targets on laboratory tests for year :*

2017

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	routine sampling	200	X
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	faeces	confirmatory sampling	20	X
Croatia	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	faeces, cloacal swabs	confirmation of suspected cases	20	X
Croatia	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	20	X
Croatia	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	10	X
Total					270	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					20	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					10	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					220	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					20	
Add a new row						

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2015

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)
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Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Croatia	Breeding flocks	118	118	118	60	480	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	1	1	5 000	20 000	0	X
Total		118	118	118	60	480		1	1	5 000	20 000	0	
										Add a new row			

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

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

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2016

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Croatia	Breeding flocks	118	118	118	60	240	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	1	1	5 000	20 000	0	X
Total		118	118	118	60	240		1	1	5 000	20 000	0	
										Add a new row			

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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

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

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2017

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Croatia	Breeding flocks	118	118	118	60	240	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	1	1	5 000	20 000	0	X
Total		118	118	118	60	240		1	1	5 000	20 000	0	
										Add a new row			

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

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

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

7.2 *Targets on vaccination*

7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :* **2015**

Targets on vaccination or treatment programme							
NUTS Region	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Croatia	2	19 000	5	5	30 000	60 000	X
Total	2	19 000	5	5	30 000	60 000	
					Add a new row		

7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :* **2015**

Targets on vaccination or treatment programme							

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

NUTS Region	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Croatia	2	19 000	5	5	30 000	60 000	X
Total	2	19 000	5	5	30 000	60 000	
					Add a new row		

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2015

NUTS Region	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				
			Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Croatia	2	19 000	5	5	30 000	60 000	X
Total	2	19 000	5	5	30 000	60 000	
					Add a new row		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : 2015

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	220	18.19	4001.8	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	20	38.38	767.6	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	10	16.72	167.2	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	20	3.43	68.6	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	60 000	0.07	4200	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	5 000	10	50000	yes	X

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	20 000	1	20000	yes	X
Add a new row						
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Add a new row						
5.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Add a new row						
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	60	5.97	358.2	yes	X
Add a new row						
Total		85 330		79563.4		

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : **2016**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	220	18.19	4001.8	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	20	38.38	767.6	yes	X

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	10	16.72	167.2	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	20	3.43	68.6	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	60 000	0.07	4200	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	5 000	10	50000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	20 000	1	20000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	60	5.97	358.2	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		85 330		79563.4		

8.1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2017**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	220	18.19	4001.8	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	20	38.38	767.6	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	10	16.72	167.2	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	20	3.43	68.6	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	60 000	0.07	4200	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	5 000	10	50000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	20 000	1	20000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	60	5.97	358.2	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		85 330		79563.4		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

8.2 Co-financing rate:

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

8.3 Source of national funding

Please specify the source of the national funding:

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)

National fund is provided from state budget.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
	3883_3429.doc	3883_3429.doc	61 kb
	3883_3430.doc	3883_3430.doc	45 kb
	3883_3431.doc	3883_3431.doc	158 kb
		Total size of attachments :	264 kb



Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX II - PART A + B

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.19

Instructions to complete the form:

Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

- 1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the submit notification button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
- 4) IMPORTANT: Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.
- 5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.
- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!

Submission Date

Monday, October 27, 2014 14:01:02

Submission Number

1414414892558-3901

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Identification of the programme

Member state: HRVATSKA

Disease: Salmonella

This program is multi annual: yes

Type of submission: New multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2015

To end of

2017

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the national programme for the control of Salmonella in broiler flocks is to reduce or maintain the low prevalence of Salmonellas of public health significance in broiler flocks of Gallus gallus intended for slaughter for the production of meat and meat products intended for human consumption, in such a way as to reduce the maximum percentage of flocks of broilers remaining positive for Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium to 1 % or less. Monophasic Salmonella typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- are included.

The national programme in broiler flocks is implemented throughout the Republic of Croatia from 1 January to 31 December of the calendar year and is fully aligned with the provisions of Regulation 200/2012.

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

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

Animal population Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus _____

Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for Salmonella in the following phases of production :

Broilers Birds leaving for slaughter

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

(c) *Specific requirements*

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

If laboratory analysis confirms the presence of *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium*, the flock will be considered infected and the responsible veterinary inspector must order the owner to implement the following measures:

- prohibition on the use of antimicrobials for the treatment of broiler flocks infected with *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium*;
- prohibition on the placing on the market of fresh poultry meat originating from the positive flock;
- Products originating from this poultry may only be placed on the market for human consumption if they meet the requirements set out in Annex II, Part E of the Regulation 2160/2003 and comply with the provisions of the Regulation 2073/2005.
- appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of buildings, instruments and utensils at places where poultry feed is produced and stored;
- cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles using appropriate disinfectants;
- disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected poultry premises; upon completion of disinfection, its efficiency must be bacteriologically tested;
- removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed way;
- Re-stocking may not take place until negative results have been obtained from disinfection efficiency control;
- When sending positive broiler flocks for slaughter all measures must be taken to minimise the risk of possible spread of disease.

Measures to be taken with regard to a flock positive for other *Salmonellas* of public health significance

In the event of a confirmed case of any other *Salmonella* of public health significance, other than *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*, the responsible veterinary inspector is obliged to carry out an epidemiological investigation in order to identify the source of infection, paying particular attention to the implementation of biosecurity measures. It will be recommended to the owner to draw up a plan of necessary measures to prevent the introduction and spread of

The use of vaccines against *Salmonella* is not mandatory. Vaccination of poultry as a prophylactic measure to control salmonellosis must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006; If live vaccines against *Salmonella* are used, the vaccine manufacturer must provide an appropriate method for bacteriological differentiation between field and vaccine strains. The vaccine manufacturer must send the necessary laboratory diagnostic material to all laboratories approved for the testing of *Salmonella* in poultry.

The procedure for the registration and approval of vaccines is conducted in accordance with the Veterinary Act and the Act on Veterinary Medicinal Products and Veterinary Medical Devices.

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It is not permitted to use antimicrobials as a specific method to control any salmonella in flocks. In case treatment must be carried out, the same must be done in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006 and the provisions of the Decision 2013/652.

The treatment of flocks may be conducted only by an approved veterinary organisation or an approved veterinary service.

Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in the Records on animal treatments and withdrawal periods.

Within the framework of national control programme (routine active monitoring) all samples are taken by authorized veterinarians. FBO are not allowed to take samples within national monitoring programme (for the purpose of the routine active monitoring).

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Thanks to the systematic and years-long implementation of disease monitoring and control measures prescribed by the annual Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof, the total number of isolated Salmonellas has significantly decreased.

Salmonellosis and Salmonella infections in poultry have been systematically monitored in the Republic of Croatia in the diagnostic laboratory of the Croatian Veterinary Institute since the seventies of the last century. Due to the implementation of strict measures under the National Programme for the Control and Eradication of Fowl Typhoid, Salmonella-specific serotypes *S. gallinarum* and *S. pullorum* have become economically insignificant and limited to individual rare cases in extensive production systems (the last case was recorded in 1993).

According to monitoring programme for 2009 - 2013 all broiler flocks the products of which (fresh meat and/or meat products) were intended for public consumption had to be tested on Salmonella spp. presence. Only poultry originating from a flock that has been tested for the presence of salmonella and that were free from *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* and for which the owner had a health certificate not more than 21 days old issued by an official laboratory, may be placed on the market. Broilers of *Gallus gallus* were sampled within three weeks before they were moved to the slaughterhouse.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

The baseline study according to Commission Decision 2005/636 has not been carried out but the prevalence is calculated based on data collected throughout regular monitoring programme.

In 2009, 777 broiler flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 169 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of Salmonella spp. in broiler flocks was 21,75%. Out of that the SE/ST prevalence was 5,14% (36 flocks were SE positive and 4 flocks were ST positive).

In 2010, 2093 broiler flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 58 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of Salmonella spp. in broiler flocks was 2,77%. Out of that the SE/ST prevalence was 0,67% (14 flocks were SE positive and no flocks were ST positive).

In 2011, 3004 broiler flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 76 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of Salmonella spp. in broiler flocks was 2,53%. Out of that the SE/ST prevalence was 1,37% (38 flocks were SE positive and 3 flocks were ST positive).

In 2012, 3062 broiler flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 33 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of Salmonella spp. in broiler flocks was 1,07%. Out of that the SE/ST prevalence was 0,26% (8 flocks were SE positive and 0 flocks were ST positive).

In 2013, 3053 broiler flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 48 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of Salmonella spp. in broiler flocks was 1,57%. Out of that the SE/ST prevalence was 0,09% (3 flocks were SE/ST positive).

Salmonellosis are the most significant zoonoses in Croatia. 1700 positive cases of human salmonellosis has been reported in 2012. These are most often the outbreaks caused by S. Enteritidis.

In Croatia, most outbreaks are so-called family outbreaks, whereas only a small number of outbreaks are associated with public catering premises and, as a rule, are not linked to industrially produced food and products. Data on human salmonellosis are provided by Croatian national institute of public health.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Competent Authority (CA) is Ministry of Agriculture – Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate.

Obligations of the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate (Competent Authority) are:

- 1) To coordinate and implement the program in Croatia.
- 2) To collect, analyze and monitor the collected data.
- 3) To perform statistical analyses and evaluate the results of the implementation of the programme
- 4) To submit data required by the European Commission – to provide the relevant bodies of the European Union with information on the attainment of the objectives of the Program
- 6) To supervise the work of authorised veterinary organisations or authorised veterinarians in

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

implementing the measures under this programme

7) To take the prescribed measures when irregularities are detected or when measures defined in this program are not implemented in a timely manner.

9) To assure financial resources for program implementation

Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate, Veterinary Epidemiology Service the Animal Health Protection Sector is responsible for the coordination and the implementation of the program. In Veterinary Inspection Sector, Veterinary Inspection Service (consisting of 9 regional offices with 65 branches, covering whole territory of Croatia) is responsible for supervision on the field and for control of the work of authorised veterinary organisations.

Obligations of the official laboratories involved in programme :

1) To perform laboratory tests in accordance with the procedures being laid down in this program.

2) To inform the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate, the competent branch of veterinary inspection offices and the sender of the sample about the results of diagnostic tests (immediately and without delay).

Organizational organigramme is attached to the programme.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

NRL IN CROATIA

The national reference laboratory for Salmonella in poultry is the Croatian Veterinary Institute – Poultry Centre, Heinzelova 55, Zagreb.

The national reference laboratory for antimicrobial resistance in animals is the Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Department for Bacteriology and Parasitology, Laboratory for General Bacteriology and Microbiology, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb

Other official laboratories involved in the implementation of this Programme are:

- Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Split, Poljička cesta 33, Split;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Križevci, Zakmardijeva 10, Križevci;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Vinkovci, J. Kozarca 24, Vinkovci;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Rijeka, Podmurvice 29, Rijeka;
- Bioinstitut d.o.o., R. Steiner 7, Čakovec.

Laboratories involved in testing of samples taken within salmonella programs are fulfilling the requirements of Article 12 of Regulation NO 2160/2003.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Samples are prepared and tested in a laboratory in accordance with the requirements set forth in the Regulation 200/2012 and the Decision 2013/652.

The method recommended by the European Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for Salmonella in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, is used for the isolation of the agent.

This method is described in the current version of Annex D of HRN EN/ISO 6579: 2003: „Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage“. At least one isolate is serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each year at least one flock of broilers on 10 % of the holdings with more than 5 000 birds selected at random, must be tested for Salmonella. That sampling may be done on a risk basis and each time the competent authority considers it necessary.

Particular attention will be given to holdings where *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium* were detected in the previous fattening cycle. Sampling must also be done on a risk basis each time the responsible veterinary inspector or the body responsible for the implementation of this Programme considers it necessary.

Holdings in which sampling will be carried out for the purpose of the official control must be selected at random, taking into consideration the size of the holding and geographical location of the holding. Broiler flocks must be sampled for the purpose of official control within three weeks before delivery for slaughter.

Samples collected within the official control must be examined for antimicrobials pursuant to the Decision 2013/652. Samples must be submitted for testing to the National Reference Laboratory for salmonellosis in poultry and AMR. Samples for the purposes of official control at the primary production stage shall be taken by authorised veterinarians in accordance with Table in the Attachment 2.

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In accordance with the Food Act the competent authority (the Ministry of Agriculture is the central state administration authority in charge of safety, hygiene and quality of food and feed and the organisation of official controls) must ensure that official controls on feed safety are carried out in all stages of production, warehousing, distribution and use. Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, which lays down the general rules for the organization and implementation of official controls.

An annual action plan of the Veterinary Inspection Sector is distributed to veterinary offices, defines an annual plan for the implementation of official controls as well as feed monitoring carried out by state veterinary inspectors and official veterinarians. Reports on official controls performed are collected once a month, via a web application, from all state veterinary inspectors and are submitted to the Head of the Veterinary Inspection Sector and CVO.

Checklists for carrying out official controls in the veterinary field are prepared in the central office of the VFSD and are intended to assist staff carrying official controls. These checklists are distributed to all veterinary offices and their use is mandatory.

Written procedures for carrying out official controls have also been developed and distributed to veterinary offices, as have been the operational instructions for carrying out inspections and audits in the area of food of animal origin.

The annual plan of activities of state veterinary inspectors and official inspectors includes official controls of the following:

- Inspection of veterinary organisations, private veterinary surgeries and veterinary services in performing their veterinary activity;
 - Inspection of establishment where animals are bred, kept, and produced
 - Inspection of establishments involved in trade in animals, vehicles used for the transportation of animals, and trade in animals;
 - Inspection of establishments involved in temporary storage and processing of animal by-products.
- Official controls in establishments handling food of animal origin are carried out at a frequency based on risk assessment for each individual establishment. The risk assessment database is kept in the central office of the Veterinary Directorate and is updated as new information becomes available, and the data are sent electronically to field offices.

Official controls and scheme of sampling at feed

All feed businesses operators must satisfy the conditions stipulated by relevant legislation in each of the registered or approved establishments as well as to establish and implement an internal control system based on the HACCP principles, some exceptions are applied for registered establishments engaged in primary production or mixing of complementary feed (formerly "superconcentrates") with feed material.

To define the frequency of official controls in feed establishments, the following risk factors were taken into account:

- type of establishment or risks posed by registered or approved activities,
- quantities produced (in tonnes),
- risks posed by used raw materials or products, especially by-products of other industries,
- origin of used feed material, feed additives or pre-mixtures (e.g. imports from distant countries),
- product range,
- frequency of batch changes (different types of feed for different animal species),
- use of feed additives (cocciostats) or risk types of feed materials (fishmeal, fish oil).

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When defining a number and types of analytical tests within the monitoring plan, as one of the official control methods, risk levels associated with registered or approved activities in feed establishments, produced quantities, types of raw materials or products (including potential by-products of other industries), use of fishmeal or production of medicated feedingstuffs are taken into account. The notifications obtained through the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) were also taken into account.

The activities carried out in approved establishments are generally considered to be connected with the use of more dangerous or higher risk substances or products. It has been also established that the annual quantities of finished products produced in approved establishments are higher than those in registered establishments, and that such finished products are distributed to a higher number of customers. Consequently, the frequency of sampling and laboratory analyses (monitoring) of raw materials and finished products from approved establishments should be higher than that for other feed establishments.

Sampling should focus on poultry feed. The sampling records must state the exact category of poultry for which the compound feed is intended (parent flock, breeding chicken, table egg laying hens, laying hens for hatching eggs, broilers) and its age range. Sampling basically covers *Salmonella* spp. in order to prove the safety of compound feed. Sampling is carried out in accordance with the feed monitoring plan. Legislation sets the zero (0) tolerance requirement for *Salmonella* spp. If *Salmonella* spp. are, however, present in compound feed, such feed is safely disposed of.

In accordance with the aforementioned annual plan of official controls and feed monitoring, sampling should be carried out throughout the year.

All columns of the sampling and analytical method records template, which is given in the Annex to the annual plan, should be completed during the sampling procedure.

The original copy of the records should be kept by the official veterinarian or the state veterinary inspector who conducted sampling, a copy of the records delivered to a client/feed business operator, and another copy delivered to a laboratory.

Only one sample is taken during feed sampling as stipulated by the annual monitoring plan. If the analytical results show that the submitted sample does not comply with the provisions on feed, the veterinary inspector/official veterinarian must take additional samples and request the analytical testing of samples beyond the scope of this monitoring plan. On family farms and agricultural holdings, samples may be taken at the same time the holding is inspected or the live animals on farms monitored for residues.

Sampling for official controls, other than sampling for monitoring purposes, should be targeted, i.e. the official veterinarian or the state veterinary inspector must provide an explanation for each sample taken and analytical test chosen, except in the case of sampling for monitoring purposes.

If samples should be taken and analysed during inspection (other than sampling for monitoring purposes), the veterinary inspector/official veterinarian must notify the client/feed business operator about the right to take two identical official samples. One sample is delivered to the official or the reference laboratory and the other sample is intended for potential re-testing, if so required by the client /feed business operator. After the latter is officially packed (in a sealed packaging), it is kept by the feed business operator. The deadline for requesting repeated analysis is eight days following the date of delivery of analytical results for the first sample to the client /feed business operator.

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The client /feed business operator must be informed that the sample should be kept under appropriate storage conditions, which should be identical to those for that specific type of the raw material or the product.

This second sample is sent to the reference laboratory or to the accredited official laboratory for re-testing (this may be the same laboratory which carried out the first analysis). The results of this analysis are final and relevant.

Regulation 2073/2005 requires that samples be taken in slaughterhouses and poultry meat processing plants for bacteriological testing for Salmonella spp..

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Data on number of broiler flocks are shown in Attachment 2.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

Organisation of and method for feed production

Feed business operators are authorised and registered pursuant to the Veterinary Act and the Food Act. Veterinary Public Health Sector within Veterinary Directorate is responsible for drafting legislation in the area of feedingstuffs, approval and registration of the establishments dealing with feed, maintaining the registers of all approved and registered establishments dealing with feed and publishing registers on the

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

website of MA.

Current situation regarding approved/registered feed business establishments in Croatia is as follows:

- 115 approved establishments dealing with feed
- 1702 registered establishments dealing with feed
- 183 registered establishments for production dealing with feed
- 141 registered family agricultural holdings dealing with feed
- 25952 registered primary producers of feed.

Data available at <http://www.veterinarstvo.hr>

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

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Guidelines of good manufacturing practice

The guidelines of good manufacturing practice are stipulated by the Veterinary Act, the Food Act and the implementing secondary regulations. Continuous education of veterinarians, producers and animal holders is conducted through the Croatian Veterinary Chamber, the Croatian Chamber of Economy and the Advisory Services of the Ministry of Agriculture. The guidelines are elaborated in accordance with the recommendations of the European Commission, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the latest scientific developments.

Primary production establishments and food and feed business operators must ensure the following:

- implementation of hygienic measures on holdings, in establishments and during transport in a regulated manner,
- implementation of measures for the prevention of disease introduction,
- disposal of biological waste,
- respect of animal welfare.

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Specific biosecurity measures are not prescribed in legislation for poultry farms, but according to GMP every producer should obey general biosecurity and zoo technical rules. Also in case where necessary veterinary inspector have the right to order the establishment of additional biosecurity measures on the holding. General hygiene measures applied at the farm are:

- a) evidence of all entrances on the farm should be kept (including animals, eggs, people, feed)
- b) unauthorized personnel and visitors may enter to the poultry house only when is necessary and under strict hygiene measures that includes use of special protective clothing and use of disinfectants
- c) desbarriers should be used at the entrance on the farm and in the establishments the environment around poultry establishments and farming area should be clean and tidy
- d) facilities should be made of materials that are easy to maintain and clean
- e) use of appropriate protection from wild birds (e.g. nests on the windows)
- f) use of appropriate protection from wild animals on the farm (e.g. fenced farms)
- g) no pets, other animal species or (other) poultry are allowed to be kept in the poultry house (in case pets or other animal species are kept on the farm the same should be in separated units)
- h) regular deratisation and desinsection should be done
- i) at least once per year regular control of water quality should be done in case water in not supplied from waterworks and if necessary to use chemicals
- j) Feed and litter should be stored in a way that it stays clean, dry and mould free as well as protected from rodents and wild birds
- k) The feed silo should be placed on a paved underground and easy to clean

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The animals can be transported only by registered companies in the vehicles specially designated for each category of poultry or transport of hatching eggs. The vehicles used for transport of animals and eggs have to be cleaned and disinfected before each transport of animals/eggs on the farm.

Animals from infected flocks belonging to holdings placed under supervision are to be kept isolated and special conditions apply for removal of animals. The transport of such animals to the slaughterhouse can be done only under supervision of veterinary inspector i way to enable the possible spread of diseases.-

The transport of animals to and from farms is in accordance with the relevant EU legislation (e.g. Regulation EC (No) 1/2005).

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(d)2.4 *Routine veterinary supervision of farms*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The animal holder is responsible for the care of poultry health and welfare on the holding. Approved veterinarians are conducting supervision on holdings and establishments on a daily basis. The Veterinary Act and the Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof in 2011, 2012 and 2013 regulates the obligations of authorised veterinary organisations relating to regular control of holdings regarding animal diseases and reporting to county veterinary inspectors.

Approved veterinarians and veterinary inspectors also conduct regular supervision regarding control of animal welfare on farms and sampling within the national residue monitoring programme.

Veterinary inspectors conduct their regular controls in accordance with the Annual Plan of Activities through out planned are the controls of:

- establishments for breeding, keeping and production of animals;
- veterinary organisations, private practices and veterinary services;
- establishments for slaughter, treatment, processing and storage;
- markets, livestock markets and trade of animals and products of animal origin;
- quarantine facilities;
- implementation of measures for the control of infectious and parasitic diseases of animals;
- trade, use and storage of veterinary medicinal products and veterinary medical devices;
- facilities for hatching of domestic poultry and wild feathered game.

(d)2.5 *Registration of farms*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Pursuant to the provisions of the Veterinary Act, all farms are to be registered in the Farms Register, which is an integral part of the Central Register of Domestic Animals, the responsibility for which lies with the MA's VFSD. The Directorate has entered into contract with the Croatian Agricultural Agency, delegating to it the maintenance of the Central Register of Domestic Animals.

In Croatia all breeding farms of *Gallus gallus* are registered. Updates on this are kept in the Croatian Agricultural Agency.

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(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

The animal holder must keep and regularly update stipulated records and registers on all movements of animals/flocks onto and off the holding, deaths, medical treatments including vaccinations and made them available at the request of an authorised person. Laboratory results of sampling for Salmonella should be kept on the holding. All documents must be kept for 5 years. All documents must be available for inspection.

Hatcheries and keepers of breeding flocks are obliged to keep the records on all movements of poultry or hatching eggs onto and/or out of the premises. The records must contain the information on the number of eggs/chickens, date and origin of the final destination. Hatcheries are obliged to keep the evidences prescribed by the Ordinance on conditions to be met by facilities for hatching domestic poultry and game birds (OG 36/95). The evidence contains data on number of eggs intended for incubation, number and percentage of hatched eggs, dates of hatching, hygienic control, hatchery waste etc.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

Certificates accompanying animals when placed on the market

Conditions for placing on the market of animals, products of animal origin and feed are stipulated by the Veterinary Act. Animals, their products and feed must come from holdings or establishments in which stipulated veterinary checks have been conducted.

Internal trade

For internal trade, the animal holder must obtain the certificate of health and place of origin of the animal (hereinafter: internal certificate). The internal certificate is issued by an authorised veterinarian who keeps official records on the issued internal certificates. The trade in animals and products of animal origin is permitted only if a country, a region or the holding from which the animal originates has no trade restrictions, that is no protective measures due to animal diseases have been introduced. The internal certificate may not be issued if, in the place of origin of the animals, the existence of an infectious or parasitic disease which can be transmitted by this species of animal is confirmed. The internal certificate is a public document and it contains data on the animal holder, the identity of the

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

animal (obligatory identification), its origin and health condition. The certificate guarantees that the animals are included in the implementation of imposed measures, that the animals for slaughter are included in the residue monitoring programme, that the animals are not medically treated and, if treated, that the stipulated withdrawal period for permitted veterinary medicinal products has expired, and that they are not treated with prohibited veterinary medicinal products and hormone preparations. The certificate confirms that in the place of origin of the animals or of their keeping, the existence of infectious diseases which can be transmitted by this species of animals has not been confirmed.

International trade

Consignments of animals, products of animal origin and feed must be checked and certified before dispatching to other country in the manner laid down in the legislation of the country of destination. During the check at the place of dispatch it is controlled whether the consignment fulfils the stipulated conditions for dispatch to the country of destination. In the certification procedure it is checked whether the stipulated checks or tests have been carried out and whether the consignments of animals or products fulfil the stipulated conditions.

The international health certificate or public health certificate for the consignment (hereinafter: certificate) confirms that at the consignment's place of origin the stipulated veterinary checks were conducted and that all guarantees listed in the certificate have been fulfilled. The certification procedure is conducted and the certificate is confirmed by the official veterinarian or control bodies.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Keepers of broiler flocks are obliged to keep the records on all movements of poultry onto and/or out of the premises. The records must contain the information on the number of chickens, date and origin of the final destination as well as data on transport vehicle.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From 2015 To 2017

1.1 Contact

Name : Ivana Lohman Janković

Phone : 00 385 1 6443 857

Fax. : 00 385 1 6443 889

Email : ivana.lohman@mps.hr

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Thanks to the systematic and years-long implementation of disease monitoring and control measures prescribed by the annual Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof, the total number of isolated Salmonellas has significantly decreased.

Salmonellosis and Salmonella infections in poultry have been systematically monitored in the Republic of Croatia in the diagnostic laboratory of the Croatian Veterinary Institute since the seventies of the last century. Due to the implementation of strict measures under the National Programme for the Control and Eradication of Fowl Typhoid, Salmonella-specific serotypes *S. gallinarum* and *S. pullorum* have become economically insignificant and limited to individual rare cases in extensive production systems

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(the last case was recorded in 1993).

According to monitoring programme for 2009 - 2013 all broiler flocks the products of which (fresh meat and/or meat products) were intended for public consumption had to be tested on Salmonella spp. presence. Only poultry originating from a flock that has been tested for the presence of salmonella and that were free from *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* and for which the owner had a health certificate not more than 21 days old issued by an official laboratory, may be placed on the market. Broilers of *Gallus gallus* were sampled within three weeks before they were moved to the slaughterhouse.

The baseline study according to Commission Decision 2005/636 has not been carried out but the prevalence is calculated based on data collected throughout regular monitoring programme.

In 2009, 777 broiler flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 169 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of Salmonella spp. in broiler flocks was 21,75%. Out of that the SE/ST prevalence was 5,14% (36 flocks were SE positive and 4 flocks were ST positive).

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In 2012, 3062 broiler flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 33 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of Salmonella spp. in broiler flocks was 1,07%. Out of that the SE/ST prevalence was 0,26% (8 flocks were SE positive and 0 flocks were ST positive).

In 2013, 3053 broiler flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 48 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of Salmonella spp. in broiler flocks was 1,57%. Out of that the SE/ST prevalence was 0,09% (3 flocks were SE/ST positive).

Salmonellosis are the most significant zoonoses in Croatia. 1700 positive cases of human salmonellosis has been reported in 2012. These are most often the outbreaks caused by *S. Enteritidis*.

In Croatia, most outbreaks are so-called family outbreaks, whereas only a small number of outbreaks are associated with public catering premises and, as a rule, are not linked to industrially produced food and products. Data on human salmonellosis are provided by Croatian national institute of public health.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. Introduction

The National Programme has been drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Veterinary Act, Regulation 2160/2003, Regulation 200/2012, Regulation 1177/2006 and Decision 2013/652.

2. Aim of the Programme

To reduce or maintain the low prevalence of Salmonellas of public health significance in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* intended for slaughter for the production of meat and meat products intended for human consumption, in such a way as to reduce the maximum percentage of flocks of broilers remaining positive for *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* to 1 % or less by 31 December. Monophasic *Salmonella typhimurium*, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- are included.

3. Duration of the Programme and the geographical area in which the Programme will be implemented

The 2014 National Programme for the Control of *Salmonella* in Broiler Flocks shall be implemented throughout the Republic of Croatia from 1 January to 31 December of the calendar year.

4. Animal population covered by the Programme

The programme covers all flocks of *Gallus gallus* chickens reared for the purpose of producing meat and/or meat products for human consumption.

"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 birds sharing the same airspace.

5. Laboratories

Laboratories involved in testing of samples taken within all salmonella programs are fulfilling the requirements of Article 12 of Regulation NO 2160/2003.

5.1. Laboratory testing of samples taken from poultry

5.1.1. National reference laboratories

a) The national reference laboratory for *Salmonella* in poultry is the Croatian Veterinary Institute – Poultry Centre, Heinzelova 55, Zagreb.

b) The national reference laboratory for antimicrobial resistance in animals is the Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Department for Bacteriology and Parasitology, Laboratory for General Bacteriology and Microbiology, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb

5.1.2. Official laboratories

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Other official laboratories involved in the implementation of this Programme are these:

- Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Split, Poljička cesta 33, Split;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Križevci, Zakmardijeva 10, Križevci;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Vinkovci, J. Kozarca 24, Vinkovci;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Rijeka, Podmurvice 29, Rijeka;
- Bioinstitut d.o.o., R. Steinerja 7, Čakovec.

5.1.3. Laboratory testing of samples

Samples are prepared and tested in a laboratory in accordance with the requirements set forth in the Regulation 200/2012 and the Decision 2013/652.

The method recommended by the European Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for Salmonella in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, is used for the isolation of the agent.

This method is described in the current version of Annex D of HRN EN/ISO 6579: 2003: „Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage“. At least one isolate is serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme.

5.1.4. Testing results

In accordance with the Regulation 200/2012, a flock of broilers shall be considered positive where the presence of *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium* (other than vaccine strains) is detected in the tested sample.

5.2. Laboratory testing of samples of animal feedingstuffs for the presence Salmonella spp bacteria.

The official laboratories for the testing of samples of animal feedingstuffs are approved according to the provisions of the Ordinance on accreditation of the official and reference laboratory for food and feed (Official Gazette 86/10).

6. Sampling and official controls

A broiler flock intended for slaughter means poultry of the same species and age kept on the same premises and reared for the production of meat and/or meat products intended for human consumption. All flocks the products of which (fresh meat and/or meat products) are intended for public consumption must be tested for the presence of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* on official samples submitted to an approved laboratory. A laboratory report shall be issued on the basis of an officially submitted sample.

Only poultry originating from a flock that has been tested for the presence of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* and for which the owner has a health certificate not more than 21 days old, issued by an official laboratory, may be placed on the market.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Within the framework of national control programme (routine active monitoring) all samples are taken by authorized veterinarians. FBO are not allowed to take samples within national monitoring programme (for the purpose of the routine active monitoring).

Broilers of *Gallus gallus* will be sampled:

- within three weeks before they are moved to the slaughterhouse.
- Samples of boot swabs or faeces will be taken inside the house once during that period.
- In flocks with less than 100 birds the number of composite samples to be taken will depend on the size of the flock. Where access to the houses is not possible due to limited space and it is therefore not possible to use boot swabs when walking around, they may be replaced by the same kind of hand fabric swabs that are used for dust, where the swabs are rubbed over surfaces contaminated with fresh faeces, or if this is not feasible, by other sampling techniques for faeces fit for the intended purpose.

In case the broilers are either kept more than 81 days or fall under organic broiler production competent authority may authorise sampling in the last six weeks prior to the date of slaughter.

The sampling shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex II, Part B of Regulation 2160/2003.

Monitoring for antimicrobial resistance

Salmonella isolates collected through this program must be subject to monitoring on antimicrobial resistance in accordance with Decision 2013/652.

One isolate of *Salmonella* serovar from the same epidemiological unit per year will be included for the monitoring purpose (epidemiological unit is flock).

During 2015-2017 at least 85 isolates of *Salmonella* should be included in the monitoring of antimicrobial resistance. If a small number of isolates of the target sample size will be available, all isolates will be tested for the monitoring purpose.

Official laboratories are required to conduct testing of isolates on *Salmonella* resistance to antimicrobials. All isolates must be submitted to the National Reference Laboratory for antimicrobial resistance of animals .

The use of antimicrobials is done according to the Regulation 1177/2006. Antimicrobials are not used routinely; the application of the same is under strict control of authorised veterinarians and competent veterinary inspectors. Only authorized antimicrobials are allowed to be used in the and only veterinarian may use antimicrobials.

Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in the official document called Records on Animal Treatment and Waiting Period. A competent veterinary inspector or official veterinarian is carrying out controls on the use of antimicrobials on farms regularly.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Antimicrobials may be used only after authorisation by and under supervision of the veterinary inspector 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 antimicrobial susceptibility test must be available prior to the treatment. In the 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 authorised veterinarian and under the supervision of veterinary inspector prior the application. If sampling has not been performed prior the application of antimicrobials, flocks shall be considered infected by Salmonella.

The panel of antimicrobials specified in Decision 2013/652 must be tested using prescribed methods. The results on AMR monitoring are collected according to Directive 2003/99.

The data on broiler flocks in the country were taken from the Farm Register and are regularly updated. In the Republic of Croatia, broilers are most often slaughtered between the age of 35 and 42 days. If the farming technology involves the thinning of the flock prior to slaughter, the Salmonella status of the flock must be known before the birds are sent for slaughter.

In accordance with paragraph 2, item (a) of Annex to Regulation 200/2012, on holdings with several flocks the Veterinary Directorate may exceptionally approve the sampling of at least one flock of broilers per round if:

- an all in/all out system is used;
- the same management applies to all flocks;
- feed and water supply is common to all flocks;
- there is evidence that during one year at least six rounds Salmonella spp were tested according to the prescribed testing scheme in all flocks on the holding and samples of all flocks in all rounds were taken by an approved veterinary organisation; and
- all results from the testing for S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium were negative.

The operator shall submit a request for approval and accompanying documents to the Veterinary Directorate.

Official controls at the primary production stage

Each year at least one flock of broilers on 10 % of the holdings with more than 5 000 birds selected at random, must be tested for Salmonella. That sampling may be done on a risk basis and each time the competent authority considers it necessary. The random selection will take into account the size of holding and geographical distribution. Total Number of holdings keeping broilers in Croatia is 1460 according to Farm Register. Out of that number 91 holding has more than 5000 broilers.

In total 50 holdings are planned to be officially sampled.

Particular attention will be given to holdings where S. Enteritidis and/or S. Typhimurium were detected in the previous fattening cycle. Sampling must also be done on a risk basis each time the responsible veterinary inspector or the body responsible for the implementation of this Programme considers it necessary.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Samples for the purposes of official control at the primary production stage shall be taken by official veterinarians.

Samples must be submitted for testing to the National Reference Laboratory. Laboratory analysis of samples shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 200/2012 and Decision 2013/652.

4. *Measures of the submitted programme*

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

If laboratory analysis confirms the presence of *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium*, the flock will be considered infected and the responsible veterinary inspector must order the owner to implement the following measures:

- prohibition on the use of antimicrobials for the treatment of broiler flocks infected with *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium*;
- slaughtering of all birds from the infected flock; in case slaughtering is not possible all birds from the infected flock must be killed and destroyed;
- prohibition on the placing on the market of fresh poultry meat originating from the positive flock;
- Products originating from this poultry may only be placed on the market for human consumption if they meet the requirements set out in Annex II, Part E of Regulation 2160/2003 and comply the Regulation 2073/2005.
- appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of buildings, instruments and utensils at places where poultry feed is produced and stored;
- cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles using appropriate disinfectants;
- disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected poultry premises; upon completion of disinfection, its efficiency must be bacteriologically tested;
- removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed way;
- Re-stocking may not take place until negative results have been obtained from disinfection efficiency control;
- When sending positive broiler flocks for slaughter all measures must be taken to minimise the risk of possible spread of disease.

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Measures to be taken with regard to a flock positive for other Salmonellas of public health significance
In the event of a confirmed case of any other Salmonella of public health significance, other than *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium*, the responsible veterinary inspector is obliged to carry out an epidemiological investigation in order to identify the source of infection, paying particular attention to the implementation of biosecurity measures. It will be recommended to the owner to draw up a plan of necessary measures to prevent the introduction and spread of and to eradicate the causative agent. The use of vaccines against Salmonella is not mandatory. Vaccination of poultry as a prophylactic measure to control salmonellosis must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the the Regulation 1177/2006;

If live vaccines against Salmonella are used, the vaccine manufacturer must provide an appropriate method for bacteriological differentiation between field and vaccine strains. The vaccine manufacturer must send the necessary laboratory diagnostic material to all laboratories approved for the testing of Salmonella in poultry.

The procedure for the registration and approval of vaccines is conducted in accordance with the Veterinary Act and the Act on Veterinary Medicinal Products and Veterinary Medical Devices .

Any feed which tested positive for Salmonella must be sent for safe disposal in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002.

It is not permitted to use antimicrobials as a specific method to control any salmonella in broiler flocks. In case treatment must be carried out, the same must be done in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006 and Decision 2013/652 .

The treatment of flocks may be conducted only by an approved veterinary organisation or an approved veterinary service.

Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in the Records on animals treatments and withdrawal periods.

4.1 *Summary of measures under the programme*

Period of implementation of the programme: 2015 - 2017

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Measures

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

Other, please specify

Biosecurity and zootechnical measures

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Competent authorities and organisations included in the Programme implementation

The competent body for the implementation of this Programme is the Ministry of Agriculture– the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate (VFSD).

The competent body for supervision and control of the Programme implementation in the field is the Ministry of Agriculture– VFSD - Veterinary Inspection Sector.

Taking and submitting of samples to the laboratory is conducted by authorised veterinarians.

Treatment of flocks may be conducted by approved veterinary organisations or an approved veterinary service in compliance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006.

Laboratory diagnostic is done in NRL for salmonella and NRL for AMR as well as in the official laboratories. In August 2010, Croatia issued the "Ordinance on designation of official and reference laboratories in the implementation of veterinary activities" (OG No 102/10), which provides that all

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

laboratories which perform official control in the field of veterinary medicine including feed and some parts of food of animal origin should be accredited by the Croatian Accreditation Agency to EN ISO 17025:2007. Laboratories involved in testing of samples taken within all salmonella programs are fulfilling the requirements of Article 12 of Regulation NO 2160/2003.

Information on flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme is described in the Attachment 3 : Control system for animal health in Croatia

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Programme in broiler flocks is implemented throughout the Republic of Croatia from 1 January to 31 December.

Attachment 4: Area of programme implementation and Distribution of poultry farms density per counties

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

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

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Pursuant to the provisions of the Veterinary Act, all farms are to be registered in the Farms Register, which is an integral part of the Central Register of Domestic Animals, the responsibility for which lies with the MA's VFSD. The Directorate has entered into contract with the Croatian Agricultural Agency, delegating to it the maintenance of the Central Register of Domestic Animals.

In Croatia all broiler farms are registered. Updates on this are kept in the Croatian Agricultural Agency.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

(max. 32000 chars):

Not applicable to the poultry

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

(max. 32000 chars):

A detail disease notification procedure is prescribed by Veterinary Act and Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (OG 62/11,114/11). For the purpose of timely reactions and undertaking of measures for the prevention and eradication of the disease, disease notification is organised as urgent exchange of information between the VFSD, Official Laboratories and veterinary services in the field. Any suspicion and confirmed case of all zoonotic diseases must be reported immediately.

Pursuant to reports on disease occurrence issued by veterinary organisations and laboratory reports, the VFSD drafts a monthly report about the occurrence and spread of animal diseases in the Republic of Croatia. All monthly reports are regularly published on the web site of the MA (www.veterinarstvo.hr).

Regarding the international obligations on disease notification, in accordance to the aforementioned Croatian legislation, Veterinary Directorate regularly notifies European Commission (ADNS), World Organisation for Animal Health (WAHIS-OIE) and competent veterinary authorities of neighbouring countries on primary and secondary disease outbreaks as well as prepare six-monthly and annual reports for OIE.

In order to raise awareness of animal owners on the importance of immediate notification of disease as well as to regain the knowledge of veterinarians and veterinary inspectors on disease notification procedure, a leaflet "Obligatory animal disease notification" has been prepared by VFSD and distributed throughout veterinary organisations on all holdings in the country.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

A flock of broilers is considered positive:
- when presence of *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium* (other than vaccine strains) is detected in the tested sample;

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

If laboratory analysis confirms the presence of *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium*, the flock will be considered infected and the responsible veterinary inspector must order the owner to implement the following measures:

- prohibition on the use of antimicrobials for the treatment of flocks infected with *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium*;
- prohibition on the placing on the market of fresh poultry meat originating from the positive flock;
- slaughtering of all birds from the infected flock; in case slaughtering is not possible all birds from the infected flock must be killed and destroyed;
- Products originating from this poultry may only be placed on the market for human consumption if they meet the requirements set out in Annex II, Part E of the Regulation 21650/2003 and comply with the provisions of the Regulation 2073/2005.
- appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of buildings, instruments and utensils at places where poultry feed is produced and stored;
- cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles using appropriate disinfectants;
- disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected poultry premises; upon completion of disinfection, its efficiency must be bacteriologically tested;
- removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed way;
- Re-stocking may not take place until negative results have been obtained from disinfection efficiency control;
- When sending positive flocks for slaughter all measures must be taken to minimise the risk of possible spread of disease.

It is not permitted to use antimicrobials as a specific method to control any salmonella in broiler flocks. In case treatment must be carried out, the same must be done in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006 and the provisions of the Decision 2013/652.

The treatment of flocks may be conducted by an approved veterinary organisation or an approved veterinary service.

Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in the Records on animal treatments and withdrawal periods. The use of vaccines against *Salmonella* is not mandatory. Vaccination of poultry as a prophylactic measure to control salmonellosis must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the regulation 1177/2006. If live vaccines against *Salmonella* are used, the vaccine manufacturer must provide an appropriate method for bacteriological differentiation between field and vaccine strains. The vaccine manufacturer must send the necessary laboratory diagnostic material to all laboratories approved for the testing of *Salmonella* in poultry.

The procedure for the registration and approval of vaccines is conducted in accordance with the Veterinary Act and the Act on Veterinary Medicinal Products and Veterinary Medical Devices.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

All broiler flocks the products of which (fresh meat and/or meat products) are intended for public consumption must be tested for the presence of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* on official samples

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

submitted to an approved laboratory.

"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 birds sharing the same airspace.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case Salmonella infection is confirmed, veterinary inspector will immediately order measures that have to be done on the holding (movement restrictions for live animals, products, disinfection of the vehicles and equipment etc.). A detailed epidemiological investigation is done in order to determine possible source of the infection. In case diseases is confirmed a detail measures are prescribed for SE/ST positive holding.

Official laboratory issues laboratory testing report and sends it to authorized veterinarian, the flock owner and to competent veterinary inspector/official veterinarian.

The veterinary inspector/official veterinarian in charged for the measures in positive flock designates in his official report the slaughterhouse in which positive flock will be slaughtered. Also he has to inform the veterinary inspector in charged for the slaughterhouse that positive flock will come on sanitary slaughter. The same has to be done at least 48 hours before planed slaughter. Upon receipt of information the veterinary inspector in charged for the slaughterhouse informs veterinarian on ante-mortem examination and FBO.

Conditions for placing on the market of animals, products of animal origin and feed are stipulated by the Veterinary Act. Animals, their products and feed must come from holdings or establishments in which stipulated veterinary checks have been conducted.

For internal trade, the flock holder must obtain the certificate of health and place of origin of the animal (hereinafter: internal certificate). The internal certificate is issued by an authorized veterinarian who keeps official records on the issued internal certificates. The internal certificate is a public document and it contains data on the animal holder, the identity of the animal (obligatory identification), it's origin and health condition. The certificate guarantees that the animals are included in the implementation of salmonella programme, that the animals for slaughter are included in the residue monitoring programme, that the animals are not medically treated and, if treated, that the stipulated withdrawal period for permitted veterinary medicinal products has expired, and that they are not treated with prohibited veterinary medicinal products and hormone preparations. In case flock positive on SE/ST is

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

sent on slaughter, the authorized veterinarian must put information into internal certificate on that, especially stating date of official testing, result of testing, unique number of laboratory report and date.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Within the framework of national control programme (routine active monitoring) all samples are taken by authorized veterinarians. FBO are not allowed to take samples within national monitoring programme (for the purpose of the routine active monitoring).

Official controls of holdings are done according to annual plan of the official controls holdings. Particular attention is given to holdings where one of the relevant Salmonellas was detected in the previous rearing or production cycle. Each year 10% of holdings with more than 5000 broilers, selected at random, must be tested for Salmonella. At least one flock per holding must be tested. The random selection will take into account the size of holding and geographical distribution. Particular attention will be given to holdings where *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium* were detected in the previous fattening cycle

In case of suspicion on Salmonella infection, veterinary inspector will order additional sampling in order to confirm or exclude the suspicion and additional measures have to be done on the holding (movement restrictions for live animals, products, disinfection of the vehicles and equipment etc.). A detailed epidemiological investigation is done in order to determine possible source of the infection. In case diseases is confirmed a detail measures are prescribed for SE/ST positive holding.

Samples for the purposes of official control at the primary production stage shall be taken by official veterinarians. All samples taken for the purpose of the official control must be tested in NRL for Salmonella in poultry. In case diseases is confirmed a detail measures are prescribed for SE/ST positive holding.

Within the framework of national control programme (routine active monitoring) all samples are taken by authorized veterinarians. FBO are not allowed to take samples within national monitoring programme (for the purpose of the routine active monitoring).

Legislation:

- Veterinary Act
- Ordinance on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents (Official Gazette 85/12) aligned with Regulation 2160/2003;
- Regulation 200/2012;

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- Ordinance on specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry (Official Gazette 72/08) aligned with Regulation 1177/2006;
- Decision 2013/652;
- Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (Official Gazette 64/11,114/11);
- Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof in callender year;
- Food Act ;
- Ordinance on animal by-products not intended for human consumption (Official Gazette 87/09) aligned with Regulation 1774/2002;
- Ordinance on the authorisation of official and reference laboratories in the area of conducting veterinary activity (Official Gazette 102/10).

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Compensation for owners of slaughtered or killed flocks is prescribed by the Veterinary Act.

Measures of killing or in certain cases emergency slaughter of infected animals or of those suspected of infection, and in the cases of animal welfare protection, disposal of the contaminated objects shall be ordered when the infectious disease can not be successfully and without the risk of spread thereof, be suppressed with the implementation of other measures stipulated by the Veterinary Act or when there is no economic justification for the implementation of other measures for the suppression of the disease. For animals killed, slaughtered or for animals which have died due to the implementation of the ordered measures, as well as for the objects that were damaged or destroyed in the course of the implementation of the ordered measures, the animal holder or the owner of the object are entitled to the compensation in the amount of the market value on the day of the implementation of the measure. The assessment of the value of the animals and objects is carried out by the commission appointed by the CVO. The decision on the entitlement to the damage compensation and on the amount of damage compensation is passed by the CVO upon the proposal of the commission within 60 days, while payment must ensue not later than 90 days from the day of implementation of the measures.

The animal holder or owner of the object is not entitled to damage compensation referred:

- if he failed to immediately report the appearance of the infectious disease and did not treat the animal in the manner stipulated by the of the implementing legislation.
- if he failed to undertake the stipulated or ordered measures for the prevention and control of infectious or parasitic diseases,
- if he transfers the animal from an uninfected to an infected or endangered area or from the infected or endangered area to the uninfected area,
- if he conducts trade of animal contrary to the provisions of Veterinary Act,
- if the animal disease appeared during import or within the duration of quarantine of the imported animal.

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Due to the above mentioned:

- Costs of regular sampling and submission of samples to the laboratory are entirely borne by the poultry holder. Costs of laboratory examination of samples (salmonellosis and antimicrobial resistance) prescribed by programme are entirely settled from the State Budget.
- Costs of sampling, submission of samples to the laboratory and laboratory examination for the purpose of the official controls are entirely settled from the State Budget.
- Costs incurred by the implementation of measures in case of suspicion/positive results are settled from the State Budget in accordance with the Veterinary Act .
- Costs of vaccine procurement and preventive vaccination of poultry are entirely borne by the poultry holder.
- Costs incurred by the implementation of measures in regard to monitoring of antimicrobial resistance in Salmonella are entirely settled from the State Budget.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The guidelines of good manufacturing practice are stipulated by the Veterinary Act, the Food Act and the implementing secondary regulations. Continuous education of veterinarians, producers and animal holders is conducted through the Croatian Veterinary Chamber, the Croatian Chamber of Economy and the Advisory Services of the Ministry of Agriculture. The guidelines are elaborated in accordance with the recommendations of the European Commission, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the latest scientific developments.

Primary production establishments and food and feed business operators must ensure the following:

- implementation of hygienic measures on holdings, in establishments and during transport in a regulated manner,
- implementation of measures for the prevention of disease introduction,
- disposal of biological waste,
- respect of animal welfare.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In order to assure public health and decrease the possibility of food contamination by zoonotic salmonella serotypes throughout meat and meat products all broiler flocks must be officially sampled and laboratory tested on *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* prior the slaughter. A preliminary calculation was made on the approximate number of tests to be performed in the flocks. The number of calculated tests is based on the total No of samples taken from broiler flocks in 2011/2012 and the testing scheme

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

as provided for in Commission Regulation No 200/2012.

Broiler flocks are usually kept until the age of 38-45 days (depending on the technology). The Commission Regulation No 200/2012 requires all relevant broiler flocks to be tested within 3 weeks before leaving for the slaughterhouse in the framework of the routine sampling and at least one flock of all farms where at least 5000 animals are kept to be tested in the framework of official sampling. Within the framework of national control programme (routine active monitoring) all samples are taken by authorized veterinarians and are therefore considered as official samples. FBO are not allowed to take samples within national monitoring programme (for the purpose of the routine active monitoring). Sampling performed by FBO is used only for their self-control purpose.

The number of bacteriological tests planned for the year 2013 represents the estimates of the data of previous years.

In the year 2011, 6008 samples from 3004 broiler flocks were routinely sampled and tested in the framework of programme. Out of that number and based on data from the official laboratories, 126 samples were serotyped and in 76 broiler flocks *Salmonella* spp was confirmed.

In 2013, 3026 samples from 3053 broiler flocks were routinely sampled and tested in the framework of programme. Out of that number and based on data from the official laboratories, 53 samples were serotyped and in 48 broiler flocks *Salmonella* spp was confirmed.

According to data on number of tested broiler flocks in 2011 - 2013 it is assumed that in 2013, a 5% increase of production could be expected and increase of number of the bacteriological tests and the costs accordingly.

According to Regulation 200/2012 official control has to be done once a year in at least one flock on 10% of the holdings with at least 5000 birds. Also all holdings with previously positive results on SE/ST have to be officially controlled.

Total Number of holdings keeping broilers in Croatia is 1460 according to Farm Register. Out of that number 91 holding have more than 5000 broilers.

In total 50 holdings are planned to be officially sampled (according to point 2.1. (b) and suspected/confirmed cases included).

If we make allowance for this trend, we can establish that in 2015-2017 approximately 50 bacteriological tests from broiler flocks and 30 serotyping tests will be performed in the framework of official sampling.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2009 - 2012 :

yes

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

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic Salmonella

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
Croatia	Broiler flocks of C	3 053	38 915	3 053	38 915	3 053	SE	5	3 060	32 417	0	0	X
Croatia	Broiler flocks of C	3 053	38 915	3 053	38 915	3 053	ST	4	850	19 600	0	0	X
Total		6 106	77 831 276	6 106	77 831 276	6 106		9	3 910	52 017	0	0	

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

ADD A NEW ROW

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

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

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

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Croatia	bacteriological test	HRN EN ISO 6579:2003, 6579:2013	6 106	122	X
Croatia	serotyping test	Serotyping Salmonella spp.	122	34	X
Total			6 228	156	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2013

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
Croatia	9	55 927	X
Total	9	55 927	
		Add a new row	

6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year : 2013

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2015

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	routine sampling	50	X
Croatia	Antimicrobial detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	10	X
Croatia	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	routine sampling	30	X
croatia	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	5	X
Total					95	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					10	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					5	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					50	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					30	
Add a new row						

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	routine sampling	50	X
Croatia	Antimicrobial detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	10	X
Croatia	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	routine sampling	27	X
Croatia	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	5	X
Total					92	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					10	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					5	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					50	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					27	
Add a new row						

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2017

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	routine sampling	50	X

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Croatia	Antimicrobial detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	10	X
Croatia	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	routine sampling	25	X
Croatia	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	5	X
Total					90	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					10	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					5	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					50	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					25	
Add a new row						

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2015

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Croatia	Broiler flocks of	3 053	3 053	3 053	50	65	SE+ST	5	5	150 000	0	0	X
Total		3 053	3 053	3 053	50	65		5	5	150 000	0	0	
Add a new row													

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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

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

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2016

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Croatia	Broiler flocks of	3 053	3 053	3 053	50	65	SE+ST	5	5	150 000	0	0	X
Total		3 053	3 053	3 053	50	65		5	5	150 000	0	0	
										Add a new row			

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

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

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2017

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Croatia	Broiler flocks of	3 053	3 053	3 053	50	65	SE+ST	5	5	150 000	0	0	X
Total		3 053	3 053	3 053	50	65		5	5	150 000	0	0	
										Add a new row			

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

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

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.2 Targets on vaccination

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2015

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2015

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2015

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year: 2015

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	50	18.19	909.5	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	10	3.43	34.3	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	30	38.38	1151.4	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	5	16.72	83.6	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	150 000	2.8	420,000	yes	X

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

						Add a new row	
4.Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
						Add a new row	
5.Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
						Add a new row	
6. Cost of official sampling							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	50	5.97	298.5	yes		X
						Add a new row	
Total		150 145		422,477.3			

8.1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2016**

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	50	18.19	909.5	yes		X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	10	3.43	34.3	yes		X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	27	38.38	1036.26	yes		X

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	5	16.72	83.6	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	150 000	2.8	420,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5. Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	50	5.97	298.5	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		150 142		422,362.16		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

8.1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2017**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	50	18.19	909.5	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	10	3.43	34.3	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	25	38.38	959.5	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	5	16.72	83.6	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	150 000	2.8	420,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

						Add a new row	
5. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
						Add a new row	
6. Cost of official sampling							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	50	5.97	298.5	yes	X	
						Add a new row	
Total		150 140		422,285.4			

8.2 Co-financing rate:

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased (max 32000 characters)

Croatian gross national income per inhabitant based on the latest EUROSTAT data is less than 90% of the Union average.

8.3 Source of national funding

Please specify the source of the national funding:

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)

national funding is provided from state budget.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
	3901_3441.doc	3901_3441.doc	45 kb
	3901_3442.doc	3901_3442.doc	32 kb
	3901_3443.doc	3901_3443.doc	158 kb
		Total size of attachments :	235 kb



Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX II - PART A + B

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.19

Instructions to complete the form:

Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

- 1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the submit notification button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
- 4) IMPORTANT: Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.
- 5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.
- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!

Submission Date

Submission Number

Wednesday, October 29, 2014 13:21:50

1414585339986-3909

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Identification of the programme

Member state: HRVATSKA

Disease: Salmonella

This program is multi annual: yes

Type of submission: New multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2015

To end of

2017

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the national control programme is to reduce the prevalence of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic *Salmonella Typhimurium* with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) in flocks of laying hens of *Gallus gallus* in accordance with Article 4 of the Regulation 2160/2003 for at least 10 % annually in all agricultural holdings in the country which produce table eggs.

The national control programme in laying hen flocks of *Gallus gallus* is implemented throughout the Republic of Croatia from 1 January to 31 December of the calendar year and is fully aligned with the provisions of Regulation 517/2011.

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

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

Animal population Laying flocks of *Gallus gallus*

Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for Salmonella in the following phases of production :

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

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

(c) *Specific requirements*

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

A flock suspicious of being infected with *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is any flock in which, by laboratory examination of submitted samples, the presence of the aforementioned salmonella serotypes is confirmed or if, on the basis of the conducted epidemiological examination, a relation with the cases of infection in humans is confirmed.

After obtaining the first positive finding, and for the purpose of excluding/confirming the suspicion, a competent veterinary inspector must order the approved veterinary organisation to take additional samples from the suspicious flock and to deliver them promptly to an official laboratory.

The additional sample must be examined in a manner described in Regulation 517/2011, it must not derive from birds treated with antimicrobials which may affect the results of laboratory examination, and it consists of:

- In cage flocks, 2 × 150 grams of naturally pooled faeces shall be taken from all belts or scrapers in the house after running the manure removal system; however, in the case of step cage houses without scrapers or belts 2 × 150 grams of mixed fresh faeces must be collected from 60 different places beneath the cages in the dropping pits
- In barn or free-range houses, two pairs of boot swabs or socks shall be taken. Boot swabs used must be sufficiently absorptive to soak up moisture. The surface of the boot swab must be moistened using appropriate diluents. The samples must be taken while walking through the house using a route that produces representative samples for all parts of the house or the respective sector. This shall include littered and slatted areas provided that slats are safe to walk on. All separate pens within a house must be included in the sampling. On completion of the sampling in the chosen sector, boot swabs must be removed carefully so as not to dislodge adherent material
- One sample of dusty material (dust) in the quantity of 100 g collected in the facility
- Samples of cloacal swabs collected from 300 hens (bacteriological examination). If there are less than 300 hens in a facility, it is necessary to take a sample of cloacal swabs from all hens, and
- Five randomly selected hens /facility, whereby all organs must be laboratory examined.

In case of a suspicion of *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* in a flock of adult laying hens (flock in production), a competent veterinary inspector must order the implementation of the following measures to the bird holder:

- Prohibition of use of antimicrobials for the treatment of flocks of adult laying hens (flock in production) suspicious of salmonella infection caused by *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*,
- Prohibition of movement of poultry and eggs from the holding except with a special authorisation

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

issued by a competent veterinary inspector,

- Prohibition of movement of feed from the holding,
- Prohibition of removal of manure from the holding,
- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed,
- Disinfection and cleaning of vehicles by appropriate means;
- A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation to determine a source of infection.

The measures remain in force until the presence of *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* serotypes is excluded by repeated laboratory testing (confirmatory testing).

In case that some other disease appears in a flock of adult laying hens (flock in production) suspicious of salmonella infection, treatment must be conducted in compliance with the provisions of Regulation 1177/2006. In such exceptional cases antimicrobials must be used on the basis of results of bacteriological examination and antibiograms. A competent veterinary inspector or official veterinarian must conduct regular supervision of the use of antimicrobials, and he must submit reports on conducted supervision to the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate (VFSD) on a quarterly basis.

After conducted treatment, it is necessary to carry out a control of efficacy of the implemented therapy in a manner that control samples are taken from poultry twice, on the 7th and 14th day from the beginning of the therapy, and delivered to a laboratory for analysis.

Treatment of a flock may be conducted by approved veterinary organisations or an approved veterinary service. Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in the Records on Animal Treatment and Waiting Period.

Flock of laying hens in which the presence of *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is confirmed by additional laboratory tests

A flock of laying hens is considered infected if:

- the presence of *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* (other than vaccine strains) is detected by additional testing in one or more faeces samples, cloacal swabs, dust, organs of sacrificed or dead hens, or
- Antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors are detected, and the presence of *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is not detected.

A competent veterinary inspector must order the implementation of the following measures to the bird holder in a positive flock of laying hens :

- Prohibition of use of antimicrobials for the treatment of flocks of laying hens infected by *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*;
- Prohibition of placing on the market of eggs classified as "A" class eggs in compliance with the Regulation 557/2007;
- Eggs deriving from an infected flock:
 - a) are considered as "B" class eggs in compliance with the Regulation 555/2007;
 - b) may be used for human consumption only if they are treated in a manner which guarantees destruction of all salmonella serotypes with public health significance in compliance with food hygiene rules;

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

- c) must be labelled in compliance with the provisions of Regulation 557/2007;
- d) it is not permitted to dispatch them to packing centres if a competent veterinary inspector is not satisfied with the implementation of measures for the prevention of possible cross contamination of eggs deriving from other flocks.
 - Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed;
 - Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate disinfection means;
 - Disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled;
 - Removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed manner;
 - It is prohibited to introduce new poultry into the facility until a negative control result of disinfection efficiency is obtained;
 - If the owner of a positive flock decides to send a flock of laying hens infected by salmonellosis caused by *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* to slaughter or destruction, all measures must be taken so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading the disease. Slaughtering of birds must be conducted in compliance with special regulations on food hygiene.
 - Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption if they are in compliance with Part D and E of Annex II of the Regulation 2160/2003 and the provisions of special regulations on food hygiene and microbiological criteria:
 - If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002.

When taking the decision on whether the flock will be sent on slaughter or will stay in production (only for B class eggs) the owner is advised by competent veterinary inspector. The inspector always takes into account the age of the flock, the possible costs of the compensation from the state budget and losses of the producer. In 2011/2012 all flocks and eggs originating from positive flocks were destroyed immediately upon SE/ST confirmation due to no interest for such flocks and eggs on Croatian market.

Flock of unknown health status

In case of eggs originating from a flock of unknown health status:

- suspicious of being infected; or
- infected by *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*; or
- identified as a source of infection in a specific case of human infection;

A competent veterinary inspector must order the following measures to the bird holder:

- Prohibition of placing on the market of eggs classified as "A" class eggs in compliance with the Regulation 557/2007;
- Eggs originating from a flock of unknown health status:
 - a) are considered as "B" class eggs in compliance with the Regulation 557/2007;
 - b) may be used for human consumption only if they are treated in a manner which guarantees destruction of all salmonella serotypes with public health significance in compliance with food hygiene rules;
 - c) must be labelled in compliance with the provisions of Regulation 557/2007;
 - d) It is not permitted to dispatch them to packing centres if a competent veterinary inspector is not satisfied with the implementation of measures for the prevention of possible cross contamination of eggs deriving from other flocks.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed;
- Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate means;
- Disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled;
- Removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed manner;

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Salmonellosis and Salmonella infections in poultry have been systematically monitored in the Republic of Croatia in the diagnostic laboratory of the Croatian Veterinary Institute since the seventies of the last century. Due to the implementation of strict measures under the National Programme for the Control and Eradication of Fowl Typhoid, Salmonella-specific serotypes *S. gallinarum* and *S. pullorum* have become economically insignificant and limited to individual rare cases in extensive production systems (the last case was recorded in 1993).

The development of intensive poultry farming and ever-increasing production and consumption of meat, eggs and related products have facilitated the spread of Salmonella infections caused by non-host-specific invasive serotypes – paratyphoid Salmonellas, which can not only cause severe infections in poultry, but can also spread through food and cause disease in humans.

Thanks to the systematic and years-long implementation of disease monitoring and control measures prescribed by the annual Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof, the total number of isolated Salmonellas has significantly decreased.

According to monitoring programme for 2009 - 2013 all laying hen flocks of *Gallus gallus* comprising at least 350 birds in the country had to be tested on Salmonella spp. presence. Also all flocks, regardless of their category and registration, the products of which are intended for public consumption, must be examined by submitting official samples to an official laboratory.

Eggs for human consumption ("A" class eggs) may be placed on the market only if they come from salmonella-free flocks (*S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* other than vaccine strains) and if flock holders

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possess health certificates for the flock issued by an official laboratory. The certificate is issued on the basis of officially submitted samples.

The baseline study has not been carried out but the prevalence is calculated based on data collected throughout regular monitoring programme.

In 2009 (the first year of monitoring programme), 318 laying hen flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 49 flocks were positive on S. Enteritidis/S. Typhimurium. The prevalence of S. Enteritidis in laying hen flocks was 14,8% and S. Typhimurium 0,6%.

In 2010, 308 laying hen flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 19 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis in laying hen flocks was 3,4%.

In 2011, 317 laying hen flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 58 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis in laying hen flocks was 4,4%.

In 2012, 289 laying hen flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 11 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis in laying hen flocks was 3,8%.

In 2013 322 laying hen flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 9 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis in laying hen flocks was 0,93%.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Competent Authority (CA) is Ministry of Agriculture – Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate.

Obligations of the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate (Competent Authority) are:

- 1) To coordinate and implement the program in Croatia.
- 2) To collect, analyze and monitor the collected data.
- 3) To perform statistical analyses and evaluate the results of the implementation of the programme
- 4) To submit data required by the European Commission – to provide the relevant bodies of the European Union with information on the attainment of the objectives of the Program
- 6) To supervise the work of authorised veterinary organisations or authorised veterinarians in implementing the measures under this programme
- 7) To take the prescribed measures when irregularities are detected or when measures defined in this program are not implemented in a timely manner.
- 9) To assure financial resources for program implementation

Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate, Veterinary Epidemiology Service the Animal Health Protection Sector is responsible for the coordination and the implementation of the program. In Veterinary Inspection Sector, Veterinary Inspection Service (consisting of 9 regional offices with 65 branches, covering whole territory of Croatia) is responsible for supervision on the field and for control of the work of authorised veterinary organisations.

Obligations of the official laboratories involved in programme :

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- 1) To perform laboratory tests in accordance with the procedures being laid down in this program.
- 2) To inform the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate, the competent branch of veterinary inspection offices and the sender of the sample about the results of diagnostic tests (immediately and without delay).

Organizational organigramme is attached to the programme.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

national reference laboratory for Salmonella in poultry is the Croatian Veterinary Institute – Poultry Centre, Heinzelova 55, Zagreb.

The national reference laboratory for antimicrobial resistance in animals is the Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Department for Bacteriology and Parasitology, Laboratory for General Bacteriology and Microbiology, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb.

Other official laboratories involved in the implementation of this Programme are:

- Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Split, Poljička cesta 33, Split;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Križevci, Zakmardijeva 10, Križevci;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Vinkovci, J. Kozarca 24, Vinkovci;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Rijeka, Podmurvice 29, Rijeka;
- Bioinstitut d.o.o., R. Steinerja 7, Čakovec.

The laboratories involved in salmonella national programmes are accredited to the required standards and fully comply with the provisions of the Article 11 and Article 12 of Regulation 2160/2003.

Due to the above mentioned all official laboratories providing diagnostic testing of the samples taken from poultry within this programme are accredited in accordance with the:

- HRN EN ISO/IEC 17025 standard,
- Current version of Annex D of HRN EN/ISO 6579: 2003: „Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage"

Official laboratories are obliged to regularly participate in collaborative testing organised or coordinated by the national reference (NRL). NRL is obliged to organize interlaboratory testing for official laboratories in Croatia at least once per year. Testing for the presence of salmonella is carried out using the methods and protocols recommended by international standardization bodies.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Samples are prepared and tested in a laboratory in accordance with the requirements set forth in Regulation 517/2011.

The detection of the relevant Salmonella serotypes shall be carried out according to Amendment 1 of HRN EN/ISO 6579: 2003/Amd1:2007. 'Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. — Amendment 1: annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage. At least one isolate is serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official controls at the primary production stage

All laying hen flocks, regardless of their category and registration, the products of which are intended for public consumption, must be examined by submitting official samples to an official laboratory. Eggs for human consumption ("A" class eggs) may be placed on the market only if they come from salmonella-free flocks (*S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* other than vaccine strains) and if flock holders possess health certificates for the flock issued by an official laboratory. The certificate is issued on the basis of officially submitted samples.

Sampling is conducted in compliance with the requirements specified in Part B of Annex II to the Regulation 2160/2003 and the Regulation 517/2011. Official samples as well as confirmatory samples are taken by approved veterinarian under control of the official veterinarian or veterinary inspector.

Samples must be submitted for testing to the National Reference Laboratory for salmonellosis in poultry. Laboratory analysis of samples shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 517/2011.

From poultry for table egg production of *Gallus gallus*, samples are taken:

- From day-old chicks;
- Samples of transport liners (1 liner/500 day-old chicks, maximum 10 liners) and chickens (1 chick / 500

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birds or maximum 60 day-old chicks) are taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept at each delivery of chicks.

- From 12-week old chicks;
- Two pair of boot swabs samples are taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept once when they are 12 weeks old.
- Two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit;
- Two pair of boot swabs samples or faeces samples are taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept once in that period.
- During the laying phase;
- Samples are taken in the laying unit. If poultry is not vaccinated against salmonellosis, in poultry flocks with 350 and more birds samples are taken every four weeks, and in poultry flocks with less than 350 birds samples are taken four times/year in three-month periods. If poultry is vaccinated against salmonellosis, in poultry flocks with 350 and more birds samples are taken every eight weeks, and in poultry flocks with less than 350 birds samples are taken four times/year in three-month periods.
- A sample type which is submitted for laboratory testing depends on the type of keeping of birds (cage/free range/floor system). Two pair of boot swabs samples or at least two pooled faeces samples are taken.

In accordance with the Food Act the competent authority (the Ministry of Agriculture is the central state administration authority in charge of safety, hygiene and quality of food and feed and the organisation of official controls) must ensure that official controls on feed safety are carried out in all stages of production, warehousing, distribution and use. Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, which lays down the general rules for the organization and implementation of official controls.

An annual action plan of the Veterinary Inspection Sector is distributed to veterinary offices, defines an annual plan for the implementation of official controls as well as feed monitoring carried out by state veterinary inspectors and official veterinarians. Reports on official controls performed are collected once a month, via a web application, from all state veterinary inspectors and are submitted to the Head of the Veterinary Inspection Sector and CVO.

Checklists for carrying out official controls in the veterinary field are prepared in the central office of the VFSD and are intended to assist staff carrying official controls. These checklists are distributed to all veterinary offices and their use is mandatory.

Written procedures for carrying out official controls have also been developed and distributed to veterinary offices, as have been the operational instructions for carrying out inspections and audits in the area of food of animal origin.

The annual plan of activities of state veterinary inspectors and official inspectors includes official controls of the following:

- Inspection of veterinary organisations, private veterinary surgeries and veterinary services in performing their veterinary activity;
- Inspection of establishment where animals are bred, kept, and produced
- Inspection of establishments involved in trade in animals, vehicles used for the transportation of animals, and trade in animals;

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- Inspection of establishments involved in temporary storage and processing of animal by-products. Official controls in establishments handling food of animal origin are carried out at a frequency based on risk assessment for each individual establishment. The risk assessment database is kept in the central office of the Veterinary Directorate and is updated as new information becomes available, and the data are sent electronically to field offices.

Official controls and scheme of sampling at feed

All feed businesses operators must satisfy the conditions stipulated by relevant legislation in each of the registered or approved establishments as well as to establish and implement an internal control system based on the HACCP principles, some exceptions are applied for registered establishments engaged in primary production or mixing of complementary feed (formerly "superconcentrates") with feed material.

To define the frequency of official controls in feed establishments, the following risk factors were taken into account:

- type of establishment or risks posed by registered or approved activities,
- quantities produced (in tonnes),
- risks posed by used raw materials or products, especially by-products of other industries,
- origin of used feed material, feed additives or pre-mixtures (e.g. imports from distant countries),
- product range,
- frequency of batch changes (different types of feed for different animal species),
- use of feed additives (coccidiostats) or risk types of feed materials (fishmeal, fish oil).

When defining a number and types of analytical tests within the monitoring plan, as one of the official control methods, risk levels associated with registered or approved activities in feed establishments, produced quantities, types of raw materials or products (including potential by-products of other industries), use of fishmeal or production of medicated feedingstuffs are taken into account. The notifications obtained through the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) were also taken into account.

The activities carried out in approved establishments are generally considered to be connected with the use of more dangerous or higher risk substances or products. It has been also established that the annual quantities of finished products produced in approved establishments are higher than those in registered establishments, and that such finished products are distributed to a higher number of customers. Consequently, the frequency of sampling and laboratory analyses (monitoring) of raw materials and finished products from approved establishments should be higher than that for other feed establishments.

Sampling should focus on poultry feed. The sampling records must state the exact category of poultry for which the compound feed is intended (parent flock, breeding chicken, table egg laying hens, laying hens for hatching eggs, broilers) and its age range. Sampling basically covers *Salmonella* spp. in order to prove the safety of compound feed. Sampling is carried out in accordance with the feed monitoring plan. Legislation sets the zero (0) tolerance requirement for *Salmonella* spp. If *Salmonella* spp. are, however, present in compound feed, such feed is safely disposed of.

In accordance with the aforementioned annual plan of official controls and feed monitoring, sampling should be carried out throughout the year.

All columns of the sampling and analytical method records template, which is given in the Annex to the annual plan, should be completed during the sampling procedure.

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The original copy of the records should be kept by the official veterinarian or the state veterinary inspector who conducted sampling, a copy of the records delivered to a client/feed business operator, and another copy delivered to a laboratory.

Only one sample is taken during feed sampling as stipulated by the annual monitoring plan. If the analytical results show that the submitted sample does not comply with the provisions on feed, the veterinary inspector/official veterinarian must take additional samples and request the analytical testing of samples beyond the scope of this monitoring plan. On family farms and agricultural holdings, samples may be taken at the same time the holding is inspected or the live animals on farms monitored for residues.

Sampling for official controls, other than sampling for monitoring purposes, should be targeted, i.e. the official veterinarian or the state veterinary inspector must provide an explanation for each sample taken and analytical test chosen, except in the case of sampling for monitoring purposes.

If samples should be taken and analysed during inspection (other than sampling for monitoring purposes), the veterinary inspector/official veterinarian must notify the client/feed business operator about the right to take two identical official samples. One sample is delivered to the official or the reference laboratory and the other sample is intended for potential re-testing, if so required by the client /feed business operator. After the latter is officially packed (in a sealed packaging), it is kept by the feed business operator. The deadline for requesting repeated analysis is eight days following the date of delivery of analytical results for the first sample to the client /feed business operator.

The client /feed business operator must be informed that the sample should be kept under appropriate storage conditions, which should be identical to those for that specific type of the raw material or the product.

This second sample is sent to the reference laboratory or to the accredited official laboratory for re-testing (this may be the same laboratory which carried out the first analysis). The results of this analysis are final and relevant.

Regulation 2073/2005 requires that samples be taken in slaughterhouses and poultry meat processing plants for bacteriological testing for *Salmonella* spp..

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

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Data on number of Gallus gallus poultry flocks are shown in Attachment 2.

(d)2.2 *Structure of the production of feed*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Organisation of and method for feed production

Feed business operators are authorised and registered pursuant to the Veterinary Act and the Food Act. Veterinary Public Health Sector within Veterinary Directorate is responsible for drafting legislation in the area of feedingstuffs, approval and registration of the establishments dealing with feed, maintaining the registers of all approved and registered establishments dealing with feed and publishing registers on the website of MA.

Current situation regarding approved/registered feed business establishments in Croatia is as follows:

- 115 approved establishments dealing with feed
- 1702 registered establishments dealing with feed
- 183 registered establishments for production dealing with feed
- 141 registered family agricultural holdings dealing with feed
- 25952 registered primary producers of feed.

Data available at <http://www.veterinarstvo.hr>

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

(d)2.3.1 *Hygiene management at farms*

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Guidelines of good manufacturing practice

The guidelines of good manufacturing practice are stipulated by the Veterinary Act, the Food Act and the implementing secondary regulations. Continuous education of veterinarians, producers and animal holders is conducted through the Croatian Veterinary Chamber, the Croatian Chamber of Economy and the Advisory Services of the Ministry of Agriculture. The guidelines are elaborated in accordance with the recommendations of the European Commission, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the latest scientific developments.

Primary production establishments and food and feed business operators must ensure the following:

- implementation of hygienic measures on holdings, in establishments and during transport in a regulated manner,
- implementation of measures for the prevention of disease introduction,
- disposal of biological waste,
- respect of animal welfare.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Specific biosecurity measures are not prescribed in legislation for poultry farms, but according to GMP every producer should obey general biosecurity and zoo technical rules. Also in case where necessary veterinary inspector have the right to order the establishment of additional biosecurity measures on the holding. General hygiene measures applied at the farm are:

- a) evidence of all entrances on the farm should be kept (including animals, eggs, people, feed)
- b) unauthorized personnel and visitors may enter to the poultry house only when is necessary and under strict hygiene measures that includes use of special protective clothing and use of disinfectants
- c) desbarriers should be used at the entrance on the farm and in the establishments the environment around poultry establishments and farming area should be clean and tidy
- d) facilities should be made of materials that are easy to maintain and clean
- e) use of appropriate protection from wild birds (e.g. nests on the windows)
- f) use of appropriate protection from wild animals on the farm (e.g. fenced farms)
- g) no pets, other animal species or (other) poultry are allowed to be kept in the poultry house (in case pets or other animal species are kept on the farm the same should be in separated units)
- h) regular deratisation and desinsection should be done
- i) at least once per year regular control of water quality should be done in case water is not supplied from waterworks and if necessary to use chemicals

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- j) Feed and litter should be stored in a way that it stays clean, dry and mould free as well as protected from rodents and wild birds
- k) The feed silo should be placed on a paved underground and easy to clean

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The animals can be transported only by registered companies in the vehicles specially designated for each category of poultry or transport of hatching eggs. The vehicles used for transport of animals and eggs have to be cleaned and disinfected before each transport of animals/eggs on the farm.

Animals from infected flocks belonging to holdings placed under supervision are to be kept isolated and special conditions apply for removal of animals. The transport of such animals to the slaughterhouse can be done only under supervision of veterinary inspector in way to enable the possible spread of diseases.-

The transport of animals to and from farms is in accordance with the relevant EU legislation (e.g. Regulation EC (No) 1/2005).

(d)2.4 *Routine veterinary supervision of farms*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The animal holder is responsible for the care of poultry health and welfare on the holding. Approved veterinarians are conducting supervision on holdings and establishments on a daily basis. The Veterinary Act and the Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof for calendar year regulates the obligations of authorised veterinary organisations relating to regular control of holdings regarding animal diseases and reporting to county veterinary inspectors.

Approved veterinarians and veterinary inspectors also conduct regular supervision regarding control of animal welfare on farms and sampling within the national residue monitoring programme.

Veterinary inspectors conduct their regular controls in accordance with the Annual Plan of Activities through out planned are the controls of:

- establishments for breeding, keeping and production of animals;
- veterinary organisations, private practices and veterinary services;
- establishments for slaughter, treatment, processing and storage;
- markets, livestock markets and trade of animals and products of animal origin;

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- quarantine facilities;
- implementation of measures for the control of infectious and parasitic diseases of animals;
- trade, use and storage of veterinary medicinal products and veterinary medical devices;
- facilities for hatching of domestic poultry and wild feathered game.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Pursuant to the provisions of the Veterinary Act, all farms are to be registered in the Farms Register, which is an integral part of the Central Register of Domestic Animals, the responsibility for which lies with the MA's VFSD. The Directorate has entered into contract with the Croatian Agricultural Agency, delegating to it the maintenance of the Central Register of Domestic Animals. In Croatia all laying hen farms of *Gallus gallus* are registered. Updates on this are kept in the Croatian Agricultural Agency.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

The animal holder must keep and regularly update stipulated records and registers on all movements of animals/flocks onto and off the holding, deaths, medical treatments including vaccinations and made them available at the request of an authorised person. Laboratory results of sampling for *Salmonella* should be kept on the holding. All documents must be kept for 5 years. All documents must be available for inspection.

Hatcheries and keepers of breeding flocks are obliged to keep the records on all movements of poultry or hatching eggs onto and/or out of the premises. The records must contain the information on the number of eggs/chickens, date and origin of the final destination. Hatcheries are obliged to keep the evidences prescribed by the Ordinance on conditions to be met by facilities for hatching domestic poultry and game birds (OG 36/95). The evidence contains data on number of eggs intended for incubation, number and percentage of hatched eggs, dates of hatching, hygienic control, hatchery waste etc.

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(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

Certificates accompanying animals when placed on the market

Conditions for placing on the market of animals, products of animal origin and feed are stipulated by the Veterinary Act. Animals, their products and feed must come from holdings or establishments in which stipulated veterinary checks have been conducted.

Internal trade

For internal trade, the animal holder must obtain the certificate of health and place of origin of the animal (hereinafter: internal certificate). The internal certificate is issued by an authorised veterinarian who keeps official records on the issued internal certificates. The trade in animals and products of animal origin is permitted only if a country, a region or the holding from which the animal originates has no trade restrictions, that is no protective measures due to animal diseases have been introduced. The internal certificate may not be issued if, in the place of origin of the animals, the existence of an infectious or parasitic disease which can be transmitted by this species of animal is confirmed.

The internal certificate is a public document and it contains data on the animal holder, the identity of the animal (obligatory identification), its origin and health condition. The certificate guarantees that the animals are included in the implementation of imposed measures, that the animals for slaughter are included in the residue monitoring programme, that the animals are not medically treated and, if treated, that the stipulated withdrawal period for permitted veterinary medicinal products has expired, and that they are not treated with prohibited veterinary medicinal products and hormone preparations. The certificate confirms that in the place of origin of the animals or of their keeping, the existence of infectious diseases which can be transmitted by this species of animals has not been confirmed.

International trade

Consignments of animals, products of animal origin and feed must be checked and certified before dispatching to other country in the manner laid down in the legislation of the country of destination. During the check at the place of dispatch it is controlled whether the consignment fulfils the stipulated conditions for dispatch to the country of destination. In the certification procedure it is checked whether the stipulated checks or tests have been carried out and whether the consignments of animals or products fulfil the stipulated conditions.

The international health certificate or public health certificate for the consignment (hereinafter: certificate) confirms that at the consignment's place of origin the stipulated veterinary checks were conducted and that all guarantees listed in the certificate have been fulfilled. The certification procedure is conducted and the certificate is confirmed by the official veterinarian or control bodies.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Keepers of laying hen flocks are obliged to keep the records on all movements of poultry onto and/or out of the premises. The records must contain the information on the number of chickens, date and origin of the final destination as well as data on transport vehicle.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From

2 015

To

2 017

1.1 Contact

Name : Ivana Lohman Janković

Phone : 00 385 1 6443 857

Fax. : 00 385 1 6443 889

Email : ivana.lohman@mps.hr

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Salmonellosis and Salmonella infections in poultry have been systematically monitored in the Republic of Croatia in the diagnostic laboratory of the Croatian Veterinary Institute since the seventies of the last century. Due to the implementation of strict measures under the National Programme for the Control and Eradication of Fowl Typhoid, Salmonella-specific serotypes *S. gallinarum* and *S. pullorum* have become economically insignificant and limited to individual rare cases in extensive production systems (the last case was recorded in 1993).

The development of intensive poultry farming and ever-increasing production and consumption of meat, eggs and related products have facilitated the spread of Salmonella infections caused by non-

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host-specific invasive serotypes – paratyphoid Salmonellas, which can not only cause severe infections in poultry, but can also spread through food and cause disease in humans.

Thanks to the systematic and years-long implementation of disease monitoring and control measures prescribed by the annual Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof, the total number of isolated Salmonellas has significantly decreased.

According to monitoring programme for 2009 - 2013 all laying hen flocks of Gallus gallus comprising at least 350 birds in the country had to be tested on Salmonella spp. presence. Also all flocks, regardless of their category and registration, the products of which are intended for public consumption, must be examined by submitting official samples to an official laboratory.

Eggs for human consumption ("A" class eggs) may be placed on the market only if they come from salmonella-free flocks (*S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* other than vaccine strains) and if flock holders possess health certificates for the flock issued by an official laboratory. The certificate is issued on the basis of officially submitted samples.

The baseline study has not been carried out but the prevalence is calculated based on data collected throughout regular monitoring programme.

In 2009 (the first year of monitoring programme), 318 laying hen flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 49 flocks were positive on *S. Enteritidis*/*S. Typhimurium*. The prevalence of *S. Enteritidis* in laying hen flocks was 14,8% and *S. Typhimurium* 0,6%.

In 2010, 308 laying hen flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 19 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis in laying hen flocks was 3,4%.

In 2011, 317 laying hen flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 58 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis in laying hen flocks was 4,4%.

In 2012, 289 laying hen flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 11 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis in laying hen flocks was 3,8%.

In 2013 322 laying hen flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 9 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis in laying hen flocks was 0,93%.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. Introduction

The National Programme was elaborated in compliance with the requirements laid down in the Veterinary Act , Regulation 2160/2005, Regulation 517/2011, Regulation 1177/2006 and Decision 2013/652.

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2. Aim of the Programme

The aim of the national control programme is to reduce the prevalence of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic *Salmonella Typhimurium* with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) in flocks of laying hens of *Gallus gallus* in accordance with Article 5 of the Ordinance on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents (Official Gazette 58/12) for at least 10 % annually in all agricultural holdings in the country which produce table eggs.

3. Duration of the Programme and the geographical area in which the Programme will be implemented

The 2015-2017 National Programme for the Control of Salmonella in laying hens will be implemented from 1 January to 31 December of the calendar year.

4. Animal population covered by the Programme

All flocks, regardless of the category and registration, the products of which are intended for public consumption are included in the implementation of the Programme.

"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 birds sharing the same airspace.

5. Laboratories

Laboratories involved in testing of samples taken within all salmonella programs are fulfilling the requirements of Article 12 of Regulation NO 2160/2003.

5.1. Laboratory testing of samples taken from poultry

5.1.1. National reference laboratories

a) The national reference laboratory for Salmonella in poultry is the Croatian Veterinary Institute – Poultry Centre, Heinzelova 55, Zagreb.

b) The national reference laboratory for antimicrobial resistance in animals is the Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Department for Bacteriology and Parasitology, Laboratory for General Bacteriology and Microbiology, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb

5.1.2. Official laboratories

Other official laboratories involved in the implementation of this Programme are these:

- Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Split, Poljička cesta 33, Split;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Križevci, Zakmardijeva 10, Križevci;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Vinkovci, J. Kozarca 24, Vinkovci;

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- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Rijeka, Podmurvice 29, Rijeka;
- Bioinstitut d.o.o., R. Steinera 7, Čakovec.

5.1.3. Laboratory testing of samples

Samples are prepared and tested in a laboratory in accordance with the requirements set forth in the Regulation 517/2011 and Decision 2013/652.

The detection of the relevant Salmonella serotypes shall be carried out according to Amendment 1 of HRN EN/ISO 6579: 2003/Amd1:2007. 'Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. — Amendment 1: annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage. At least one isolate is serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme.

5.1.4. Testing results

A laying hen flock is considered positive:

- when presence of relevant salmonella (other than vaccine strains) is detected in one or more samples (faeces, blood, organs, dust), or
- when, within official control, presence of regulated Salmonella serotypes is not detected, but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors are detected, and at the same time there is no relevant evidence on treatment of other diseases.

5.2. Laboratory testing of samples of animal feedingstuffs for the presence Salmonella spp bacteria.

The official laboratories for the testing of samples of animal feedingstuffs are approved according to the provisions of the Ordinance on accreditation of the official and reference laboratory for food and feed (Official Gazette 86/10).

6. Sampling and official controls

6.1. Sampling at the primary production stage

All flocks, regardless of the category and registration, the products of which are intended for public consumption are included in the implementation of the Programme.

Eggs for human consumption ("A" class eggs) may be placed on the market only if they come from salmonella-free flocks (*S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* other than vaccine strains), or if flock holders possess health certificates for the flock issued by an official laboratory. The certificate is issued on the basis of officially submitted samples.

All flocks, regardless of their category and registration, the products of which are intended for public consumption, must be examined by submitting official samples to an official laboratory.

From poultry for table egg production of *Gallus gallus*, samples are taken:

- From day-old chicks;

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- Samples of transport liners (1 liner/500 day-old chicks, maximum 10 liners) and chickens (1 chick / 500 birds or maximum 60 day-old chicks) are taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept at each delivery of chicks.
- From 12-week old chicks;
- Two pair of boot swabs samples are taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept once when they are 12 weeks old.
- Two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit;
- Two pair of boot swabs samples or faeces samples are taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept once in that period.
- During the laying phase;
- Samples are taken in the laying unit. If poultry is not vaccinated against salmonellosis, in poultry flocks with 350 and more birds samples are taken every four weeks, and in poultry flocks with less than 350 birds samples are taken four times/year in three-month periods. If poultry is vaccinated against salmonellosis, in poultry flocks with 350 and more birds samples are taken every eight weeks, and in poultry flocks with less than 350 birds samples are taken four times/year in three-month periods.
- A sample type which is submitted for laboratory testing depends on the type of keeping of birds (cage/free range/floor system). Two pair of boot swabs samples or at least two pooled faeces samples are taken.

Within the framework of national control programme (routine active monitoring) all samples are taken by authorized veterinarians. FBO are not allowed to take samples within national monitoring programme (for the purpose of the routine active monitoring).

7. Monitoring of antimicrobial resistance in Salmonella

Salmonella isolates collected through this program must be subject to monitoring on antimicrobial resistance in accordance with Decision 2013/652.

One isolate of Salmonella serovar from the same epidemiological unit per year will be included for the monitoring purpose (epidemiological unit is flock). During 2015-2017 at least 85 isolates of Salmonella should be included in the monitoring of antimicrobial resistance. If a small number of isolates of the target sample size will be available, all isolates will be tested for the monitoring purpose.

Official laboratories are required to conduct testing of isolates on Salmonella resistance to antimicrobials. All isolates must be submitted to the National Reference Laboratory for antimicrobial resistance of animals .

The use of antimicrobials is done according to the Regulation 1177/2006. Antimicrobials are not used routinely; the application of the same is under strict control of authorised veterinarians and competent veterinary inspectors. Only authorized antimicrobials are allowed to be used in the and only veterinarian may use antimicrobials.

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Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in the official document called Records on Animal Treatment and Waiting Period. A competent veterinary inspector or official veterinarian is carrying out controls on the use of antimicrobials on farms regularly.

Antimicrobials may be used only after authorisation by and under supervision of the veterinary inspector 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 antimicrobial susceptibility test must be available prior to the treatment. In the 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 authorised veterinarian and under the supervision of veterinary inspector prior the application. If sampling has not been performed prior the application of antimicrobials, flocks shall be considered infected by Salmonella.

The panel of antimicrobials specified in Decision 2013/652 must be tested using prescribed methods. The results on AMR monitoring are collected according to Directive 2003/99.

Samples for the purposes of official control at the primary production stage shall be taken by official veterinarians.

Samples must be submitted for testing to the National Reference Laboratory. Laboratory analysis of samples shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 200/2012 and Decision 2013/652.

Sampling for the purpose of the official control will be done according to point 2.1. of the Regulation 517/2011. According to data from Unique Farm register 73 holdings are registered to keep at least 1000 laying hens. Sampling by the competent authority shall take place at least in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1 000 birds (73 holdings will be sampled).

Also laying flocks at the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in all holdings where the relevant Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock will be sampled and holdings in any case of suspicion of Salmonella infection or where the competent authority considers it appropriate will be sampled (8 holdings planned).

4. *Measures of the submitted programme*

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. Measures to be taken in the event of a confirmed case of salmonellosis

1.1. Measures to be taken in a flock of laying hens of Gallus gallus in rearing phase, positive to S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium

- A flock suspicious of being infected with S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium is any flock in which, by laboratory examination of submitted samples, the presence of the aforementioned salmonella serotypes is confirmed or if, on the basis of the conducted epidemiological examination, a relation with the cases of infection in humans is confirmed.

- After obtaining the first positive finding, and for the purpose of excluding/confirming the suspicion, a competent veterinary inspector must order the approved veterinary organisation to take additional samples from the suspicious flock and to deliver them promptly to an official laboratory.

- The additional sample must be examined in a manner described in point 2.2.1. of the Regulation 517/2011 and it must not derive from birds treated with antimicrobials which may affect the results of laboratory examination, and it consists of:

a) in cage flocks, 2x150 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. Boot swabs used must be sufficiently absorptive to soak up moisture. The surface of the boot swab must be moistened using appropriate diluents. The samples must be taken while walking through the house using a route that produces representative samples for all parts of the house or the respective sector. This shall include littered and slatted areas provided that slats are safe to walk on. All separate pens within a house must be included in the sampling. On completion of the sampling in the chosen sector, boot swabs must be removed carefully so as not to dislodge adherent material,

c) one sample of dusty material (dust) in the quantity of 100 g collected in the facility,

d) samples of cloacal swabs collected from 300 hens (bacteriological examination). If there are less than 300 hens in a facility, it is necessary to take a sample of cloacal swabs from all hens, and

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e) five randomly selected hens /facility, whereby all organs must be laboratory examined.

- Prohibition of use of antimicrobials for the treatment of flocks of laying hens suspicious of salmonella infection caused by S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium,
- Prohibition of movement of poultry and eggs from the holding except with a special authorisation issued by a competent veterinary inspector,
- Prohibition of movement of feed from the holding,
- Prohibition of removal of manure from the holding,
- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed,
- Disinfection and cleaning of vehicles by appropriate means;

The measures remain in force until the presence of S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium serotypes is excluded by repeated laboratory testing.

In case that some other disease appears in a flock of laying hens suspicious of salmonella infection, treatment must be conducted in compliance with the provisions of Regulation 1177/2006.

In such exceptional cases antimicrobials must be used on the basis of results of bacteriological examination and antibiograms. A competent veterinary inspector or official veterinarian must conduct regular supervision of the use of antimicrobials, and he must submit reports on conducted supervision to the Veterinary Directorate on a quarterly basis.

Treatment of such flock, in compliance with the Decision issued by a competent veterinary inspector, is done by authorized veterinary organisations and approved veterinary services. After conducted treatment, it is necessary to carry out a control of efficacy of the implemented therapy in a manner that control samples are taken from poultry twice, on the 7th and 14th day from the beginning of the therapy, and delivered to a laboratory for analysis.

Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in the Records on Animal Treatment and Waiting Period. A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation to determine a source of infection.

1.2. Measures to be taken in a flock of laying hens in which the presence of S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium is confirmed by additional laboratory tests.

A flock of laying hens is considered infected:

- when presence of relevant salmonella (other than vaccine strains) is detected in one or more samples (faeces, blood, organs, dust), or
- when, within official control, presence of regulated Salmonella serotypes is not detected, but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors are detected, and at the same time there is no relevant evidence on treatment of other diseases.

A competent veterinary inspector must order the implementation of the following measures to the bird holder in a positive flock of laying hens:

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- Prohibition of use of antimicrobials for the treatment of flocks of laying hens infected by *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*;
- Prohibition of placing on the market of eggs classified as "A" class eggs in compliance with the Regulation 557/2007;
- Eggs deriving from an infected flock:
 - e) are considered as "B" class eggs in compliance with the Regulation 557/2007;
 - f) may be used for human consumption only if they are treated in a manner which guarantees destruction of all salmonella serotypes with public health significance in compliance with food hygiene rules;
 - g) must be labelled in compliance with the provisions of Regulation 557/2007;
 - h) it is not permitted to dispatch them to packing centres if a competent veterinary inspector is not satisfied with the implementation of measures for the prevention of possible cross contamination of eggs deriving from other flocks.
- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed;
- Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate disinfection means;
- Disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled;
- Removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed manner;
- It is prohibited to introduce new poultry into the facility until a negative control result of disinfection efficiency is obtained;
- If the owner of a positive flock decides to send a flock of laying hens infected by salmonellosis caused by *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* to slaughter or destruction, all measures must be taken so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading the disease. Slaughtering of birds must be conducted in compliance with special regulations on food hygiene.
- Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption if they are in compliance with Part D and E of Annex II to the Regulation 2160/2003 and the provisions of Regulation 2073/2005:
- If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002.

When taking the decision on whether the flock will be sent on slaughter or will stay in production (only for B class eggs) the owner is advised by competent veterinary inspector. The inspector always takes into account the age of the flock, the possible costs of the compensation from the state budget and losses of the producer. In 2011/2012/2013 all flocks originating from positive flocks were destroyed immediately upon SE/ST confirmation due to no interest for such flocks and on Croatian market eggs were heat treated.

1.3. Measures to be taken in a flock of unknown health status

In case of eggs originating from a flock of unknown health status:

- suspicious of being infected; or
- infected by *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*; or
- identified as a source of infection in a specific case of human infection;

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a competent veterinary inspector must order the following measures to the bird holder:

- Prohibition of placing on the market of eggs classified as "A" class eggs in compliance with the regulation 557/2007;

- Eggs originating from a flock of unknown health status:

e) are considered as "B" class eggs in compliance with the Regulation 557/2007;

f) may be used for human consumption only if they are treated in a manner which guarantees destruction of all salmonella serotypes with public health significance in compliance with food hygiene rules;

g) must be labeled in compliance with the provisions of the Regulation 557/2007;

h) It is not permitted to dispatch them to packing centres if a competent veterinary inspector is not satisfied with the implementation of measures for the prevention of possible cross contamination of eggs deriving from other flocks.

- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed;

- Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate means;

- Disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled;

- Removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed manner;

1.4. Vaccination

The use of salmonella vaccines is not obligatory. Vaccination of poultry as a prophylactic measure for the control of salmonellosis must be conducted in compliance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006;

When live salmonella vaccines are used, the vaccine manufacturer must provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains.

The vaccine registration and authorisation procedure is conducted in compliance with the Veterinary Act and the Act on Veterinary Medicinal Products and Veterinary Medical Devices.

1.5. Measures to be taken in a flock of laying hens of Gallus gallus in suspicious of/positive to other salmonella serotypes with public health significance

It is prohibited to use antimicrobials for the control and treatment of breeding flocks infected by salmonellosis caused by Salmonella spp.

In case of a suspicion/confirmed presence of any other salmonella serotype with public health significance, except *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*:

- It is prohibited to use antimicrobials for the treatment of breeding flocks;

- A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation in order to determine a source of infection focusing on determining the implementation of bio-safety measures;

- The owner/holder of the flock is bound to conduct relevant bio-safety measures on the holding so as to reduce the possibility of introducing the infection as much as possible.

Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in the Records on Animal Treatment and Waiting Period.

Within the framework of national control programme (routine active monitoring) all samples are taken

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by authorized veterinarians. FBO are not allowed to take samples within national monitoring programme (for the purpose of the routine active monitoring).

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme : 2015 - 2017

Measures

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

Other, please specify

Biosecurity and zootechnical measures

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Competent authorities and organisations included in the Programme implementation

The competent body for the implementation of this Programme is the Ministry of Agriculture– the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate (VFSD).

The competent body for supervision and control of the Programme implementation in the field is the Ministry of Agriculture– VFSD - Veterinary Inspection Sector.

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Taking and submitting of samples to the laboratory is conducted by authorised veterinarians.

Treatment of flocks may be conducted by approved veterinary organisations or an approved veterinary service in compliance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006.

Laboratory diagnostic is done in NRL for salmonella and NRL for AMR as well as in the official laboratories. In August 2010, Croatia issued the "Ordinance on designation of official and reference laboratories in the implementation of veterinary activities" (OG No 102/10), which provides that all laboratories which perform official control in the field of veterinary medicine including feed and some parts of food of animal origin should be accredited by the Croatian Accreditation Agency to EN ISO 17025:2007. Laboratories involved in testing of samples taken within all salmonella programs are fulfilling the requirements of Article 12 of Regulation NO 2160/2003.

Information on flow between bodies involved in the implement

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Programme in laying hen flocks is implemented throughout the Republic of Croatia from 1 January to 31 December.

Attachment 4: Area of programme implementation and Distribution of poultry farms density per counties

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

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

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Pursuant to the provisions of the Veterinary Act, all farms are to be registered in the Farms Register, which is an integral part of the Central Register of Domestic Animals, the responsibility for which lies with the MA's VFSD. The Directorate has entered into contract with the Croatian Agricultural Agency, delegating to it the maintenance of the Central Register of Domestic Animals.

In Croatia all laying hen farms are registered. Updates on this are kept in the Croatian Agricultural

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Agency.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

N/a on poultry

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

A detail disease notification procedure is prescribed by Veterinary Act and Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (OG 62/11,114/11). For the purpose of timely reactions and undertaking of measures for the prevention and eradication of the disease, disease notification is organised as urgent exchange of information between the VFSD, Official Laboratories and veterinary services in the field. Any suspicion and confirmed case of all zoonotic diseases must be reported immediately.

Pursuant to reports on disease occurrence issued by veterinary organisations and laboratory reports, the VFSD drafts a monthly report about the occurrence and spread of animal diseases in the Republic of Croatia. All monthly reports are regularly published on the web site of the MA (www.veterinarstvo.hr).

Regarding the international obligations on disease notification, in accordance to the aforementioned Croatian legislation, Veterinary Directorate regularly notifies European Commission (ADNS), World Organisation for Animal Health (WAHIS-OIE) and competent veterinary authorities of neighbouring countries on primary and secondary disease outbreaks as well as prepare six-monthly and annual reports for OIE.

In order to raise awareness of animal owners on the importance of immediate notification of disease as well as to regain the knowledge of veterinarians and veterinary inspectors on disease notification procedure, a leaflet "Obligatory animal disease notification" has been prepared by VFSD and distributed throughout veterinary organisations on all holdings in the country.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Legislation:

- Veterinary Act ;
- Regulation 2160/2003;
- Regulation 517/2011 ;
- Regulation 1177/2006;
- Decision 2013/652;
- Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (Official Gazette 64/11,114/11);
- Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof in callender year;
- Food Act ;
- Regulation 1774/2002;
- Regulation 2073/2005
- Regulation 557/2007
- Ordinance on the authorisation of official and reference laboratories in the area of conducting veterinary activity (Official Gazette 102/10).

If the positive finding to *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is confirmed in samples taken on the holding, the flock is considered infected and a competent veterinary inspector must order the implementation of the measures prescribed in the Regulation 517/2011, Annex II, part D and part E of the Regulation 2160/2003 and the National monitoring programme for the control of Salmonellosis in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* in the Republic of Croatia.

A flock suspicious of being infected with *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is any flock in which, by laboratory examination of submitted samples, the presence of the aforementioned salmonella serotypes is confirmed or if, on the basis of the conducted epidemiological examination, a relation with the cases of infection in humans is confirmed.

After obtaining the first positive test result, and for the purpose of excluding/confirming the suspicion, a competent veterinary inspector must order the approved veterinary organisation to take additional samples from the suspicious flock and to deliver them promptly to the national reference laboratory.

The following measures are ordered to the holder of suspicious flock:

- Prohibition of use of antimicrobials for the treatment of flocks of laying hens suspicious of salmonella infection caused by *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*,
- Prohibition of movement of poultry and eggs from the holding except with a special authorisation issued by a competent veterinary inspector,
- Prohibition of movement of feed from the holding,

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- Prohibition of removal of manure from the holding,
- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed,
- Disinfection and cleaning of vehicles by appropriate means;

In case when flock of laying hens is positive the following measures must be implemented:

- Prohibition of use of antimicrobials for the treatment of flocks of laying hens infected by *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*;
- Prohibition of placing on the market of eggs classified as "A" class eggs;
- Eggs deriving from an infected flock:
 - a) are considered as "B" class eggs;
 - b) may be used for human consumption only if they are treated in a manner which guarantees destruction of all salmonella serotypes with public health significance in compliance with food hygiene rules;
 - c) must be labelled;
 - d) it is not permitted to dispatch them to packing centres if a competent veterinary inspector is not satisfied with the implementation of measures for the prevention of possible cross contamination of eggs deriving from other flocks.
- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed;
- Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate disinfection means;
- Disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled;
- Removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed manner;
- It is prohibited to introduce new poultry into the facility until a negative control result of disinfection efficiency is obtained;
- Epidemiological investigation;
- If the owner of a positive flock decides to send a flock of laying hens infected by salmonellosis caused by *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* to slaughter or destruction, all measures must be taken so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading the disease. Slaughtering of birds must be conducted in compliance with special regulations on food hygiene.
- Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption if they are in compliance with Part E of Annex II of the Regulation 2160/2003) and the provisions of Regulation 2073/2005
- If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of.

In case of eggs originating from a flock of unknown health status:

- suspicious of being infected; or
- infected by *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*; or
- identified as a source of infection in a specific case of human infection;

a competent veterinary inspector must order the following measures to the bird holder:

- Prohibition of placing on the market of eggs classified as "A" class eggs ;
- Eggs originating from a flock of unknown health status:
 - i) are considered as "B" class eggs ;

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j) may be used for human consumption only if they are treated in a manner which guarantees destruction of all salmonella serotypes with public health significance in compliance with food hygiene rules;

k) must be labelled;

l) It is not permitted to dispatch them to packing centres if a competent veterinary inspector is not satisfied with the implementation of measures for the prevention of possible cross contamination of eggs deriving from other flocks.

- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed;

- Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate means;

- Disinfection, disinfection and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled;

- Removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed manner;

When taking the decision on whether the flock will be sent on slaughter or will stay in production (only for B class eggs) the owner is advised by competent veterinary inspector. The inspector always takes into account the age of the flock, the possible costs of the compensation from the state budget and losses of the producer. In 2011/2012 all flocks and eggs originating from positive flocks were destroyed immediately upon SE/ST confirmation due to no interest for such flocks and eggs on Croatian market.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The National Programme is implemented on the entire territory of the Republic of Croatia. All flocks, regardless of the category and registration, the products of which are intended for public consumption are included in the implementation of the Programme.

"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 birds sharing the same airspace.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Within the framework of national control programme (routine active monitoring) all samples are taken

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by authorized veterinarians. FBO are not allowed to take samples within national monitoring programme (for the purpose of the routine active monitoring).

Official controls of holdings are done according to annual plan of the official controls holdings. Particular attention is given to holdings where one of the relevant Salmonellas was detected in the previous rearing or production cycle. Sampling must also be done on a risk basis each time the responsible veterinary inspector or the body responsible for the implementation of this Programme considers it necessary.

Official samples as well as confirmatory samples are taken by approved veterinarian under control of the official veterinarian or veterinary inspector in accordance with Regulation 517/2011. All samples taken for the purpose of the official control must be tested in NRL for Salmonella in poultry.

In case of suspicion on Salmonella infection, veterinary inspector will order additional sampling in order to confirm or exclude the suspicion and additional measures have to be done on the holding (movement restrictions for live animals, products, eggs, disinfection of the vehicles and equipment etc.). A detailed epidemiological investigation is done in order to determine all possible contact holdings and possible source of the infection. In case diseases is confirmed a detail measures are prescribed for SE/ST positive holding.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Testing of laying hen flocks is done according to Regulation 517/2011 and Annex II, part B of the Regulation 2160/2003.

The use of vaccines against Salmonella is not mandatory. Vaccination of poultry as a prophylactic measure to control salmonellosis must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006. If live vaccines against Salmonella are used, the vaccine manufacturer must provide an appropriate method for bacteriological differentiation between field and vaccine strains. The vaccine manufacturer must send the necessary laboratory diagnostic material to all laboratories approved for the testing of Salmonella in poultry. The procedure for the registration and approval of vaccines is conducted in accordance with the Veterinary Act and the Act on Veterinary Medicinal Products and Veterinary Medical Devices .

Vaccination can be done only by authorized veterinary organizations or approved veterinary services. Currently only one vaccine is approved and registered according to the above mentioned legislation – Nobilis Salenvac T (inactivated vaccine), Intervet.

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Samples shall be sent by express mail or courier to the official laboratories within 24 hours after collection. If not sent within 24 hours, they must be stored refrigerated. Transportation can be at ambient temperature as long as excessive heat (over 25 °C) and exposure to sunlight are avoided. At the laboratory samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following receipt.

Salmonella isolates collected through this program must be subject to monitoring on antimicrobial resistance in accordance with Decision 2013/652..

A laying hen flock is considered positive:

- when presence of relevant salmonella (other than vaccine strains) is detected in one or more samples (faeces, blood, organs, dust), or
- when, within official control, presence of regulated Salmonella serotypes is not detected, but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors are detected, and at the same time there is no relevant evidence on treatment of other diseases.

It is prohibited to use antimicrobials for the control and treatment of laying hen flocks infected by Salmonella spp.

Treatment of the flock must be conducted in compliance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006.

Antimicrobials must be used on the basis of results of bacteriological examination and antibiograms. A competent veterinary inspector must conduct regular supervision of the use of antimicrobials and he must submit reports on conducted supervision to the Veterinary Directorate once a month (until the 15th of a month for the previous month).

Treatment of an infected flock, in compliance with the Decision issued by a competent veterinary inspector, is conducted by approved veterinary organisations and approved veterinary services. After conducted treatment, it is necessary to conduct a control of efficacy of the conducted therapy in a manner that control samples are taken from poultry twice, on the 7th and 14th day from the beginning of the therapy, and delivered to a laboratory for analysis. Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in the Records on Animal Treatment and Waiting Period.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Compensation for owners of slaughtered or killed flocks is prescribed by the Veterinary Act.

Measures of killing or in certain cases emergency slaughter of infected animals or of those suspected of infection, and in the cases of animal welfare protection, disposal of the contaminated objects shall be ordered when the infectious disease can not be successfully and without the risk of spread thereof, be suppressed with the implementation of other measures stipulated by the Veterinary Act or when there is

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

no economic justification for the implementation of other measures for the suppression of the disease. For animals killed, slaughtered or for animals which have died due to the implementation of the ordered measures, as well as for the objects that were damaged or destroyed in the course of the implementation of the ordered measures, the animal holder or the owner of the object are entitled to the compensation in the amount of the market value on the day of the implementation of the measure. The assessment of the value of the animals and objects is carried out by the commission appointed by the CVO. The decision on the entitlement to the damage compensation and on the amount of damage compensation is passed by the CVO upon the proposal of the commission within 60 days, while payment must ensue not later than 90 days from the day of implementation of the measures.

The animal holder or owner of the object is not entitled to damage compensation referred:

- if he failed to immediately report the appearance of the infectious disease and did not treat the animal in the manner stipulated by the of the implementing legislation.
- if he failed to undertake the stipulated or ordered measures for the prevention and control of infectious or parasitic diseases,
- if he transfers the animal from an uninfected to an infected or endangered area or from the infected or endangered area to the uninfected area,
- if he conducts trade of animal contrary to the provisions of Veterinary Act,
- if the animal disease appeared during import or within the duration of quarantine of the imported animal.

Due to the above mentioned:

- Costs of regular sampling and submission of samples to the laboratory are entirely borne by the poultry holder. Costs of laboratory examination of samples (salmonellosis and antimicrobial resistance) prescribed by programme are entirely settled from the State Budget.
- Costs of sampling, submission of samples to the laboratory and laboratory examination for the purpose of the official controls are entirely settled from the State Budget.
- Costs incurred by the implementation of measures in case of suspicion/positive results are settled from the State Budget in accordance with the Veterinary Act .
- Costs of vaccine procurement and preventive vaccination of poultry are entirely borne by the poultry holder.
- Costs incurred by the implementation of measures in regard to monitoring of antimicrobial resistance in Salmonella are entirely settled from the State Budget.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The guidelines of good manufacturing practice are stipulated by the Veterinary Act, the Food Act and the implementing secondary regulations. Continuous education of veterinarians, producers and animal holders is conducted through the Croatian Veterinary Chamber, the Croatian Chamber of Economy and the Advisory Services of the Ministry of Agriculture. The guidelines are elaborated in accordance with the recommendations of the European Commission, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the latest scientific developments.

Primary production establishments and food and feed business operators must ensure the following:

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- implementation of hygienic measures on holdings, in establishments and during transport in a regulated manner,
- implementation of measures for the prevention of disease introduction,
- disposal of biological waste,
- respect of animal welfare.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

In order to decrease the possibility of food contamination by zoonotic salmonella serotypes throughout meat, eggs and their products and to assure public health, all laying hen flocks from which products are intended for human consumption must be officially sampled and laboratory tested.

A preliminary calculation was made on the approximate number of tests to be performed in the flocks. The number of calculated tests is based on the total No of samples taken from all laying hen flocks included in programme during 2013 and the testing scheme as provided for in Commission Regulation No 517/2011.

The production period begins when the flock is 18-22 weeks of age and lasts the age of the flock is 72-84 weeks. In the year 2013, a total number of 1340 samples were tested in the framework of official sampling. This number includes routine sampling and additional confirmatory sampling carried out when a flock is tested positive.

Within the framework of national control programme (routine active monitoring) all samples are taken by authorized veterinarians and are therefore considered as official samples. FBO are not allowed to take samples within national monitoring programme (for the purpose of the routine active monitoring). Sampling performed by FBO is used only for their self-control purpose.

The number of bacteriological tests planned for the year 2015-2017 represents the estimates of the data of previous years based on Regulation 517/2011

In the year 2011, 10.592 samples from 317 laying hen flocks were sampled and tested in the framework of programme. Out of that number and based on data from the official laboratories, 58 samples were serotyped and Salmonella spp was confirmed.

In the year 2012, 1.490 samples from 289 laying hen flocks were sampled and tested in the framework of programme. Out of that number and based on data from the official laboratories, 89 samples were serotyped and Salmonella spp was confirmed.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

In the year 2013, 1.340 samples from 322 laying hen flocks were sampled and tested in the framework of programme. Out of that number and based on data from the official laboratories, 46 samples were serotyped and Salmonella spp was confirmed.

According to data from Unique Farm register 73 holdings are registered to keep at least 1000 laying hens. Sampling by the competent authority shall take place at least in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1 000 birds (73 holdings will be sampled).

Also laying flocks at the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in all holdings where the relevant Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock will be sampled and holdings in any case of suspicion of Salmonella infection or where the competent authority considers it appropriate will be sampled (8 holdings planned).

According to data on number of tested laying hen flocks in 2011 - 2013 it is assumed that in 2015-2017, 10% increase of production could be expected and increase of the costs accordingly. If we make allowance for this trend, and taking into account Regulation 517/2011, in period 2015 - 2017 , approximately 522 bacteriological test and 60 serotypisation tests will be done for the purpose of the official controls.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2009 - 2012 :

yes

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

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic Salmonella

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
Croatia	Laying flocks of C	322	2 333 000	322	2 333 000	322	SE	8	5	84 274	0	1 360 057	X
Total		322	2 333 000	322	2 333 000	322		8	5	84 274	0	1 360 057	
ADD A NEW ROW													

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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

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

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

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Croatia	bacteriological test	HRN EN ISO 6579:2003, 6579:2013	16 700	80	X
Croatia	serotyping test	Serotyping Salmonella spp.	80	16	X
Croatia	antimicrobial detection test	AMR/BIH tests	28	28	X
Total			16 808	124	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2013

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
Croatia	8	84 274	X
Total	8	84 274	
		Add a new row	

6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year : 2013

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
Croatia	322	2 333 001	18	18	431 733	431 733	X
Total	322	2 333 001	18	18	431 733	431 733	
					Add a new row		

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7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2015

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	routine sampling	162	X
Croatia	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	Monitoring of campaigns	20	X
Croatia	Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	confirmatory sampling	8	X
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	8	X
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	cloacal swabs	confirmatory sampling	8	X
Croatia	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	8	X
Total					214	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					8	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					8	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					178	

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Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					20
Add a new row					

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	faeces	routine sampling	160	X
Croatia	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	faeces	monitoring of campaigns	20	X
Croatia	Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	7	X
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	7	X
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	cloacal swabs	confirmatory sampling	7	X
Croatia	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	7	X
Total					208	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					7	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					7	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					174	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					20	
Add a new row						

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2017

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	routine sampling	158	X
Croatia	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	routine test	20	X
Croatia	Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	6	X
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	6	X
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	cloacal swabs	confirmatory sampling	6	X
Croatia	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	6	X
Total					202	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					6	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					6	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					170	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					20	
Add a new row						

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2015

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Croatia	Laying flocks of	300	300	300	81	162	SE+ST	8	8	40 000	200 000	50 000	X
Total		300	300	300	81	162		8	8	40 000	200 000	50000	
										Add a new row			

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

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

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2016

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Croatia	Laying flocks of	300	300	300	80	160	salmonella enteritidi	7	7	40 000	200 000	50 000	X
Total		300	300	300	80	160		7	7	40 000	200 000	50000	
										Add a new row			

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

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

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2017

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Croatia	Laying flocks of	300	300	300	79	158	salmonella enteritidi	6	6	40 000	200 000	50 000	X
Total		300	300	300	79	158		6	6	40 000	200 000	50000	

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

	Add a new row
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(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

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

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.2 *Targets on vaccination*

7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2015

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Croatia	100	1 000 000	100	100	1 000 000	2 000 000	X
Total	100	1 000 000	100	100	1 000 000	2 000 000	
					Add a new row		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2015

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Croatia	100	1 000 000	100	100	1 000 000	2 000 000	X
Total	100	1 000 000	100	100	1 000 000	2 000 000	
					Add a new row		

7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2015

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Croatia	100	1 000 000	100	100	1 000 000	2 000 000	X
Total	100	1 000 000	100	100	1 000 000	2 000 000	

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

					Add a new row	
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Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : 2015

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	178	18.19	3237.82	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	20	38.38	767.6	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	8	3.43	27.44	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	8	16.72	133.76	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	2 000 000	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	40 000	3.5	140,000	yes	X

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Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	50 000	0.2	10000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	200 000	0.15	30000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	81	5.97	483.57	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		2 290 295		184,650.19		

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : **2016**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	174	18.19	3165.06	yes	X

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Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	20	38.38	767.6	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	7	3.43	24.01	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	7	16.72	117.04	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	2 000 000	0.09	180,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	40 000	3.5	140,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	200 000	0.15	30000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	50 000	0.2	10000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	80	5.97	477.6	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		2 290 288		364,551.31		

8.1 *Costs of the planned activities for year:* **2017**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	170	18.19	3092.3	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	20	38.38	767.6	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	6	3.43	20.58	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	6	16.72	100.32	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	2 000 000	0.09	180,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						

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Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	40 000	3.5	140,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	200 000	0.15	30000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	50 000	0.2	10000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5.Other costs						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	79	5.97	471.63	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		2 290 281		364,452.43		

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8.2 Co-financing rate:

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

8.3 Source of national funding

Please specify the source of the national funding:

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)

National funding is provided from state budget.

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Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
	3909_3452.doc	3909_3452.doc	45 kb
	3909_3453.doc	3909_3453.doc	32 kb
	3909_3454.doc	3909_3454.doc	158 kb
		Total size of attachments :	235 kb



Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX II - PART A + B

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.19

Instructions to complete the form:

Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

- 1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the submit notification button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
- 4) IMPORTANT: Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.
- 5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.
- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!

Submission Date

Submission Number

Wednesday, October 29, 2014 13:36:50

1414586238527-3911

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Identification of the programme

Member state: HRVATSKA

Disease: Salmonella

This program is multi annual: yes

Type of submission: New multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2015

To end of

2017

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the national control programme is to reduce or maintain the low prevalence of Salmonella in breeding turkey flocks significant for public health in a manner that the maximum percentage of adult breeding turkey flock remaining positive to S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium is reduced to 1 % or less in agricultural holdings in the country. As regards monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- shall be included in target.

The NP in breeding turkey flocksG is implemented throughout the Republic of Croatia from 1 January to 31 December of the calendar year and is fully aligned with the provisions of Regulation 1190/2012 and Regulation 200/2010.

Since less than 100 breeding turkey flocks are registered in Croatia the aim of the programme is set to reduce or maintain the low prevalence of Salmonella in breeding turkey flocks significant for public health in a manner that no more than one flock of adult breeding turkeys may remain positive.

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

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

Animal population Turkeys

Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for Salmonella in the following phases of production :

Turkeys Birds leaving for slaughter

Birds for breeding

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(c) *Specific requirements*

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Positive finding to *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*

If the positive finding to *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is confirmed the flock is considered infected and a competent veterinary inspector must order the implementation of the following measures to the bird holder:

- Prohibition of use of antimicrobials for the treatment of breeding flocks (day-old chicks, poultry in breeding and production) infected by salmonellosis caused by *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*;
- All birds in a positive flock (day-old chicks, poultry in breeding and production) must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella, as follows:
Slaughtering of birds must be carried out in compliance with special regulations on food hygiene.
- Meat and products derived from such poultry may only be placed on the market for human consumption if they meet the requirements set out in Annex II, Part E of the Regulation 2160/2003 and comply with the provisions of the Regulation 2073/2005. If not intended for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002.
- Non-incubated eggs from a positive flock must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002. However, such non-incubated eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium* in accordance with the regulations on food hygiene;
- Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002;
- appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed.
- Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate disinfection means;
- Disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled. It is prohibited to introduce new poultry into the facility until a negative control result of disinfection efficiency is obtained;
- Removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed manner.
- A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation to determine a source of infection;

A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation to determine a source of infection;

Measures to be taken in a breeding turkey flock suspicious of/positive to other salmonella serotypes with public health significance

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In case of a suspicion/confirmed presence of any other salmonella serotype with public health significance, except *S. Enteritidis*/ *S. Typhimurium*:

- It is prohibited to use antimicrobials for the treatment of breeding flocks;
- A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation in order to determine a source of infection focusing on determining the implementation of bio-safety measures;
- The owner/holder of the flock is bound to conduct relevant bio-safety measures on the holding so as to reduce the possibility of introducing the infection as much as possible.

It is prohibited to use antimicrobials for the control and treatment of breeding flocks infected by *Salmonella* spp.

Treatment of the flock must be conducted in compliance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006.

Treatment of the flock may be conducted by approved veterinary organisations and approved veterinary services.

During the treatment and until the termination of treatment efficacy control:

- It is prohibited to move poultry and eggs from the holding except with a special authorisation issued by a competent veterinary inspector;
- It is prohibited to hatch eggs originating from infected flocks. Eggs hatched during the treatment must be collected and destroyed in accordance with the Ordinance on animal by-products not intended for human consumption (Official Gazette 87/09). Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Infantis* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed in accordance with the Ordinance on animal by-products not intended for human consumption (Official Gazette 87/09);
- It is prohibited to move feed from the holding;
- Cleaning and disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry must be conducted; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled;
- Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles must be conducted by appropriate disinfection means;
- Removal and sanitary treatment of manure must be conducted in a prescribed manner.

Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in the Records on Animal Treatment and Waiting Period.

Within the framework of national control programme (routine active monitoring) all samples are taken by authorized veterinarians. FBO are not allowed to take samples within national monitoring programme (for the purpose of the routine active monitoring).

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(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Thanks to the systematic and years-long implementation of disease monitoring and control measures prescribed by the annual Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof, the total number of isolated Salmonellas has significantly decreased.

According to monitoring programme for 2011 -2013 all breeding turkey flocks of comprising at least 250 birds in the country had to be tested on Salmonella spp. presence. Also the breeding flock with less than 250 birds were also included in program in case hatching eggs or day-old birds were sold on market.

Only poultry and eggs originating from a flock that has been tested for the presence of salmonella and that were free from S. Enteritidis/S. Typhimurium and for which the owner had a health certificate not more than 21 days old issued by an official laboratory, may be placed on the market.

Breeding turkey flocks were sampled according to the following:

- 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
- at the hatchery every three weeks from breeding flocks the eggs of which are used for production of day-old chicks

The baseline study has not been carried out but the prevalence is calculated based on data collected throughout regular monitoring programme.

In 2011, 14 breeding flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 1 flock was positive on Salmonella Enteritidis. The prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis in breeding turkey flocks was 7,14%. In 2012, 15 breeding flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and all flocks were tested negative Salmonella spp.

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In 2013, 8 breeding flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and all flocks were tested negative Salmonella spp.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Competent Authority (CA) is Ministry of Agriculture – Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate.

Obligations of the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate (Competent Authority) are:

- 1) To coordinate and implement the program in Croatia.
- 2) To collect, analyze and monitor the collected data.
- 3) To perform statistical analyses and evaluate the results of the implementation of the programme
- 4) To submit data required by the European Commission – to provide the relevant bodies of the European Union with information on the attainment of the objectives of the Program
- 6) To supervise the work of authorised veterinary organisations or authorised veterinarians in implementing the measures under this programme
- 7) To take the prescribed measures when irregularities are detected or when measures defined in this program are not implemented in a timely manner.
- 9) To assure financial resources for program implementation

Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate, Veterinary Epidemiology Service the Animal Health Protection Sector is responsible for the coordination and the implementation of the program. In Veterinary Inspection Sector, Veterinary Inspection Service (consisting of 9 regional offices with 65 branches, covering whole territory of Croatia) is responsible for supervision on the field and for control of the work of authorised veterinary organisations.

Obligations of the official laboratories involved in programme :

- 1) To perform laboratory tests in accordance with the procedures being laid down in this program.
- 2) To inform the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate, the competent branch of veterinary inspection offices and the sender of the sample about the results of diagnostic tests (immediately and without delay).

Organizational organigrame is attached to the programme.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

NRL IN CROATIA

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The national reference laboratory for Salmonella in poultry is the Croatian Veterinary Institute – Poultry Centre, Heinzelova 55, Zagreb.

The national reference laboratory for antimicrobial resistance in animals is the Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Department for Bacteriology and Parasitology, Laboratory for General Bacteriology and Microbiology, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb

Other official laboratories involved in the implementation of this Programme are:

- Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Split, Poljička cesta 33, Split;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Križevci, Zakmardijeva 10, Križevci;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Vinkovci, J. Kozarca 24, Vinkovci;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Rijeka, Podmurvice 29, Rijeka;
- Bioinstitut d.o.o., R. Steinerja 7, Čakovec.

Laboratories involved in testing of samples taken within salmonella programs are fulfilling the requirements of Article 12 of Regulation NO 2160/2003.

Official laboratories are obliged to regularly participate in collaborative testing organised or coordinated by the national reference (NRL). NRL is obliged to organize interlaboratory testing for official laboratories in Croatia at least once per year. Testing for the presence of salmonella is carried out using the methods and protocols recommended by international standardization bodies.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Samples are prepared and tested in a laboratory in accordance with the requirements set forth in the Regulation 1190/2012, 200/2010 and the Decision 2013/652.

The method recommended by the European Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for Salmonella in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, is used for the isolation of the agent.

This method is described in the current version of Annex D of HRN EN/ISO 6579: 2003: „Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage“. At least one isolate is serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme.

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Official controls at the primary production stage

Control at the level of primary production

Eggs for hatching may be placed on the market or incubated only if they come from salmonella-free flocks (*S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*) and if flock holders possess health certificates for the flock issued by an approved laboratory and not older than 21 days. The certificate is issued on the basis of officially submitted samples.

All flocks, the products of which are intended for public consumption, must be examined by submitting official samples to an official laboratory.

Sampling is conducted in compliance with the requirements specified in Part B of Annex II of the Regulation 2160/2003, the Regulation 1190/2012. and Regulation 200/2010. Official samples are taken by approved veterinarian under control of the official veterinarian or veterinary inspector.

Samples must be submitted for testing to the National Reference Laboratory for salmonellosis in poultry. Laboratory analysis of samples shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 1190/2012.

In accordance with the Food Act the competent authority (the Ministry of Agriculture is the central state administration authority in charge of safety, hygiene and quality of food and feed and the organisation of official controls) must ensure that official controls on feed safety are carried out in all stages of production, warehousing, distribution and use. Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, which lays down the general rules for the organization and implementation of official controls.

An annual action plan of the Veterinary Inspection Sector is distributed to veterinary offices, defines an annual plan for the implementation of official controls as well as feed monitoring carried out by state veterinary inspectors and official veterinarians. Reports on official controls performed are collected once a month, via a web application, from all state veterinary inspectors and are submitted to the Head of the Veterinary Inspection Sector and CVO.

Checklists for carrying out official controls in the veterinary field are prepared in the central office of the VFSD and are intended to assist staff carrying official controls. These checklists are distributed to all veterinary offices and their use is mandatory.

Written procedures for carrying out official controls have also been developed and distributed to veterinary offices, as have been the operational instructions for carrying out inspections and audits in the area of food of animal origin.

The annual plan of activities of state veterinary inspectors and official inspectors includes official controls of the following:

- Inspection of veterinary organisations, private veterinary surgeries and veterinary services in performing their veterinary activity;

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- Inspection of establishment where animals are bred, kept, and produced
 - Inspection of establishments involved in trade in animals, vehicles used for the transportation of animals, and trade in animals;
 - Inspection of establishments involved in temporary storage and processing of animal by-products.
- Official controls in establishments handling food of animal origin are carried out at a frequency based on risk assessment for each individual establishment. The risk assessment database is kept in the central office of the Veterinary Directorate and is updated as new information becomes available, and the data are sent electronically to field offices.

Official controls and scheme of sampling at feed

All feed businesses operators must satisfy the conditions stipulated by relevant legislation in each of the registered or approved establishments as well as to establish and implement an internal control system based on the HACCP principles, some exceptions are applied for registered establishments engaged in primary production or mixing of complementary feed (formerly "superconcentrates") with feed material.

To define the frequency of official controls in feed establishments, the following risk factors were taken into account:

- type of establishment or risks posed by registered or approved activities,
- quantities produced (in tonnes),
- risks posed by used raw materials or products, especially by-products of other industries,
- origin of used feed material, feed additives or pre-mixtures (e.g. imports from distant countries),
- product range,
- frequency of batch changes (different types of feed for different animal species),
- use of feed additives (coccidiostats) or risk types of feed materials (fishmeal, fish oil).

When defining a number and types of analytical tests within the monitoring plan, as one of the official control methods, risk levels associated with registered or approved activities in feed establishments, produced quantities, types of raw materials or products (including potential by-products of other industries), use of fishmeal or production of medicated feedingstuffs are taken into account. The notifications obtained through the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) were also taken into account.

The activities carried out in approved establishments are generally considered to be connected with the use of more dangerous or higher risk substances or products. It has been also established that the annual quantities of finished products produced in approved establishments are higher than those in registered establishments, and that such finished products are distributed to a higher number of customers. Consequently, the frequency of sampling and laboratory analyses (monitoring) of raw materials and finished products from approved establishments should be higher than that for other feed establishments.

Sampling should focus on poultry feed. The sampling records must state the exact category of poultry for which the compound feed is intended (parent flock, breeding chicken, table egg laying hens, laying hens for hatching eggs, broilers) and its age range. Sampling basically covers *Salmonella* spp. in order to prove the safety of compound feed. Sampling is carried out in accordance with the feed monitoring plan. Legislation sets the zero (0) tolerance requirement for *Salmonella* spp. If *Salmonella* spp. are, however, present in compound feed, such feed is safely disposed of.

In accordance with the aforementioned annual plan of official controls and feed monitoring, sampling

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should be carried out throughout the year.

All columns of the sampling and analytical method records template, which is given in the Annex to the annual plan, should be completed during the sampling procedure.

The original copy of the records should be kept by the official veterinarian or the state veterinary inspector who conducted sampling, a copy of the records delivered to a client/feed business operator, and another copy delivered to a laboratory.

Only one sample is taken during feed sampling as stipulated by the annual monitoring plan. If the analytical results show that the submitted sample does not comply with the provisions on feed, the veterinary inspector/official veterinarian must take additional samples and request the analytical testing of samples beyond the scope of this monitoring plan. On family farms and agricultural holdings, samples may be taken at the same time the holding is inspected or the live animals on farms monitored for residues.

Sampling for official controls, other than sampling for monitoring purposes, should be targeted, i.e. the official veterinarian or the state veterinary inspector must provide an explanation for each sample taken and analytical test chosen, except in the case of sampling for monitoring purposes.

If samples should be taken and analysed during inspection (other than sampling for monitoring purposes), the veterinary inspector/official veterinarian must notify the client/feed business operator about the right to take two identical official samples. One sample is delivered to the official or the reference laboratory and the other sample is intended for potential re-testing, if so required by the client /feed business operator. After the latter is officially packed (in a sealed packaging), it is kept by the feed business operator. The deadline for requesting repeated analysis is eight days following the date of delivery of analytical results for the first sample to the client /feed business operator.

The client /feed business operator must be informed that the sample should be kept under appropriate storage conditions, which should be identical to those for that specific type of the raw material or the product.

This second sample is sent to the reference laboratory or to the accredited official laboratory for re-testing (this may be the same laboratory which carried out the first analysis). The results of this analysis are final and relevant.

Regulation 2073/2005 requires that samples be taken in slaughterhouses and poultry meat processing plants for bacteriological testing for *Salmonella* spp..

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Data on number of turkey flocks (breeding and fattening) are shown in Attachment 2.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

Organisation of and method for feed production

Feed business operators are authorised and registered pursuant to the Veterinary Act and the Food Act. Veterinary Public Health Sector within Veterinary Directorate is responsible for drafting legislation in the area of feedingstuffs, approval and registration of the establishments dealing with feed, maintaining the registers of all approved and registered establishments dealing with feed and publishing registers on the website of MA.

Current situation regarding approved/registered feed business establishments in Croatia is as follows:

- 115 approved establishments dealing with feed
- 1702 registered establishments dealing with feed
- 183 registered establishments for production dealing with feed
- 141 registered family agricultural holdings dealing with feed
- 25952 registered primary producers of feed.

Data available at <http://www.veterinarstvo.hr>

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

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(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Guidelines of good manufacturing practice

The guidelines of good manufacturing practice are stipulated by the Veterinary Act, the Food Act and the implementing secondary regulations. Continuous education of veterinarians, producers and animal holders is conducted through the Croatian Veterinary Chamber, the Croatian Chamber of Economy and the Advisory Services of the Ministry of Agriculture. The guidelines are elaborated in accordance with the recommendations of the European Commission, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the latest scientific developments.

Primary production establishments and food and feed business operators must ensure the following:

- implementation of hygienic measures on holdings, in establishments and during transport in a regulated manner,
- implementation of measures for the prevention of disease introduction,
- disposal of biological waste,
- respect of animal welfare.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Specific biosecurity measures are not prescribed in legislation for poultry farms, but according to GMP every producer should obey general biosecurity and zoo technical rules. Also in case where necessary veterinary inspector have the right to order the establishment of additional biosecurity measures on the holding. General hygiene measures applied at the farm are:

- a) evidence of all entrances on the farm should be kept (including animals, eggs, people, feed)
- b) unauthorized personnel and visitors may enter to the poultry house only when is necessary and under strict hygiene measures that includes use of special protective clothing and use of disinfectants
- c) desbarriers should be used at the entrance on the farm and in the establishments the environment around poultry establishments and farming area should be clean and tidy
- d) facilities should be made of materials that are easy to maintain and clean
- e) use of appropriate protection from wild birds (e.g. nests on the windows)
- f) use of appropriate protection from wild animals on the farm (e.g. fenced farms)

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- g) no pets, other animal species or (other) poultry are allowed to be kept in the poultry house (in case pets or other animal species are kept on the farm the same should be in separated units)
- h) regular deratisation and desinsection should be done
- i) at least once per year regular control of water quality should be done in case water is not supplied from waterworks and if necessary to use chemicals
- j) Feed and litter should be stored in a way that it stays clean, dry and mould free as well as protected from rodents and wild birds
- k) The feed silo should be placed on a paved underground and easy to clean

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The animals can be transported only by registered companies in the vehicles specially designated for each category of poultry or transport of hatching eggs. The vehicles used for transport of animals and eggs have to be cleaned and disinfected before each transport of animals/eggs on the farm.

Animals from infected flocks belonging to holdings placed under supervision are to be kept isolated and special conditions apply for removal of animals. The transport of such animals to the slaughterhouse can be done only under supervision of veterinary inspector in way to enable the possible spread of diseases.-

The transport of animals to and from farms is in accordance with the relevant EU legislation (e.g. Regulation EC (No) 1/2005).

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

The animal holder is responsible for the care of poultry health and welfare on the holding. Approved veterinarians are conducting supervision on holdings and establishments on a daily basis. The Veterinary Act and the Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof in 2011, 2012 and 2013 regulates the obligations of authorised veterinary organisations relating to regular control of holdings regarding animal diseases and reporting to county veterinary inspectors.

Approved veterinarians and veterinary inspectors also conduct regular supervision regarding control of animal welfare on farms and sampling within the national residue monitoring programme.

Veterinary inspectors conduct their regular controls in accordance with the Annual Plan of Activities

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through out planed are the controls of:

- establishments for breeding, keeping and production of animals;
- veterinary organisations, private practices and veterinary services;
- establishments for slaughter, treatment, processing and storage;
- markets, livestock markets and trade of animals and products of animal origin;
- quarantine facilities;
- implementation of measures for the control of infectious and parasitic diseases of animals;
- trade, use and storage of veterinary medicinal products and veterinary medical devices;
- facilities for hatching of domestic poultry and wild feathered game.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Pursuant to the provisions of the Veterinary Act, all farms are to be registered in the Farms Register, which is an integral part of the Central Register of Domestic Animals, the responsibility for which lies with the MA's VFSD. The Directorate has entered into contract with the Croatian Agricultural Agency, delegating to it the maintenance of the Central Register of Domestic Animals. In Croatia all breeding farms of Gallus gallus are registered. Updates on this are kept in the Croatian Agricultural Agency.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

The animal holder must keep and regularly update stipulated records and registers on all movements of animals/flocks onto and off the holding, deaths, medical treatments including vaccinations and made them available at the request of an authorised person. Laboratory results of sampling for Salmonella should be kept on the holding. All documents must be kept for 5 years. All documents must be available for inspection.

Hatcheries and keepers of breeding flocks are obliged to keep the records on all movements of poultry or hatching eggs onto and/or out of the premises. The records must contain the information on the number of eggs/chickens, date and origin of the final destination. Hatcheries are obliged to keep the evidences prescribed by the Ordinance on conditions to be met by facilities for hatching domestic poultry and game birds (OG 36/95). The evidence contains data on number of eggs intended for

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incubation, number and percentage of hatched eggs, dates of hatching, hygienic control, hatchery waste etc.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

Certificates accompanying animals when placed on the market

Conditions for placing on the market of animals, products of animal origin and feed are stipulated by the Veterinary Act. Animals, their products and feed must come from holdings or establishments in which stipulated veterinary checks have been conducted.

Internal trade

For internal trade, the animal holder must obtain the certificate of health and place of origin of the animal (hereinafter: internal certificate). The internal certificate is issued by an authorised veterinarian who keeps official records on the issued internal certificates. The trade in animals and products of animal origin is permitted only if a country, a region or the holding from which the animal originates has no trade restrictions, that is no protective measures due to animal diseases have been introduced. The internal certificate may not be issued if, in the place of origin of the animals, the existence of an infectious or parasitic disease which can be transmitted by this species of animal is confirmed.

The internal certificate is a public document and it contains data on the animal holder, the identity of the animal (obligatory identification), its origin and health condition. The certificate guarantees that the animals are included in the implementation of imposed measures, that the animals for slaughter are included in the residue monitoring programme, that the animals are not medically treated and, if treated, that the stipulated withdrawal period for permitted veterinary medicinal products has expired, and that they are not treated with prohibited veterinary medicinal products and hormone preparations. The certificate confirms that in the place of origin of the animals or of their keeping, the existence of infectious diseases which can be transmitted by this species of animals has not been confirmed.

International trade

Consignments of animals, products of animal origin and feed must be checked and certified before dispatching to other country in the manner laid down in the legislation of the country of destination. During the check at the place of dispatch it is controlled whether the consignment fulfils the stipulated conditions for dispatch to the country of destination. In the certification procedure it is checked whether the stipulated checks or tests have been carried out and whether the consignments of animals or products fulfil the stipulated conditions.

The international health certificate or public health certificate for the consignment (hereinafter: certificate) confirms that at the consignment's place of origin the stipulated veterinary checks were conducted and that all guarantees listed in the certificate have been fulfilled. The certification procedure is conducted and the certificate is confirmed by the official veterinarian or control bodies.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Hatcheries and keepers of breeding flocks are obliged to keep the records on all movements of poultry or hatching eggs onto and/or out of the premises. The records must contain the information on the number of eggs/chickens, date and origin of the final destination. Hatcheries are obliged to keep the evidences prescribed by the Ordinance on conditions to be met by facilities for hatching domestic poultry and game birds (OG 36/95). The evidence contains data on number of eggs intended for incubation, number and percentage of hatched eggs, dates of hatching, hygienic control, hatchery waste etc.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Turkeys

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From 2015 To 2017

1.1 Contact

Name : Ivana Lohman Jankovic

Phone : 00 385 1 6443 857

Fax. : 00 385 1 6443 889

Email : ivana.lohman@mps.hr

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Thanks to the systematic and years-long implementation of disease monitoring and control measures prescribed by the annual Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof, the total number of isolated Salmonellas has significantly decreased.

According to monitoring programme for 2011 -2013 all breeding turkey flocks of comprising at least 250 birds in the country had to be tested on Salmonella spp. presence. Also the breeding flock with less than 250 birds were also included in program in case hatching eggs or day-old birds were sold on market.

Only poultry and eggs originating from a flock that has been tested for the presence of salmonella and

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that were free from *S. Enteritidis*/*S. Typhimurium* and for which the owner had a health certificate not more than 21 days old issued by an official laboratory, may be placed on the market.

The baseline study has not been carried out but the prevalence is calculated based on data collected throughout regular monitoring programme.

In 2011, 14 breeding flocks were tested on *Salmonella* spp. and out of them 1 flock was positive on *Salmonella Enteritidis*. The prevalence of *Salmonella Enteritidis* in breeding turkey flocks was 7,14%. In 2012, 15 breeding flocks were tested on *Salmonella* spp. and all flocks were tested negative *Salmonella* spp.

In 2013, 8 breeding flocks were tested on *Salmonella* spp. and all flocks were tested negative *Salmonella* spp.

Salmonellosis are the most significant zoonoses in Croatia. 1700 positive cases of human salmonellosis has been reported in 2012. These are most often the outbreaks caused by *S. Enteritidis*.

In Croatia, most outbreaks are so-called family outbreaks, whereas only a small number of outbreaks are associated with public catering premises and, as a rule, are not linked to industrially produced food and products. Data on human salmonellosis are provided by Croatian national institute of public health.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. Introduction

The National Programme was elaborated in compliance with the requirements laid down in the Veterinary Act, the Regulation 2160/2003, Regulation 1190/2012, Regulation 200/2010 and Regulation 1177/2006.

2. Aim of the Programme

The aim of the national control programme is to reduce or maintain the low prevalence of *Salmonella* in breeding turkey flocks significant for public health in a manner that the maximum percentage of adult breeding turkey flock remaining positive to *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* is reduced to 1 % or less in agricultural holdings in the country. As regards monophasic *Salmonella Typhimurium*, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- shall be included in target.

3. Duration of the Programme and the geographical area in which the Programme will be implemented

The 2015- 2017 National Programme for the Control of *Salmonella* in breeding turkey flocks shall be implemented throughout the Republic of Croatia from 1 January to 31 December of the calendar year.

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4. Animal population covered by the Programme

The National Programme is implemented on the entire territory of the Republic of Croatia. All breeding turkey flocks with 250 hens or more must be examined by submitting official samples to an official laboratory.

"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 birds sharing the same airspace.

5. Laboratories

Laboratories involved in testing of samples taken within all salmonella programs are fulfilling the requirements of Article 12 of Regulation NO 2160/2003.

5.1. Laboratory testing of samples taken from poultry

5.1.1. National reference laboratories

a) The national reference laboratory for Salmonella in poultry is the Croatian Veterinary Institute – Poultry Centre, Heinzelova 55, Zagreb.

b) The national reference laboratory for antimicrobial resistance in animals is the Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Department for Bacteriology and Parasitology, Laboratory for General Bacteriology and Microbiology, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb

5.1.2. Official laboratories

Other official laboratories involved in the implementation of this Programme are these:

- Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Split, Poljička cesta 33, Split;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Križevci, Zakmardijeva 10, Križevci;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Vinkovci, J. Kozarca 24, Vinkovci;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Rijeka, Podmurvice 29, Rijeka;
- Bioinstitut d.o.o., R. Steinera 7, Čakovec.

5.1.3. Laboratory testing of samples

Samples are prepared and tested in a laboratory in accordance with the requirements set forth in the Regulation 1190/2012.

The detection of the relevant Salmonella serotypes shall be carried out according to Amendment 1 of HRN EN/ISO 6579: 2003/Amd1:2007. 'Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. — Amendment 1: annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage. At least one isolate is

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serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme.

5.1.4. Testing results

In accordance with Regulation 1190/2012, a flock of breeding turkey shall be considered positive where the presence of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and/or *Salmonella* Typhimurium (other than vaccine strains, but including monophasic strains with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) was detected in the flock.

5.2. Laboratory testing of samples of animal feedingstuffs for the presence *Salmonella* spp bacteria.

The official laboratories for the testing of samples of animal feedingstuffs are approved according to the provisions of the Ordinance on accreditation of the official and reference laboratory for food and feed (Official Gazette 86/10).

6. Sampling and official controls

6.1. Sampling at the primary production stage

Eggs for hatching may be placed on the market or incubated only if they come from salmonella-free flocks (*S. Enteritidis*/*S. Typhimurium*) and if flock holders possess health certificates for the flock issued by an approved laboratory and not older than 21 days. The certificate is issued on the basis of officially submitted samples.

All flocks, the products of which are intended for public consumption, must be examined by submitting official samples to an official laboratory.

From breeding turkey flocks and flocks for production of hatching eggs, samples are taken:

- from day-old chicks;
- Samples are taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept at each delivery of chicks. Transport liners and chicks should be taken for testing and submitted to an approved laboratory.
- from four-weeks old chicks;
- Boot swabs samples or faeces samples are taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept once when they are four weeks old. The number of single and pooled samples taken depends on the size of the flock.
- Two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit;
- Boot swabs samples or faeces samples are taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept once in that period. The number of single and pooled samples taken depends on the size of the flock.
- During the laying phase;
- Samples are taken in the laying unit every three weeks. The sample type which is submitted for laboratory testing depends on the type of keeping of birds (cage or free range/floor system).
- At the hatchery;
- Samples are taken every three weeks from turkey flocks the eggs of which are used for production of

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day-old chicks.

- At least one sample must be taken per breeding flock. Sampling in the hatchery must be carried out on the day of hatching when samples from all breeding flocks are available. If this is not possible, it is necessary to obtain a valid guarantee by the bird holder that samples have been taken from each flock.
- If there are more than 50 000 eggs in the incubator deriving from the same breeding flock, two samples shall be taken.

Sampling of breeding turkey flocks from which hatching eggs will be put on the EU market must be done on the holding.

Sampling is conducted in compliance with the requirements specified in Part B of Annex II to the Regulation 2160/2003 and Regulation 1190/2012.

6.2. Confirmatory sampling

Official sampling is carried out in accordance with Regulation 1190/2012 and 200/2010. Official samples are taken by approved veterinarian under control of the official veterinarian or veterinary inspector. Confirmatory samples will be taken in following occasions:

- a) In case of suspicion on relevant salmonellas - a flock suspicious of being infected with *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, is any flock in which, by laboratory examination of routinely submitted samples taken on the holding or in the hatchery, the presence of the afore mentioned salmonella serotypes is confirmed,
- b) When on the basis of the conducted epidemiological examination, a relation with the cases of infection in humans is confirmed, and
- c) in case veterinary inspector has suspicion on the results of testing.

Confirmatory samples are taken routinely after any positive result. Laboratories involved in testing are obliged to notify any positive result on *Salmonella* regardless the origin of the sample (FBO, NP or official sampling). If the positive finding to *S. Enteritidis*/*S. Typhimurium*, is confirmed in samples taken on the holding or in the hatchery, competent veterinary inspector must order the implementation of the measures prescribed in the Regulation 1190/2012, Regulation 200/2010, Annex II, part C Regulation 2160/2003 and the National monitoring programme for the control of Salmonellosis in adult breeding flocks (breeding flocks in production) of *Gallus gallus* in the Republic of Croatia.

7. Vaccination

The use of salmonella vaccines is not obligatory. Vaccination of poultry as a prophylactic measure for the control of salmonellosis must be conducted in compliance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006

When live salmonella vaccines are used, the vaccine manufacturer must provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains.

The vaccine registration and authorisation procedure is conducted in compliance with the Veterinary Act and the Act on Veterinary Medicinal Products and Veterinary Medical Devices .

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4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. Measures to be taken in the event of a confirmed case of salmonellosis

1.1. Measures to be taken in a breeding turkey flock suspicious of S. Enteritidis/S. Typhimurium

A flock suspicious of being infected with S. Enteritidis/S. Typhimurium is any flock in which, by laboratory examination of submitted samples, the presence of the aforementioned salmonella serotypes is confirmed or if, on the basis of the conducted epidemiological examination, a relation with the cases of infection in humans is confirmed.

After obtaining the first positive test result, and for the purpose of excluding/confirming the suspicion, a competent veterinary inspector must order the approved veterinary organisation to take additional samples from the suspicious flock and to deliver them promptly to the national reference laboratory. Additional sample must be taken, and it consists of:

- Five pair of boot swabs samples (each representing about 20% of the establishment area) or faeces samples taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept once in that period. The number of single and pooled samples taken depends on the size of the flock (according to table scheme in 2.2.2.1. (a) of Regulation 200/2010),
- Blood: 60 samples,
- Cloacal swabs: 300 swabs,
- Birds: 5 randomly selected birds per facility, and
- Dust from a building in which poultry is kept: 100 grams per facility (dust should be collected on the surface area not less than 900cm² i.e. 90x10 cm).

In case of a suspicion of S. Enteritidis/S. Typhimurium in a breeding turkey flock, a competent veterinary inspector must order the implementation of the following measures to the bird holder:

- Prohibition of movement of poultry and eggs from the holding except with a special authorisation issued by a competent veterinary inspector;

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- Prohibition of hatching of eggs originating from flocks suspicious of salmonellosis;
- Prohibition of movement of feed from the holding;
- Prohibition of removal of manure from the holding;
- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed by appropriate disinfection means;
- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate means;
- The measures remain in force until the presence of *S. Enteritidis*/*S. Typhimurium* is excluded by repeated laboratory testing.
- In case that some other disease appears in a breeding turkey flock suspicious of salmonella infection, treatment must be conducted in compliance with the provisions of Regulation 1177/2006.

1.2. Measures to be taken in a breeding turkey flock in which the presence of *S. Enteritidis*/*S. Typhimurium* is confirmed by additional laboratory examination.

If the positive finding to *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is confirmed the flock is considered infected and a competent veterinary inspector must order the implementation of the following measures to the bird holder:

- Prohibition of use of antimicrobials for the treatment of breeding flocks (day-old chicks, turkeys in breeding and production) infected by salmonellosis caused by *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*;
- All birds in a positive flock (day-old chicks, turkeys in breeding and production) must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella, as follows:
 - Day-old chicks must be destroyed,
 - Turkeys in breeding and production, depending on the age, must be destroyed or slaughtered;
- Slaughtering of birds must be carried out in compliance with special regulations on food hygiene.
- Meat and products derived from such poultry may only be placed on the market for human consumption if they meet the requirements set out in Annex II, Part E of the Regulation 2160/2003 and comply with the provisions of the Regulation 2073/2005. If not intended for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002.
- Non-incubated eggs from a positive flock must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002. However, such non-incubated eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium* in accordance with the regulations on food hygiene;
- Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002;
- appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed.
- Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate disinfection means;
- Disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled. It is prohibited to introduce new poultry into the facility until a negative control result of disinfection efficiency is obtained;
- Removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed manner.

A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation to determine a source of infection;

1.3. Measures to be taken in a breeding turkey flock suspicious of/positive to other salmonella serotypes

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with public health significance

In case of a suspicion/confirmed presence of any other salmonella serotype with public health significance, except *S. Enteritidis*/*S. Typhimurium*:

- it is prohibited to use antimicrobials for the treatment of breeding flocks;
- A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation in order to determine a source of infection focusing on determining the implementation of bio-safety measures;
- The owner/holder of the flock is bound to conduct relevant bio-safety measures on the holding so as to reduce the possibility of introducing the infection as much as possible.

It is prohibited to use antimicrobials for the control and treatment of breeding turkey flocks infected by salmonellosis caused by *Salmonella* spp.

Treatment of the flock must be conducted in compliance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006 and the provisions of the Decision 2013/652.

Treatment of the flock may be conducted by approved veterinary organisations and approved veterinary services. Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in the Records on Animal Treatment and Waiting Period.

Within the framework of national control programme (routine active monitoring) all samples are taken by authorized veterinarians. FBO are not allowed to take samples within national monitoring programme (for the purpose of the routine active monitoring).

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme: 2015 - 2017

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Measures

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

Other, please specify

Biosecurity and zootechnical hygiene measures

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Competent authorities and organisations included in the Programme implementation

The competent body for the implementation of this Programme is the Ministry of Agriculture– the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate (VFSD).

The competent body for supervision and control of the Programme implementation in the field is the Ministry of Agriculture– VFSD - Veterinary Inspection Sector.

Taking and submitting of samples to the laboratory is conducted by authorised veterinarians.

Treatment of flocks may be conducted by approved veterinary organisations or an approved veterinary service in compliance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006.

Laboratory diagnostic is done in NRL for salmonella and NRL for AMR as well as in the official laboratories. In August 2010, Croatia issued the "Ordinance on designation of official and reference laboratories in the implementation of veterinary activities" (OG No 102/10), which provides that all

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laboratories which perform official control in the field of veterinary medicine including feed and some parts of food of animal origin should be accredited by the Croatian Accreditation Agency to EN ISO 17025:2007. Laboratories involved in testing of samples taken within all salmonella programs are fulfilling the requirements of Article 12 of Regulation NO 2160/2003.

Information on flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme is described in the Attachment 3 : Control system for animal health in Croatia

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Programme in turkey breeding flocks is implemented throughout the Republic of Croatia from 1 January to 31 December.

Attachment 4: Area of programme implementation and Distribution of poultry farms density per counties

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

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

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Pursuant to the provisions of the Veterinary Act, all farms are to be registered in the Farms Register, which is an integral part of the Central Register of Domestic Animals, the responsibility for which lies with the MA's VFSD. The Directorate has entered into contract with the Croatian Agricultural Agency, delegating to it the maintenance of the Central Register of Domestic Animals.

In Croatia all breeding turkey farms are registered. Updates on this are kept in the Croatian Agricultural Agency. Ordinance on animal health conditions governing trade with EU and imports from third countries of poultry and hatching eggs is alligened with Directive 2009/158.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

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(max. 32000 chars):

N/a to poultry

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

(max. 32000 chars):

A detail disease notification procedure is prescribed by Veterinary Act and Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (OG 62/11,114/11). For the purpose of timely reactions and undertaking of measures for the prevention and eradication of the disease, disease notification is organised as urgent exchange of information between the VFSD, Official Laboratories and veterinary services in the field. Any suspicion and confirmed case of all zoonotic diseases must be reported immediately.

Pursuant to reports on disease occurrence issued by veterinary organisations and laboratory reports, the VFSD drafts a monthly report about the occurrence and spread of animal diseases in the Republic of Croatia. All monthly reports are regularly published on the web site of the MA (www.veterinarstvo.hr).

Regarding the international obligations on disease notification, in accordance to the aforementioned Croatian legislation, Veterinary Directorate regularly notifies European Commission (ADNS), World Organisation for Animal Health (WAHIS-OIE) and competent veterinary authorities of neighbouring countries on primary and secondary disease outbreaks as well as prepare six-monthly and annual reports for OIE.

In order to raise awareness of animal owners on the importance of immediate notification of disease as well as to regain the knowledge of veterinarians and veterinary inspectors on disease notification procedure, a leaflet "Obligatory animal disease notification" has been prepared by VFSD and distributed throughout veterinary organisations on all holdings in the country.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

If the positive finding to *S. Enteritidis*/*S. Typhimurium* is confirmed in samples taken on the holding or samples taken in the hatchery, the flock is considered infected and a competent veterinary inspector

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must order the implementation of the measures prescribed in the Regulation 1190/2012, Annex II, part C of the Regulation 2160/2003 and the National monitoring programme for the control of Salmonellosis in adult breeding turkey flocks in the Republic of Croatia.

A flock suspicious of being infected with *S. Enteritidis*/*S. Typhimurium* is any flock in which, by laboratory examination of submitted samples, the presence of the aforementioned salmonella serotypes is confirmed or if, on the basis of the conducted epidemiological examination, a relation with the cases of infection in humans is confirmed.

After obtaining the first positive test result, and for the purpose of excluding/confirming the suspicion, a competent veterinary inspector must order the approved veterinary organisation to take additional/confirmatory samples from the suspicious flock and to deliver them promptly to the national reference laboratory.

The following measures are ordered to the bird holder:

- Prohibition of movement of poultry and eggs from the holding except with a special authorisation issued by a competent veterinary inspector;
- Prohibition of hatching of eggs originating from flocks suspicious of salmonellosis;
- Prohibition of movement of feed from the holding;
- Prohibition of removal of manure from the holding;
- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed by appropriate disinfection means;
- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate means;
- The measures remain in force until the presence of *S. Enteritidis*/*S. Typhimurium* is excluded by repeated laboratory testing.
- In case that some other disease appears in a breeding flock suspicious of salmonella infection, treatment must be conducted in compliance with the provisions of Regulation 1177/2006.

If the positive finding to *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is confirmed the flock is considered infected and the following measures are implemented:

- Prohibition of use of antimicrobials for the treatment of breeding flocks (day-old chicks, turkeys in breeding and production) infected by salmonellosis caused by *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*;
 - All birds in a positive flock (day-old chicks, turkeys in breeding and production) must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella, as follows:
 - Day-old chicks must be destroyed,
 - Turkeys in breeding and production, depending on the age, must be destroyed or slaughtered;
- Slaughtering of birds must be carried out in compliance with special regulations on food hygiene.
- Meat and products derived from such poultry may only be placed on the market for human consumption if they meet the requirements set out in Annex II, Part E of the Regulation 2160/2003 and comply with the provisions of the Regulation 2073/2005. If not intended for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002.
 - Non-incubated eggs from a positive flock must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002. However, such non-incubated eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium* in accordance with

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the regulations on food hygiene;

- Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002;
- Appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed.
- Cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles by appropriate disinfection means;
- Disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry; when disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled. It is prohibited to introduce new poultry into the facility until a negative control result of disinfection efficiency is obtained;
- Removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed manner,
- A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation to determine a source of infection.

In case of a suspicion/confirmed presence of any other salmonella serotype with public health significance, except *S. Enteritidis*/*S. Typhimurium*:

- it is prohibited to use antimicrobials for the treatment of breeding flocks;
- A competent veterinary inspector must conduct epidemiological investigation in order to determine a source of infection focusing on determining the implementation of bio-safety measures;
- The owner/holder of the flock is bound to conduct relevant bio-safety measures on the holding so as to reduce the possibility of introducing the infection as much as possible.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The National Programme is implemented on the entire territory of the Republic of Croatia. All breeding turkey flocks with 250 hens or more must be examined by submitting official samples to an official laboratory.

"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 birds sharing the same airspace.

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

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

In case Salmonella infection is confirmed, veterinary inspector will immediately order measures that have to be done on the holding (movement restrictions for live animals, products, disinfection of the vehicles and equipment etc.). A detailed epidemiological investigation is done in order to determine possible source of the infection. In case diseases is confirmed a detail measures are prescribed for SE/ST positive holding.

Official laboratory issues laboratory testing report and sends it to authorized veterinarian, the flock owner and to competent veterinary inspector/official veterinarian.

The veterinary inspector/official veterinarian in charged for the measures in positive flock designates in his official report the slaughterhouse in which positive flock will be slaughtered. Also he has to inform the veterinary inspector in charged for the slaughterhouse that positive flock will come on sanitary slaughter. The same has to be done at least 48 hours before planed slaughter. Upon receipt of information the veterinary inspector in charged for the slaughterhouse informs veterinarian on ante-mortem examination and FBO.

Conditions for placing on the market of animals, products of animal origin and feed are stipulated by the Veterinary Act. Animals, their products and feed must come from holdings or establishments in which stipulated veterinary checks have been conducted.

For internal trade, the flock holder must obtain the certificate of health and place of origin of the animal (hereinafter: internal certificate). The internal certificate is issued by an authorized veterinarian who keeps official records on the issued internal certificates. The internal certificate is a public document and it contains data on the animal holder, the identity of the animal (obligatory identification), it's origin and health condition. The certificate guarantees that the animals are included in the implementation of salmonella programme, that the animals for slaughter are included in the residue monitoring programme, that the animals are not medically treated and, if treated, that the stipulated withdrawal period for permitted veterinary medicinal products has expired, and that they are not treated with prohibited veterinary medicinal products and hormone preparations. In case flock positive on SE/ST is sent on slaughter, the authorized veterinarian must put information into internal certificate on that, especially stating date of official testing, result of testing, unique number of laboratory report and date.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Legislation:

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- Veterinary Act
- Regulation 2160/2003;
- Regulation 200/2010;
- Regulation 1190/2012;
- Regulation 1177/2006;
- Decision 2013/652;
- Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (Official Gazette 64/11,114/11);
- Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof in callender year;
- Food Act ;
- Ordinance on animal by-products not intended for human consumption (Official Gazette 87/09) aligned with Regulation 1774/2002;
- Ordinance on the authorisation of official and reference laboratories in the area of conducting veterinary activity (Official Gazette 102/10).

From breeding turkey flocks and flocks for production of hatching eggs samples are taken:

- from day-old chicks;
- Samples are taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept at each delivery of chicks. Transport liners and chicks should be taken for testing and submitted to an approved laboratory.
- from four-weeks old chicks;
- Boot swabs samples or faeces samples are taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept once when they are four weeks old. The number of single and pooled samples taken depends on the size of the flock.
- Two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit;
- Boot swabs samples or faeces samples are taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept once in that period. The number of single and pooled samples taken depends on the size of the flock.
- During the laying phase;
- Samples are taken in the laying unit every two weeks. The sample type which is submitted for laboratory testing depends on the type of keeping of birds (cage or free range/floor system).
- At the hatchery;
- Samples are taken every three weeks from turkey flocks the eggs of which are used for production of day-old chicks pursuant to Table 2 of Annex I to this Ordinance.
- At least one sample must be taken per breeding flock. Sampling in the hatchery must be carried out on the day of hatching when samples from all breeding flocks are available. If this is not possible, it is necessary to obtain a valid guarantee by the bird holder that samples have been taken from each flock.
- If there are more than 50 000 eggs in the incubator deriving from the same breeding flock, two samples shall be taken.

In case of suspicion and for the purpose of the official controls the additional sample must be taken, and it consists of:

- Five pair of boot swabs samples (each representing about 20% of the establishment area) or faeces

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samples taken in sites in the building in which the birds are kept once in that period. The number of single and pooled samples taken depends on the size of the flock (according to table scheme in 2.2.2.1. (a) of Regulation 200/2010),

- Blood: 60 samples,
- Cloacal swabs: 300 swabs,
- Birds: 5 randomly selected birds per facility, and
- Dust from a building in which poultry is kept: 100 grams per facility (dust should be collected on the surface area not less than 900cm² i.e. 90x10 cm).

Testing on AMR is not part of routine procedure. It is done as a part of confirmatory sampling as it is prescribed in point 2.2.2.2. (b) of Regulation 200/2010.

In case samples are taken for AMR testing, sample is consisted of 5 randomly selected birds per facility.

The use of vaccines against Salmonella is not mandatory. Vaccination of poultry as a prophylactic measure to control salmonellosis must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the regulation 1177/2006. If live vaccines against Salmonella are used, the vaccine manufacturer must provide an appropriate method for bacteriological differentiation between field and vaccine strains. The vaccine manufacturer must send the necessary laboratory diagnostic material to all laboratories approved for the testing of Salmonella in poultry. The procedure for the registration and approval of vaccines is conducted in accordance with the Veterinary Act and the Act on Veterinary Medicinal Products and Veterinary Medical Devices .

Vaccination can be done only by authorized veterinary organizations or approved veterinary services. Currently only one vaccine is approved and registered according to the above mentioned legislation – Nobilis Salenvac T (inactivated vaccine), Intervet.

Samples shall be sent by express mail or courier to the official laboratories within 24 hours after collection. If not sent within 24 hours, they must be stored refrigerated. Transportation can be at ambient temperature as long as excessive heat (over 25 °C) and exposure to sunlight are avoided. At the laboratory samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following receipt.

Salmonella isolates collected through this program must be subject to monitoring on antimicrobial resistance in accordance with Decision 2013/652.

A breeding flock is considered positive for the purpose of ascertaining the achievement of the programme target:

- when the presence of the relevant Salmonella serotypes (other than vaccine strains) has been detected in one or more samples taken in the flock, even if the relevant Salmonella serotypes is only detected in the dust sample, or
- when presence of relevant Salmonella serotypes is not detected, but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors have been detected in the flock, and at the same time there is no relevant evidence on treatment of other diseases.

It is prohibited to use antimicrobials for the control and treatment of breeding flocks infected by salmonellosis caused by Salmonella spp.

Treatment of the flock must be conducted in compliance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006 and the provisions of the Decision 2013/652.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Antimicrobials must be used on the basis of results of bacteriological examination and antibiograms. A competent veterinary inspector must conduct regular supervision of the use of antimicrobials and he must submit reports on conducted supervision to the Veterinary Directorate once a month (until the 15th of a month for the previous month).

Treatment of an infected flock, in compliance with the Decision issued by a competent veterinary inspector, is conducted by approved veterinary organisations and approved veterinary services. After conducted treatment, it is necessary to conduct a control of efficacy of the conducted therapy in a manner that control samples are taken from poultry twice, on the 7th and 14th day from the beginning of the therapy, and delivered to a laboratory for analysis. Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in the Records on Animal Treatment and Waiting Period.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Compensation for owners of slaughtered or killed flocks is prescribed by the Veterinary Act.

Measures of killing or in certain cases emergency slaughter of infected animals or of those suspected of infection, and in the cases of animal welfare protection, disposal of the contaminated objects shall be ordered when the infectious disease can not be successfully and without the risk of spread thereof, be suppressed with the implementation of other measures stipulated by the Veterinary Act or when there is no economic justification for the implementation of other measures for the suppression of the disease. For animals killed, slaughtered or for animals which have died due to the implementation of the ordered measures, as well as for the objects that were damaged or destroyed in the course of the implementation of the ordered measures, the animal holder or the owner of the object are entitled to the compensation in the amount of the market value on the day of the implementation of the measure. The assessment of the value of the animals and objects is carried out by the commission appointed by the CVO. The decision on the entitlement to the damage compensation and on the amount of damage compensation is passed by the CVO upon the proposal of the commission within 60 days, while payment must ensue not later than 90 days from the day of implementation of the measures.

The animal holder or owner of the object is not entitled to damage compensation referred:

- if he failed to immediately report the appearance of the infectious disease and did not treat the animal in the manner stipulated by the of the implementing legislation.
- if he failed to undertake the stipulated or ordered measures for the prevention and control of infectious or parasitic diseases,
- if he transfers the animal from an uninfected to an infected or endangered area or from the infected or endangered area to the uninfected area,
- if he conducts trade of animal contrary to the provisions of Veterinary Act,
- if the animal disease appeared during import or within the duration of quarantine of the imported animal.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Due to the above mentioned:

- Costs of regular sampling and submission of samples to the laboratory are entirely borne by the poultry holder. Costs of laboratory examination of samples (salmonellosis and antimicrobial resistance) prescribed by programme are entirely settled from the State Budget.
- Costs of sampling, submission of samples to the laboratory and laboratory examination for the purpose of the official controls are entirely settled from the State Budget.
- Costs incurred by the implementation of measures in case of suspicion/positive results are settled from the State Budget in accordance with the Veterinary Act .
- Costs of vaccine procurement and preventive vaccination of poultry are entirely borne by the poultry holder.
- Costs incurred by the implementation of measures in regard to monitoring of antimicrobial resistance in Salmonella are entirely settled from the State Budget.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The guidelines of good manufacturing practice are stipulated by the Veterinary Act, the Food Act and the implementing secondary regulations. Continuous education of veterinarians, producers and animal holders is conducted through the Croatian Veterinary Chamber, the Croatian Chamber of Economy and the Advisory Services of the Ministry of Agriculture. The guidelines are elaborated in accordance with the recommendations of the European Commission, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the latest scientific developments.

Primary production establishments and food and feed business operators must ensure the following:

- implementation of hygienic measures on holdings, in establishments and during transport in a regulated manner,
- implementation of measures for the prevention of disease introduction,
- disposal of biological waste,
- respect of animal welfare.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Breeding flocks are considered as a top of production pyramid. In order to stop the possible spreading of relevant Salmonella serotypes to lower production units (fattening turkeys), decrease the possibility of food contamination by zoonotic salmonella serotypes throughout meat, eggs and their products and to assure public health, all breeding turkey flocks must be officially sampled and laboratory tested.

A preliminary calculation was made on the approximate number of tests to be performed in the flocks.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

The number of calculated tests is based on the total No of samples taken from all breeding flocks included in programme during 2011/2013.

In the year 2011 a total number of 330 samples from breeding turkey flocks were tested in the framework of official sampling.

In the year 2012 a total number of 172 samples from breeding turkey flocks were tested in the framework of official sampling. This number includes routine sampling of flocks and hatcheries as well as additional confirmatory sampling carried out when a flock is tested positive.

In the year 2013 a total number of 383 samples from turkey flocks were tested in the framework of official sampling. This number includes routine sampling of flocks and hatcheries as well as additional confirmatory sampling carried out when a flock is tested positive.

Within the framework of national control programme (routine active monitoring) all samples are taken by authorized veterinarians and are therefore considered as official samples. FBO are not allowed to take samples within national monitoring programme (for the purpose of the routine active monitoring). Sampling performed by FBO is used only for their self-control purpose.

According to Regulation 1190/2012 official control has to be done once a year in all flocks with at least 250 birds between 30 and 45 weeks of age. Also all holdings with previously positive results on SE/ST have to be officially controlled.

Only 1 holding in Croatia has more than 250 breeding turkeys. 7 holdings have between 100 – 1000 birds. Due to low number of breeding turkey flocks with more than 250 birds we decided to include all flocks with 100 and more birds in the official control scheme. Therefore 8 holdings will be included in official sampling scheme.

According to data on number of tested breeding flocks in 2011/2013, it is assumed that in 2015-2017, no increase of production could be expected and no increase of the costs accordingly.

If we make allowance for this trend, we can establish that in 2015-2017 approximately 32 bacteriological tests and 10 serotyping tests will be performed in the framework of official sampling.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2009 - 2012 :

yes

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

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic Salmonella

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
Croatia	Turkeys	8	90 850	8	90 850	8	SE	0	0	0	0	0	X
Croatia	Turkeys	8	90 850	8	90 850	8	ST	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total		16	181 700	16	181 700	16		0	0	0	0	0	

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

ADD A NEW ROW

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

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

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

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Croatia	bacteriological test	HRN EN ISO 6579:2003, 6579:20	960	0	X
Total			960	0	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2013**

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
Croatia	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year : **2013**

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2015

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	Faeces	routine sampling	32	X
Croatia	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	Faeces	routine sampling	10	X
Croatia	Antimicrobial detection test	Turkeys	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	4	X
Croatia	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Turkeys	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	1	X
Total					47	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					4	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					1	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					32	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					10	
Add a new row						

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	Faeces	routine sampling	32	X
Croatia	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	Faeces	routine sampling	10	X
Croatia	Antimicrobial detection test	Turkeys	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	4	X
Croatia	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Turkeys	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	1	X
Total					47	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					4	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					1	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					32	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					10	
Add a new row						

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2017

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	Faeces	routine sampling	32	X

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Croatia	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	Faeces	routine sampling	10	X
Croatia	Antimicrobial detection test	Turkeys	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	4	X
Croatia	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Turkeys	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	1	X
Total					47	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					4	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					1	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					32	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					10	
Add a new row						

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2015

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Croatia	Turkeys	18	18	18	8	37	SE+ST	1	1	5 000	30 000	0	X
Total		18	18	18	8	37		1	1	5 000	30 000	0	
Add a new row													

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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

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

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2016

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Croatia	Turkeys	18	18	18	8	37	SE+ST	1	1	5 000	30 000	0	X
Total		18	18	18	8	37		1	1	5 000	30 000	0	
										Add a new row			

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

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

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Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2017

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Croatia	Turkeys	18	18	18	8	37	SE+ST	1	1	5 000	30 000	0	X
Total		18	18	18	8	37		1	1	5 000	30 000	0	
										Add a new row			

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

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

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(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.2 Targets on vaccination

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2015

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2015

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2015

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : 2015

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	32	18.19	582.08	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	10	38.38	383.8	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	1	16.72	16.72	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	4	3.43	13.72	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	5 000	10	50000	yes	X

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	30 000	1	30000	yes	X
Add a new row						
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Add a new row						
5.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Add a new row						
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	8	5.97	47.76	yes	X
Add a new row						
Total		35 055		81044.08		

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : **2016**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	32	18.19	582.08	yes	X
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Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	5 000	10	50000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	30 000	1	30000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	8	5.97	47.76	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		35 055		81044.08		

8.1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2017**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	32	18.19	582.08	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	10	38.38	383.8	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	1	16.72	16.72	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	4	3.43	13.72	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	30 000	1	30000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	5 000	10	50000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	8	5.97	47.76	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		35 055		81044.08		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

8.2 Co-financing rate:

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased (max 32000 characters)

Croatian gross national income per inhabitant based on the latest EUROSTAT data is less than 90% of the Union average.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

8.3 Source of national funding

Please specify the source of the national funding:

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)

National funds are provided from state budget.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
	3911_3455.doc	3911_3455.doc	45 kb
	3911_3456.doc	3911_3456.doc	27 kb
	3911_3457.doc	3911_3457.doc	158 kb
		Total size of attachments :	230 kb



Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX II - PART A + B

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.19

Instructions to complete the form:

Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

- 1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the submit notification button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
- 4) IMPORTANT: Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.
- 5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.
- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!

Submission Date

Monday, October 27, 2014 14:03:59

Submission Number

1414415066125-3903

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Identification of the programme

Member state: HRVATSKA

Disease: Salmonella

This program is multi annual: yes

Type of submission: New multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2015

To end of

2017

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the national programme for the control of Salmonella is to reduce or maintain the low prevalence of Salmonella significant for public health in fattening turkey flocks intended for slaughtering for production of meat and meat products intended for human consumption in a manner that the maximum percentage of fattening turkey flocks remaining positive to S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium is reduced to 1 % or less.

As regards monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- shall be included in target.

The national programme in fattening turkey flocks is implemented throughout the Republic of Croatia from 1 January to 31 December of the calendar year and is fully aligned with the provisions of Regulation 1190/2012 .

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

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

Animal population Turkeys

Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for Salmonella in the following phases of production :

Turkeys Birds leaving for slaughter

Birds for breeding

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

(c) *Specific requirements*

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

If laboratory analysis confirms the presence of *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium*, the flock will be considered infected and the responsible veterinary inspector must order the owner to implement the following measures:

- prohibition on the use of antimicrobials for the treatment of birds infected with *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium*;
- prohibition on the placing on the market of fresh turkey meat originating from the positive flock;
- Products originating from this poultry may only be placed on the market for human consumption if they meet the requirements set out in Annex II, Part E of the Regulation 2013/2006 and of the Regulation 2073/2005.
- appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of buildings, instruments and utensils at places where poultry feed is produced and stored;
- cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles using appropriate disinfectants;
- disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected poultry premises; upon completion of disinfection, its efficiency must be bacteriologically tested;
- removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed way;
- Re-stocking may not take place until negative results have been obtained from disinfection efficiency control;
- When sending positive fattening turkey flocks for slaughter all measures must be taken to minimise the risk of possible spread of disease.

Measures to be taken with regard to a flock positive for other *Salmonellas* of public health significance
In the event of a confirmed case of any other *Salmonella* of public health significance, other than *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*, the responsible veterinary inspector is obliged to carry out an epidemiological investigation in order to identify the source of infection, paying particular attention to the implementation of biosecurity measures. It will be recommended to the owner to draw up a plan of necessary measures to prevent the introduction and spread of

The use of vaccines against *Salmonella* is not mandatory. Vaccination of poultry as a prophylactic measure to control salmonellosis must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006;

If live vaccines against *Salmonella* are used, the vaccine manufacturer must provide an appropriate method for bacteriological differentiation between field and vaccine strains. The vaccine manufacturer must send the necessary laboratory diagnostic material to all laboratories approved for the testing of *Salmonella* in poultry.

The procedure for the registration and approval of vaccines is conducted in accordance with the Veterinary Act and the Act on Veterinary Medicinal Products and Veterinary Medical Devices.

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It is not permitted to use antimicrobials as a specific method to control any salmonella in flocks. In case treatment must be carried out, the same must be done in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006 and the provisions of the Decision 2013/652.
The treatment of flocks may be conducted only by an approved veterinary organisation or an approved veterinary service.
Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in the Records on animal treatments and withdrawal periods.

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Thanks to the systematic and years-long implementation of disease monitoring and control measures prescribed by the annual Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof, the total number of isolated Salmonellas has significantly decreased. According to monitoring programme for 2011-2013 all fattening turkey flocks the products of which (fresh meat and/or meat products) were intended for public consumption had to be tested on Salmonella spp. presence. Only poultry originating from a flock that has been tested for the presence of salmonella and that were free from S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium and for which the owner had a health certificate not more than 6 weeks old issued by an official laboratory, could be placed on the market.

The baseline study has not been carried out but the prevalence is calculated based on data collected throughout regular monitoring programme.

In 2011 as the first year of the programme implementation, 169 fattening turkey flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 1 flock was positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of ST in fattening turkey flocks was 0,6%.

In 2012 total number of 260 fattening turkey flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 4 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. All flocks were tested negative on S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium.

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In 2013 total number of 202 fattening turkey flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 3 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of ST/SE in fattening turkey flocks was 1,45%.

Salmonellosis are the most significant zoonoses in Croatia. 1700 positive cases of human salmonellosis has been reported in 2012. These are most often the outbreaks caused by S. Enteritidis.

In Croatia, most outbreaks are so-called family outbreaks, whereas only a small number of outbreaks are associated with public catering premises and, as a rule, are not linked to industrially produced food and products. Data on human salmonellosis are provided by Croatian national institute of public health.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Competent Authority (CA) is Ministry of Agriculture – Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate.

Obligations of the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate (Competent Authority) are:

- 1) To coordinate and implement the program in Croatia.
- 2) To collect, analyze and monitor the collected data.
- 3) To perform statistical analyses and evaluate the results of the implementation of the programme
- 4) To submit data required by the European Commission – to provide the relevant bodies of the European Union with information on the attainment of the objectives of the Program
- 6) To supervise the work of authorised veterinary organisations or authorised veterinarians in implementing the measures under this programme
- 7) To take the prescribed measures when irregularities are detected or when measures defined in this program are not implemented in a timely manner.
- 9) To assure financial resources for program implementation

Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate, Veterinary Epidemiology Service the Animal Health Protection Sector is responsible for the coordination and the implementation of the program.

In Veterinary Inspection Sector, Veterinary Inspection Service (consisting of 9 regional offices with 65 branches, covering whole territory of Croatia) is responsible for supervision on the field and for control of the work of authorised veterinary organisations.

Obligations of the official laboratories involved in programme :

- 1) To perform laboratory tests in accordance with the procedures being laid down in this program.
- 2) To inform the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate, the competent branch of veterinary inspection offices and the sender of the sample about the results of diagnostic tests (immediately and without delay).

Organizational organigrame is attached to the programme.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

NRL IN CROATIA

The national reference laboratory for Salmonella in poultry is the Croatian Veterinary Institute – Poultry Centre, Heinzelova 55, Zagreb.

The national reference laboratory for antimicrobial resistance in animals is the Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Department for Bacteriology and Parasitology, Laboratory for General Bacteriology and Microbiology, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb

Other official laboratories involved in the implementation of this Programme are:

- Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Split, Poljička cesta 33, Split;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Križevci, Zakmardijeva 10, Križevci;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Vinkovci, J. Kozarca 24, Vinkovci;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Rijeka, Podmurvice 29, Rijeka;
- Bioinstitut d.o.o., R. Steinerja 7, Čakovec.

Laboratories involved in testing of samples taken within salmonella programs are fulfilling the requirements of Article 12 of Regulation NO 2160/2003.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Samples are prepared and tested in a laboratory in accordance with the requirements set forth in the Regulation 1190/2012 and the Decision 2013/652.

The method recommended by the European Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for Salmonella in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, is used for the isolation of the agent.

This method is described in the current version of Annex D of HRN EN/ISO 6579: 2003: „Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage“. At least one isolate is serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official control at the level of primary production must be conducted in compliance with the Regulation 1190/2012. Each year at least one flock on 10% of the holdings with at least 500 birds have to be sampled.

Particular attention will be given to holdings where *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium* were detected in the previous fattening cycle. Sampling must also be done on a risk basis each time the responsible veterinary inspector or the body responsible for the implementation of this Programme considers it necessary.

Holdings in which sampling will be carried out for the purpose of the official control must be selected at random, taking into consideration the size of the holding and geographical location of the holding.

Fattening turkey flocks must be sampled for the purpose of official control within three weeks before delivery for slaughter.

Samples collected within the official control must be examined for antimicrobials pursuant to the Decision 2013/652. Samples must be submitted for testing to the National Reference Laboratory for salmonellosis in poultry and AMR. Samples for the purposes of official control at the primary production stage shall be taken by authorised veterinarians in accordance with Table in the Attachment 2.

In accordance with the Food Act the competent authority (the Ministry of Agriculture is the central state administration authority in charge of safety, hygiene and quality of food and feed and the organisation of official controls) must ensure that official controls on feed safety are carried out in all stages of production, warehousing, distribution and use. Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, which lays down the general rules for the organization and implementation of official controls.

An annual action plan of the Veterinary Inspection Sector is distributed to veterinary offices, defines an annual plan for the implementation of official controls as well as feed monitoring carried out by state veterinary inspectors and official veterinarians. Reports on official controls performed are collected once a month, via a web application, from all state veterinary inspectors and are submitted to the Head of the Veterinary Inspection Sector and CVO.

Checklists for carrying out official controls in the veterinary field are prepared in the central office of the VFSD and are intended to assist staff carrying official controls. These checklists are distributed to all veterinary offices and their use is mandatory.

Written procedures for carrying out official controls have also been developed and distributed to veterinary offices, as have been the operational instructions for carrying out inspections and audits in

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the area of food of animal origin.

The annual plan of activities of state veterinary inspectors and official inspectors includes official controls of the following:

- Inspection of veterinary organisations, private veterinary surgeries and veterinary services in performing their veterinary activity;
 - Inspection of establishment where animals are bred, kept, and produced
 - Inspection of establishments involved in trade in animals, vehicles used for the transportation of animals, and trade in animals;
 - Inspection of establishments involved in temporary storage and processing of animal by-products.
- Official controls in establishments handling food of animal origin are carried out at a frequency based on risk assessment for each individual establishment. The risk assessment database is kept in the central office of the Veterinary Directorate and is updated as new information becomes available, and the data are sent electronically to field offices.

Official controls and scheme of sampling at feed

All feed businesses operators must satisfy the conditions stipulated by relevant legislation in each of the registered or approved establishments as well as to establish and implement an internal control system based on the HACCP principles, some exceptions are applied for registered establishments engaged in primary production or mixing of complementary feed (formerly "superconcentrates") with feed material.

To define the frequency of official controls in feed establishments, the following risk factors were taken into account:

- type of establishment or risks posed by registered or approved activities,
- quantities produced (in tonnes),
- risks posed by used raw materials or products, especially by-products of other industries,
- origin of used feed material, feed additives or pre-mixtures (e.g. imports from distant countries),
- product range,
- frequency of batch changes (different types of feed for different animal species),
- use of feed additives (coccidiostats) or risk types of feed materials (fishmeal, fish oil).

When defining a number and types of analytical tests within the monitoring plan, as one of the official control methods, risk levels associated with registered or approved activities in feed establishments, produced quantities, types of raw materials or products (including potential by-products of other industries), use of fishmeal or production of medicated feedingstuffs are taken into account. The notifications obtained through the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) were also taken into account.

The activities carried out in approved establishments are generally considered to be connected with the use of more dangerous or higher risk substances or products. It has been also established that the annual quantities of finished products produced in approved establishments are higher than those in registered establishments, and that such finished products are distributed to a higher number of customers. Consequently, the frequency of sampling and laboratory analyses (monitoring) of raw materials and finished products from approved establishments should be higher than that for other feed establishments.

Sampling should focus on poultry feed. The sampling records must state the exact category of poultry for which the compound feed is intended (parent flock, breeding chicken, table egg laying hens, laying

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hens for hatching eggs, fattening poultry and its age range. Sampling basically covers Salmonella spp. in order to prove the safety of compound feed. Sampling is carried out in accordance with the feed monitoring plan. Legislation sets the zero (0) tolerance requirement for Salmonella spp. If Salmonella spp. are, however, present in compound feed, such feed is safely disposed of.

In accordance with the aforementioned annual plan of official controls and feed monitoring, sampling should be carried out throughout the year.

All columns of the sampling and analytical method records template, which is given in the Annex to the annual plan, should be completed during the sampling procedure.

The original copy of the records should be kept by the official veterinarian or the state veterinary inspector who conducted sampling, a copy of the records delivered to a client/feed business operator, and another copy delivered to a laboratory.

Only one sample is taken during feed sampling as stipulated by the annual monitoring plan. If the analytical results show that the submitted sample does not comply with the provisions on feed, the veterinary inspector/official veterinarian must take additional samples and request the analytical testing of samples beyond the scope of this monitoring plan. On family farms and agricultural holdings, samples may be taken at the same time the holding is inspected or the live animals on farms monitored for residues.

Sampling for official controls, other than sampling for monitoring purposes, should be targeted, i.e. the official veterinarian or the state veterinary inspector must provide an explanation for each sample taken and analytical test chosen, except in the case of sampling for monitoring purposes.

If samples should be taken and analysed during inspection (other than sampling for monitoring purposes), the veterinary inspector/official veterinarian must notify the client/feed business operator about the right to take two identical official samples. One sample is delivered to the official or the reference laboratory and the other sample is intended for potential re-testing, if so required by the client /feed business operator. After the latter is officially packed (in a sealed packaging), it is kept by the feed business operator. The deadline for requesting repeated analysis is eight days following the date of delivery of analytical results for the first sample to the client /feed business operator.

The client /feed business operator must be informed that the sample should be kept under appropriate storage conditions, which should be identical to those for that specific type of the raw material or the product.

This second sample is sent to the reference laboratory or to the accredited official laboratory for re-testing (this may be the same laboratory which carried out the first analysis). The results of this analysis are final and relevant.

Regulation 2073/2005 requires that samples be taken in slaughterhouses and poultry meat processing plants for bacteriological testing for Salmonella spp..

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Data on number of turkey fattening flocks are shown in Attachment 3.

(d)2.2 *Structure of the production of feed*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Organisation of and method for feed production

Feed business operators are authorised and registered pursuant to the Veterinary Act and the Food Act. Veterinary Public Health Sector within Veterinary Directorate is responsible for drafting legislation in the area of feedingstuffs, approval and registration of the establishments dealing with feed, maintaining the registers of all approved and registered establishments dealing with feed and publishing registers on the website of MA.

Current situation regarding approved/registered feed business establishments in Croatia is as follows:

- 115 approved establishments dealing with feed
- 1702 registered establishments dealing with feed
- 183 registered establishments for production dealing with feed
- 141 registered family agricultural holdings dealing with feed
- 25952 registered primary producers of feed.

Data available at <http://www.veterinarstvo.hr>

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

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Guidelines of good manufacturing practice

The guidelines of good manufacturing practice are stipulated by the Veterinary Act, the Food Act and the implementing secondary regulations. Continuous education of veterinarians, producers and animal holders is conducted through the Croatian Veterinary Chamber, the Croatian Chamber of Economy and the Advisory Services of the Ministry of Agriculture. The guidelines are elaborated in accordance with the recommendations of the European Commission, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the latest scientific developments.

Primary production establishments and food and feed business operators must ensure the following:

- implementation of hygienic measures on holdings, in establishments and during transport in a regulated manner,
- implementation of measures for the prevention of disease introduction,
- disposal of biological waste,
- respect of animal welfare.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Specific biosecurity measures are not prescribed in legislation for poultry farms, but according to GMP every producer should obey general biosecurity and zoo technical rules. Also in case where necessary veterinary inspector have the right to order the establishment of additional biosecurity measures on the holding. General hygiene measures applied at the farm are:

- a) evidence of all entrances on the farm should be kept (including animals, eggs, people, feed)
- b) unauthorized personnel and visitors may enter to the poultry house only when is necessary and under strict hygiene measures that includes use of special protective clothing and use of disinfectants

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- c) desbarriers should be used at the entrance on the farm and in the establishments the environment around poultry establishments and farming area should be clean and tidy
- d) facilities should be made of materials that are easy to maintain and clean
- e) use of appropriate protection from wild birds (e.g. nests on the windows)
- f) use of appropriate protection from wild animals on the farm (e.g. fenced farms)
- g) no pets, other animal species or (other) poultry are allowed to be kept in the poultry house (in case pets or other animal species are kept on the farm the same should be in separated units)
- h) regular deratisation and desinsection should be done
- i) at least once per year regular control of water quality should be done in case water is not supplied from waterworks and if necessary to use chemicals
- j) Feed and litter should be stored in a way that it stays clean, dry and mould free as well as protected from rodents and wild birds
- k) The feed silo should be placed on a paved underground and easy to clean

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The animals can be transported only by registered companies in the vehicles specially designated for each category of poultry or transport of hatching eggs. The vehicles used for transport of animals and eggs have to be cleaned and disinfected before each transport of animals/eggs on the farm.

Animals from infected flocks belonging to holdings placed under supervision are to be kept isolated and special conditions apply for removal of animals. The transport of such animals to the slaughterhouse can be done only under supervision of veterinary inspector in way to enable the possible spread of diseases.-

The transport of animals to and from farms is in accordance with the relevant EU legislation (e.g. Regulation EC (No) 1/2005).

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

The animal holder is responsible for the care of poultry health and welfare on the holding. Approved veterinarians are conducting supervision on holdings and establishments on a daily basis. The Veterinary Act and the Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof in 2011, 2012 and 2013 regulates the obligations of authorised veterinary

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organisations relating to regular control of holdings regarding animal diseases and reporting to county veterinary inspectors.

Approved veterinarians and veterinary inspectors also conduct regular supervision regarding control of animal welfare on farms and sampling within the national residue monitoring programme.

Veterinary inspectors conduct their regular controls in accordance with the Annual Plan of Activities through out planned are the controls of:

- establishments for breeding, keeping and production of animals;
- veterinary organisations, private practices and veterinary services;
- establishments for slaughter, treatment, processing and storage;
- markets, livestock markets and trade of animals and products of animal origin;
- quarantine facilities;
- implementation of measures for the control of infectious and parasitic diseases of animals;
- trade, use and storage of veterinary medicinal products and veterinary medical devices;
- facilities for hatching of domestic poultry and wild feathered game.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Pursuant to the provisions of the Veterinary Act, all farms are to be registered in the Farms Register, which is an integral part of the Central Register of Domestic Animals, the responsibility for which lies with the MA's VFSD. The Directorate has entered into contract with the Croatian Agricultural Agency, delegating to it the maintenance of the Central Register of Domestic Animals.

In Croatia all breeding farms of *Gallus gallus* are registered. Updates on this are kept in the Croatian Agricultural Agency.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

The animal holder must keep and regularly update stipulated records and registers on all movements of animals/flocks onto and off the holding, deaths, medical treatments including vaccinations and made them available at the request of an authorised person. Laboratory results of sampling for *Salmonella* should be kept on the holding. All documents must be kept for 5 years. All documents must be available for inspection.

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Hatcheries and keepers of breeding flocks are obliged to keep the records on all movements of poultry or hatching eggs onto and/or out of the premises. The records must contain the information on the number of eggs/chickens, date and origin of the final destination. Hatcheries are obliged to keep the evidences prescribed by the Ordinance on conditions to be met by facilities for hatching domestic poultry and game birds (OG 36/95). The evidence contains data on number of eggs intended for incubation, number and percentage of hatched eggs, dates of hatching, hygienic control, hatchery waste etc.

(d)2.7 *Documents to accompany animals when dispatched*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Certificates accompanying animals when placed on the market

Conditions for placing on the market of animals, products of animal origin and feed are stipulated by the Veterinary Act. Animals, their products and feed must come from holdings or establishments in which stipulated veterinary checks have been conducted.

Internal trade

For internal trade, the animal holder must obtain the certificate of health and place of origin of the animal (hereinafter: internal certificate). The internal certificate is issued by an authorised veterinarian who keeps official records on the issued internal certificates. The trade in animals and products of animal origin is permitted only if a country, a region or the holding from which the animal originates has no trade restrictions, that is no protective measures due to animal diseases have been introduced. The internal certificate may not be issued if, in the place of origin of the animals, the existence of an infectious or parasitic disease which can be transmitted by this species of animal is confirmed.

The internal certificate is a public document and it contains data on the animal holder, the identity of the animal (obligatory identification), it's origin and health condition. The certificate guarantees that the animals are included in the implementation of imposed measures, that the animals for slaughter are included in the residue monitoring programme, that the animals are not medically treated and, if treated, that the stipulated withdrawal period for permitted veterinary medicinal products has expired, and that they are not treated with prohibited veterinary medicinal products and hormone preparations. The certificate confirms that in the place of origin of the animals or of their keeping, the existence of infectious diseases which can be transmitted by this species of animals has not been confirmed.

International trade

Consignments of animals, products of animal origin and feed must be checked and certified before dispatching to other country in the manner laid down in the legislation of the country of destination. During the check at the place of dispatch it is controlled whether the consignment fulfils the stipulated conditions for dispatch to the country of destination. In the certification procedure it is checked whether the stipulated checks or tests have been carried out and whether the consignments of animals or products fulfil the stipulated conditions.

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The international health certificate or public health certificate for the consignment (hereinafter: certificate) confirms that at the consignment's place of origin the stipulated veterinary checks were conducted and that all guarantees listed in the certificate have been fulfilled. The certification procedure is conducted and the certificate is confirmed by the official veterinarian or control bodies.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Keepers of turkey fattening flocks are obliged to keep the records on all movements of poultry onto and/or out of the premises. The records must contain the information on the number of chickens, date and origin of the final destination as well as data on transport vehicle.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Turkeys

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From 2015 To 2017

1.1 Contact

Name : Ivana Lohman Janković

Phone : 00 385 1 6443 857

Fax. : 00 385 1 6443 889

Email : ivana.lohman@mps.hr

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Thanks to the systematic and years-long implementation of disease monitoring and control measures prescribed by the annual Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof, the total number of isolated Salmonellas has significantly decreased. According to monitoring programme for 2011-2013 all fattening turkey flocks the products of which (fresh meat and/or meat products) were intended for public consumption had to be tested on Salmonella spp. presence. Only poultry originating from a flock that has been tested for the presence of salmonella and that were free from S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium and for which the owner had a health certificate not more than 6 weeks old issued by an official laboratory, could be placed on the market.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

The baseline study has not been carried out but the prevalence is calculated based on data collected throughout regular monitoring programme.

In 2011 as the first year of the programme implementation, 169 fattening turkey flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 1 flock was positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of ST in fattening turkey flocks was 0,6%.

In 2012 total number of 260 fattening turkey flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 4 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. All flocks were tested negative on S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium.

In 2013 total number of 202 fattening turkey flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 3 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of ST/SE in fattening turkey flocks was 1,45%.

Salmonellosis are the most significant zoonoses in Croatia. 1700 positive cases of human salmonellosis has been reported in 2012. These are most often the outbreaks caused by S. Enteritidis.

In Croatia, most outbreaks are so-called family outbreaks, whereas only a small number of outbreaks are associated with public catering premises and, as a rule, are not linked to industrially produced food and products. Data on human salmonellosis are provided by Croatian national institute of public health.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. Introduction

The National Programme was elaborated in compliance with the requirements laid down in the Veterinary Act, the , Regulation 2160/2003, Regulation 1190/2012 and Decision 2013/652.

2. Aim of the Programme

To reduce or maintain the low prevalence of Salmonella significant for public health in fattening turkey flocks intended for slaughtering for production of meat and meat products intended for human consumption in a manner that the maximum percentage of fattening turkey flocks remaining positive to S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium is reduced to 1 % or less. As regards monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- shall be included in target.

3. Duration and the geographical area in which the Programme will be implemented

The 2015-2017 National Programme for the Control of Salmonella in Fattening turkey flocks shall be

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

implemented throughout the Republic of Croatia from 1 January to 31 December of the calendar year.

4. Animal population covered by the Programme

The programme covers all fattening turkey flocks reared for the purpose of producing meat and/or meat products for human consumption.

"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 birds sharing the same airspace.

5. Laboratories

Laboratories involved in testing of samples taken within all salmonella programs are fulfilling the requirements of Article 12 of Regulation NO 2160/2003.

5.1. Laboratory testing of samples taken from poultry

5.1.1. National reference laboratories

a) The national reference laboratory for Salmonella in poultry is the Croatian Veterinary Institute – Poultry Centre, Heinzlova 55, Zagreb.

b) The national reference laboratory for antimicrobial resistance in animals is the Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Department for Bacteriology and Parasitology, Laboratory for General Bacteriology and Microbiology, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb

5.1.2. Official laboratories

Other official laboratories involved in the implementation of this Programme are these:

- Croatian Veterinary Institute Zagreb, Savska cesta 143, Zagreb;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Split, Poljička cesta 33, Split;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Križevci, Zakmardijeva 10, Križevci;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Vinkovci, J. Kozarca 24, Vinkovci;
- Croatian Veterinary Institute, Regional Branch Rijeka, Podmurvice 29, Rijeka;
- Bioinstitut d.o.o., R. Steinerja 7, Čakovec.

5.1.3. Laboratory testing of samples

Samples are prepared and tested in a laboratory in accordance with the requirements set forth in the Regulation 1190/2012 Decision 2013/652.

The detection of the relevant Salmonella serotypes shall be carried out according to Amendment 1 of HRN EN/ISO 6579: 2003/Amd1:2007. 'Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. — Amendment 1: annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in

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animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage. At least one isolate is serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme.

5.1.4. Testing results

In accordance with Regulation 1190/2012, a flock of breeding turkey shall be considered positive where the presence of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and/or *Salmonella* Typhimurium (other than vaccine strains, but including monophasic strains with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) was detected in the flock

5.2. Laboratory testing of samples of animal feedingstuffs for the presence *Salmonella* spp bacteria.

The official laboratories for the testing of samples of animal feedingstuffs are approved according to the provisions of the Ordinance on accreditation of the official and reference laboratory for food and feed (Official Gazette 86/10).

6. Sampling and official controls

6.1. Sampling at the primary production stage

A fattening turkey flock intended for slaughter means poultry of the same species and age kept on the same premises and reared for the production of meat and/or meat products intended for human consumption. All flocks the products of which (fresh meat and/or meat products) are intended for public consumption must be tested for the presence of *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* on official samples submitted to an approved laboratory. A laboratory report shall be issued on the basis of an officially submitted sample.

Only poultry originating from a flock that has been tested for the presence of *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* and for which the owner has a health certificate not more than six weeks old, issued by an official laboratory, may be placed on the market.

Within the framework of national control programme (routine active monitoring) all samples are taken by authorized veterinarians. FBO are not allowed to take samples within national monitoring programme (for the purpose of the routine active monitoring).

Fattening turkeys will be sampled within three weeks before they are moved to the slaughterhouse by taking the boot swab samples inside the house.

The sampling shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex II, Part B of the Regulation 2160/2003.

Monitoring for antimicrobial resistance

Salmonella isolates collected through this program must be subject to monitoring on antimicrobial resistance in accordance with Decision 2013/652.

One isolate of *Salmonella* serovar from the same epidemiological unit per year will be included for the

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monitoring purpose (epidemiological unit is flock).

During 2015-2017 at least 85 isolates of Salmonella should be included in the monitoring of antimicrobial resistance. If a small number of isolates of the target sample size will be available, all isolates will be tested for the monitoring purpose.

Official laboratories are required to conduct testing of isolates on Salmonella resistance to antimicrobials. All isolates must be submitted to the National Reference Laboratory for antimicrobial resistance of animals .

The use of antimicrobials is done according to the Regulation 1177/2006. Antimicrobials are not used routinely; the application of the same is under strict control of authorised veterinarians and competent veterinary inspectors. Only authorized antimicrobials are allowed to be used in the and only veterinarian may use antimicrobials.

Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in the official document called Records on Animal Treatment and Waiting Period. A competent veterinary inspector or official veterinarian is carrying out controls on the use of antimicrobials on farms regularly.

Antimicrobials may be used only after authorisation by and under supervision of the veterinary inspector 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 antimicrobial susceptibility test must be available prior to the treatment. In the 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 authorised veterinarian and under the supervision of veterinary inspector prior the application. If sampling has not been performed prior the application of antimicrobials, flocks shall be considered infected by Salmonella.

The panel of antimicrobials specified in Decision 2013/652 must be tested using prescribed methods. The results on AMR monitoring are collected according to Directive 2003/99.

4. *Measures of the submitted programme*

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

If laboratory analysis confirms the presence of S. Enteritidis and/or S. Typhimurium, the flock will be

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considered infected and the responsible veterinary inspector must order the owner to implement the following measures:

- prohibition on the use of antimicrobials for the treatment of birds infected with *S. enteritidis* and/or *S. typhimurium*;
- prohibition on the placing on the market of fresh turkey meat originating from the positive flock;
- Products originating from this poultry may only be placed on the market for human consumption if they meet the requirements set out in Annex II, Part E of the Regulation 2013/2006 and of the Regulation 2073/2005.
- appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of buildings, instruments and utensils at places where poultry feed is produced and stored;
- cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles using appropriate disinfectants;
- disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected poultry premises; upon completion of disinfection, its efficiency must be bacteriologically tested;
- removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed way;
- Re-stocking may not take place until negative results have been obtained from disinfection efficiency control;
- When sending positive fattening turkey flocks for slaughter all measures must be taken to minimise the risk of possible spread of disease.

Measures to be taken with regard to a flock positive for other Salmonellas of public health significance
In the event of a confirmed case of any other Salmonella of public health significance, other than *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*, the responsible veterinary inspector is obliged to carry out an epidemiological investigation in order to identify the source of infection, paying particular attention to the implementation of biosecurity measures. It will be recommended to the owner to draw up a plan of necessary measures to prevent the introduction and spread of

The use of vaccines against Salmonella is not mandatory. Vaccination of poultry as a prophylactic measure to control salmonellosis must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006;

If live vaccines against Salmonella are used, the vaccine manufacturer must provide an appropriate method for bacteriological differentiation between field and vaccine strains. The vaccine manufacturer must send the necessary laboratory diagnostic material to all laboratories approved for the testing of Salmonella in poultry.

The procedure for the registration and approval of vaccines is conducted in accordance with the Veterinary Act and the Act on Veterinary Medicinal Products and Veterinary Medical Devices.

It is not permitted to use antimicrobials as a specific method to control any salmonella in flocks. In case treatment must be carried out, the same must be done in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006 and the provisions of the Decision 2013/652.

The treatment of flocks may be conducted only by an approved veterinary organisation or an approved veterinary service.

Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in the Records on animal treatments and withdrawal periods.

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4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme: 2015 - 2017

Measures

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

Other, please specify

Biosecurity and zootehcnical hygiene measures

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Competent authorities and organisations included in the Programme implementation

The competent body for the implementation of this Programme is the Ministry of Agriculture– the Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate (VFSD).

The competent body for supervision and control of the Programme implementation in the field is the Ministry of Agriculture– VFSD - Veterinary Inspection Sector.

Taking and submitting of samples to the laboratory is conducted by authorised veterinarians.

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Treatment of flocks may be conducted by approved veterinary organisations or an approved veterinary service in compliance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006.

Laboratory diagnostic is done in NRL for salmonella and NRL for AMR as well as in the official laboratories. In August 2010, Croatia issued the "Ordinance on designation of official and reference laboratories in the implementation of veterinary activities" (OG No 102/10), which provides that all laboratories which perform official control in the field of veterinary medicine including feed and some parts of food of animal origin should be accredited by the Croatian Accreditation Agency to EN ISO 17025:2007. Laboratories involved in testing of samples taken within all salmonella programs are fulfilling the requirements of Article 12 of Regulation NO 2160/2003.

Information on flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme is described in the Attachment 4 : Control system for animal health in Croatia

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Programme in turkey fattening flocks is implemented throughout the Republic of Croatia from 1 January to 31 December.

Attachment 5: Area of programme implementation and Distribution of poultry farms density per counties

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

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

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Pursuant to the provisions of the Veterinary Act, all farms are to be registered in the Farms Register, which is an integral part of the Central Register of Domestic Animals, the responsibility for which lies with the MA's VFSD. The Directorate has entered into contract with the Croatian Agricultural Agency, delegating to it the maintenance of the Central Register of Domestic Animals.

In Croatia all turkey fattening farms are registered. Updates on this are kept in the Croatian Agricultural

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Agency.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable to the poultry

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

A detail disease notification procedure is prescribed by Veterinary Act and Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (OG 62/11,114/11). For the purpose of timely reactions and undertaking of measures for the prevention and eradication of the disease, disease notification is organised as urgent exchange of information between the VFSD, Official Laboratories and veterinary services in the field. Any suspicion and confirmed case of all zoonotic diseases must be reported immediately.

Pursuant to reports on disease occurrence issued by veterinary organisations and laboratory reports, the VFSD drafts a monthly report about the occurrence and spread of animal diseases in the Republic of Croatia. All monthly reports are regularly published on the web site of the MA (www.veterinarstvo.hr).

Regarding the international obligations on disease notification, in accordance to the aforementioned Croatian legislation, Veterinary Directorate regularly notifies European Commission (ADNS), World Organisation for Animal Health (WAHIS-OIE) and competent veterinary authorities of neighbouring countries on primary and secondary disease outbreaks as well as prepare six-monthly and annual reports for OIE.

In order to raise awareness of animal owners on the importance of immediate notification of disease as well as to regain the knowledge of veterinarians and veterinary inspectors on disease notification procedure, a leaflet "Obligatory animal disease notification" has been prepared by VFSD and distributed throughout veterinary organisations on all holdings in the country.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

A flock of fattening turkeys is considered positive:

- when presence of *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium* (other than vaccine strains) is detected in the tested sample;
- when presence of *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is not detected, but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors are detected, and at the same time there is no relevant evidence on treatment of other diseases.

If laboratory analysis confirms the presence of *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium*, the flock will be considered infected and the responsible veterinary inspector must order the owner to implement the following measures:

- prohibition on the use of antimicrobials for the treatment of flocks infected with *S. Enteritidis* and/or *S. Typhimurium*;
- prohibition on the placing on the market of fresh poultry meat originating from the positive flock;
- slaughtering of all birds from the infected flock; in case slaughtering is not possible all birds from the infected flock must be killed and destroyed;
- Products originating from this poultry may only be placed on the market for human consumption if they meet the requirements set out in Annex II, Part E of the Regulation 21650/2003 and comply with the provisions of the Regulation 2073/2005.
- appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of buildings, instruments and utensils at places where poultry feed is produced and stored;
- cleaning, washing and disinfection of vehicles using appropriate disinfectants;
- disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected poultry premises; upon completion of disinfection, its efficiency must be bacteriologically tested;
- removal and sanitary treatment of manure in a prescribed way;
- Re-stocking may not take place until negative results have been obtained from disinfection efficiency control;
- When sending positive flocks for slaughter all measures must be taken to minimise the risk of possible spread of disease.

It is not permitted to use antimicrobials as a specific method to control any salmonella in fattening turkey flocks. In case treatment must be carried out, the same must be done in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006 and the provisions of the Decision 2013/652.

The treatment of flocks may be conducted by an approved veterinary organisation or an approved veterinary service.

Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in the Records on animal treatments and withdrawal periods. The use of vaccines against *Salmonella* is not mandatory. Vaccination of poultry as a prophylactic measure to control salmonellosis must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the regulation

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1177/2006. If live vaccines against Salmonella are used, the vaccine manufacturer must provide an appropriate method for bacteriological differentiation between field and vaccine strains. The vaccine manufacturer must send the necessary laboratory diagnostic material to all laboratories approved for the testing of Salmonella in poultry.

The procedure for the registration and approval of vaccines is conducted in accordance with the Veterinary Act and the Act on Veterinary Medicinal Products and Veterinary Medical Devices.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

All fattening turkey flocks the products of which (fresh meat and/or meat products) are intended for public consumption must be tested for the presence of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* on official samples submitted to an approved laboratory.

"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 birds sharing the same airspace.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

In case Salmonella infection is confirmed, veterinary inspector will immediately order measures that have to be done on the holding (movement restrictions for live animals, products, disinfection of the vehicles and equipment etc.). A detailed epidemiological investigation is done in order to determine possible source of the infection. In case diseases is confirmed a detail measures are prescribed for SE/ST positive holding.

Official laboratory issues laboratory testing report and sends it to authorized veterinarian, the flock owner and to competent veterinary inspector/official veterinarian.

The veterinary inspector/official veterinarian in charged for the measures in positive flock designates in his official report the slaughterhouse in which positive flock will be slaughtered. Also he has to inform the veterinary inspector in charged for the slaughterhouse that positive flock will come on sanitary slaughter. The same has to be done at least 48 hours before planed slaughter. Upon receipt of

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information the veterinary inspector in charged for the slaughterhouse informs veterinarian on ante-mortem examination and FBO.

Conditions for placing on the market of animals, products of animal origin and feed are stipulated by the Veterinary Act. Animals, their products and feed must come from holdings or establishments in which stipulated veterinary checks have been conducted.

For internal trade, the flock holder must obtain the certificate of health and place of origin of the animal (hereinafter: internal certificate). The internal certificate is issued by an authorized veterinarian who keeps official records on the issued internal certificates. The internal certificate is a public document and it contains data on the animal holder, the identity of the animal (obligatory identification), it's origin and health condition. The certificate guarantees that the animals are included in the implementation of salmonella programme, that the animals for slaughter are included in the residue monitoring programme, that the animals are not medically treated and, if treated, that the stipulated withdrawal period for permitted veterinary medicinal products has expired, and that they are not treated with prohibited veterinary medicinal products and hormone preparations. In case flock positive on SE/ST is sent on slaughter, the authorized veterinarian must put information into internal certificate on that, especially stating date of official testing, result of testing, unique number of laboratory report and date.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Legislation:

- Veterinary Act,
- Food Act aligned with regulation 178/2002;
- Ordinance on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents (Official Gazette 58/12) aligned with Regulation 2160/2003;
- Regulation 1190/2012;
- Ordinance on specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry (Official Gazette 72/08) aligned with Regulation 1177/2006;
- Decision 2013/652;
- Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (Official Gazette 64/11,114/11);
- Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof in callender year;
- Regulation 1774/2002;

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Regulation 2073/2005;

- Ordinance on the authorisation of official and reference laboratories in the area of conducting veterinary activity (Official Gazette 102/10).

Testing of fattening turkey flocks is done according to Regulation 1190/2012 and Annex II, part B of the Regulation 2160/2003.

The use of vaccines against Salmonella is not mandatory. Vaccination of poultry as a prophylactic measure to control salmonellosis must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006. If live vaccines against Salmonella are used, the vaccine manufacturer must provide an appropriate method for bacteriological differentiation between field and vaccine strains. The vaccine manufacturer must send the necessary laboratory diagnostic material to all laboratories approved for the testing of Salmonella in poultry. The procedure for the registration and approval of vaccines is conducted in accordance with the Veterinary Act and the Act on Veterinary Medicinal Products and Veterinary Medical Devices.

Vaccination can be done only by authorized veterinary organizations or approved veterinary services. Currently only one vaccine is approved and registered according to the above mentioned legislation – Nobilis Salenvac T (inactivated vaccine), Intervet.

Samples are prepared and tested in a laboratory in accordance with the requirements set forth in Regulation 1190/2012. The detection of the relevant Salmonella serotypes shall be carried out according to Amendment 1 of HRN EN/ISO 6579: 2003/Amd1:2007. 'Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. — Amendment 1: annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage. At least one isolate is serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme.

Samples shall be sent by express mail or courier to the official laboratories within 24 hours after collection. If not sent within 24 hours, they must be stored refrigerated. Transportation can be at ambient temperature as long as excessive heat (over 25 °C) and exposure to sunlight are avoided. At the laboratory samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following receipt.

Salmonella isolates collected through this program must be subject to monitoring on antimicrobial resistance.

It is prohibited to use antimicrobials for the control and treatment of fattening turkey flocks infected by Salmonella spp.

Treatment of the flock must be conducted in compliance with the provisions of the Regulation 1177/2006.

Antimicrobials must be used on the basis of results of bacteriological examination and antibiograms. A competent veterinary inspector must conduct regular supervision of the use of antimicrobials and he must submit reports on conducted supervision to the Veterinary Directorate once a month (until the 15th of a month for the previous month).

Treatment of an infected flock, in compliance with the Decision issued by a competent veterinary inspector, is conducted by approved veterinary organisations and approved veterinary services. After conducted treatment, it is necessary to conduct a control of efficacy of the conducted therapy in a manner that control samples are taken from poultry twice, on the 7th and 14th day from the beginning of the therapy, and delivered to a laboratory for analysis. Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in

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the Records on Animal Treatment and Waiting Period.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Compensation for owners of slaughtered or killed flocks is prescribed by the Veterinary Act.

Measures of killing or in certain cases emergency slaughter of infected animals or of those suspected of infection, and in the cases of animal welfare protection, disposal of the contaminated objects shall be ordered when the infectious disease can not be successfully and without the risk of spread thereof, be suppressed with the implementation of other measures stipulated by the Veterinary Act or when there is no economic justification for the implementation of other measures for the suppression of the disease. For animals killed, slaughtered or for animals which have died due to the implementation of the ordered measures, as well as for the objects that were damaged or destroyed in the course of the implementation of the ordered measures, the animal holder or the owner of the object are entitled to the compensation in the amount of the market value on the day of the implementation of the measure. The assessment of the value of the animals and objects is carried out by the commission appointed by the CVO. The decision on the entitlement to the damage compensation and on the amount of damage compensation is passed by the CVO upon the proposal of the commission within 60 days, while payment must ensue not later than 90 days from the day of implementation of the measures.

The animal holder or owner of the object is not entitled to damage compensation referred:

- if he failed to immediately report the appearance of the infectious disease and did not treat the animal in the manner stipulated by the of the implementing legislation.
- if he failed to undertake the stipulated or ordered measures for the prevention and control of infectious or parasitic diseases,
- if he transfers the animal from an uninfected to an infected or endangered area or from the infected or endangered area to the uninfected area,
- if he conducts trade of animal contrary to the provisions of Veterinary Act,
- if the animal disease appeared during import or within the duration of quarantine of the imported animal.

Due to the above mentioned:

- Costs of regular sampling and submission of samples to the laboratory are entirely borne by the poultry holder. Costs of laboratory examination of samples (salmonellosis and antimicrobial resistance) prescribed by programme are entirely settled from the State Budget.
- Costs of sampling, submission of samples to the laboratory and laboratory examination for the purpose of the official controls are entirely settled from the State Budget.
- Costs incurred by the implementation of measures in case of suspicion/positive results are settled from the State Budget in accordance with the Veterinary Act .
- Costs of vaccine procurement and preventive vaccination of poultry are entirely borne by the poultry

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holder.

- Costs incurred by the implementation of measures in regard to monitoring of antimicrobial resistance in Salmonella are entirely settled from the State Budget.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The guidelines of good manufacturing practice are stipulated by the Veterinary Act, the Food Act and the implementing secondary regulations. Continuous education of veterinarians, producers and animal holders is conducted through the Croatian Veterinary Chamber, the Croatian Chamber of Economy and the Advisory Services of the Ministry of Agriculture. The guidelines are elaborated in accordance with the recommendations of the European Commission, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the latest scientific developments.

Primary production establishments and food and feed business operators must ensure the following:

- implementation of hygienic measures on holdings, in establishments and during transport in a regulated manner,
- implementation of measures for the prevention of disease introduction,
- disposal of biological waste,
- respect of animal welfare.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The programme covers all fattening turkey flocks the meat and/or meat products of which are intended for human consumption. All flocks the products of which (fresh meat and/or meat products) are intended for public consumption must be examined for the presence of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* by submitting official samples to an official laboratory. From fattening turkeys samples are taken within three weeks before moving the poultry to a slaughterhouse.

Slaughtering of fattening turkeys is mostly carried out when the poultry is 24 weeks old. However, in intensive breeding when turkeys are fattened throughout the year, slaughtering of female turkeys may start earlier when they are 20 weeks old or less (the so-called thinning out of a flock). In such cases (when 'all in-all out' principle is not applied in slaughtering of a flock), it is important to know the flock status in regard to salmonella before submitting the first delivery of turkeys for slaughter. If a delivery of turkeys for slaughter from the same flock lasts more than 6 weeks, it is necessary to repeat the sampling of the flock for the presence of salmonella. The results of the analysis on the samples must be known before the animals leave for the slaughterhouse.

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In the year 2011 a total number of 1124 samples from fattening turkey flocks were tested in the framework of official sampling. This number includes routine sampling of flocks prior slaughtering. In the year 2012 a total number of 839 samples from fattening turkey flocks were tested in the framework of official sampling. This number includes routine sampling of flocks prior slaughtering. Within the framework of national control programme (routine active monitoring) all samples are taken by authorized veterinarians and are therefore considered as official samples. FBO are not allowed to take samples within national monitoring programme (for the purpose of the routine active monitoring). Sampling performed by FBO is used only for their self-control purpose.

In the year 2011, 1124 samples from 169 fattening turkey flocks were sampled and tested in the framework of programme. Out of that number and based on data from the official laboratories 16 samples were serotyped and Salmonella spp was in only 1 sample.

In the year 2012 a total number of 833 samples from 260 fattening turkey flocks were tested in the framework of of programme.

In the year 2013 a total number of 839 samples from 202 fattening turkey flocks were tested in the framework of of programme. The number of bacteriological tests planned for the year 2013 represents the estimates of the data of previous years.

According to data on number of tested fattening turkey flocks in 2013, it is assumed that in 2015-2017, no increase of production could be expected and increase of the costs accordingly.

According to Regulation 1190/2012 official control has to be done once a year in at least one flock on 10% of the holdings with at least 500 birds. Also all holdings with previously positive results on SE/ST have to be officially controlled. Total number of registered fattening turkey holdings is 4251. Out of them 27 holdings have more than 500 turkeys. In total 5 holdings are planned to be officially sampled and suspected/confirmed cases included.

If we make allowance for this trend, we can establish that in 2015-2017 approximately 8 bacteriological tests and 5 serotyping tests will be performed in the framework of official sampling.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2009 - 2012 :

yes

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

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic Salmonella

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
Croatia	Turkeys	202	789 060	202	789 060	202	ST	3	2	10 200	0	0	X
Croatia	Turkeys	202	789 060	202	789 060	202	SE	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total		404	1 578 120	404	1 578 120	404		3	2	10 200	0	0	

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ADD A NEW ROW

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

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

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

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Croatia	bacteriological test	HRN EN ISO 6579:2003, 6579:2015	383	8	X
Croatia	serotyping test	Serotyping Salmonella spp.	8	8	X
Croatia	antimicrobial detection test	AMR/BIH tests	8	5	X
Total			399	21	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

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6.3 Data on infection for year : 2013

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
Croatia	3	10 200	X
Total	3	10 200	
		Add a new row	

6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year : 2013

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

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7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2015

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Croatia	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	Faeces	routine sampling	5	X
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	Faeces	routine sampling	8	X
Croatia	Antimicrobial detection test	Turkeys	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	8	X
Croatia	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Turkeys	environmental sample	control of measure	2	X
Total					23	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					8	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					2	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					8	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					5	
Add a new row						

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7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Croatia	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	Faeces	routine sampling	5	X
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	Faeces	routine sampling	8	X
Croatia	Antimicrobial detection test	Turkeys	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	8	X
Croatia	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Turkeys	environmental sample	control of measures	2	X
Total					23	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					8	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					2	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					8	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					5	
Add a new row						

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2017

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Croatia	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	Faeces	routine sampling	5	X

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	Faeces	routine sampling	8	X
Croatia	Antimicrobial detection test	Turkeys	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	8	X
Croatia	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Turkeys	environmental sample	control of measures	2	X
Total					23	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					8	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					2	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					8	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					5	
Add a new row						

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2015

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Croatia	Turkeys	273	273	273	8	8	SE+ST	2	2	15 000	0	0	X
Total		273	273	273	8	8		2	2	15 000	0	0	
Add a new row													

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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

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

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2016

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Croatia	Turkeys	273	273	273	8	8	SE+ST	2	2	15 000	0	0	X
Total		273	273	273	8	8		2	2	15 000	0	0	
										Add a new row			

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

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

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2017

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Croatia	Turkeys	273	273	273	8	8	SE+ST	2	2	15 000	0	0	X
Total		273	273	273	8	8		2	2	15 000	0	0	
										Add a new row			

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

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

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.2 Targets on vaccination

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2015

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2015

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2015

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

8. *Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme*

8.1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2015**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	5	38.38	191.9	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	8	18.19	145.52	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	8	3.43	27.44	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	2	16.72	33.44	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	15 000	4	60000	yes	X

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

						Add a new row	
4.Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
						Add a new row	
5.Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
						Add a new row	
6. Cost of official sampling							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	8	5.97	47.76	yes		X
						Add a new row	
Total		15 031		60446.06			

8.1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2016**

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	5	38.38	191.9	yes		X
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	8	18.19	145.52	yes		X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	8	3.43	27.44	yes		X

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	2	16.72	33.44	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	15 000	4	60000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5. Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	8	5.97	47.76	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		15 031		60446.06		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

8.1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2017**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	5	38.38	191.9	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	8	18.19	145.52	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	8	3.43	27.44	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	2	16.72	33.44	yes	X
				Add a new row		
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Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	15 000	4	60000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

						Add a new row	
5. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
						Add a new row	
6. Cost of official sampling							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	8	5.97	47.76	yes	X	
						Add a new row	
Total		15 031		60446.06			

8.2 Co-financing rate:

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased (max 32000 characters)

Croatian gross national income per inhabitant based on the latest EUROSTAT data is less than 90% of the Union average.

8.3 Source of national funding

Please specify the source of the national funding:

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)

National funds are provided from state budget.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
	3903_3444.doc	3903_3444.doc	45 kb
	3903_3445.doc	3903_3445.doc	27 kb
	3903_3446.doc	3903_3446.doc	158 kb
		Total size of attachments :	230 kb