



## Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact [SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu), describe the issue and mention the version of this document 2015 1.00

Your current version of Acrobat is: 11.015

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) 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, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field. If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
- 5) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact [SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu).
- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Thursday, May 28, 2015 09:53:59

Submission Number

1432799640877-4588

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## Identification of the programme

Member state : HRVATSKA

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual : yes

Type of submission : Funding request for subsequent year of already approved multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of :

2015

To end of

2017

2017 is year 3 of the multi annual program.

## Contact

Name : Ivana Lohman Jankovic

Your job type within the CA : 00 385 1 6443 889

Phone : 00 385 1 6443 857

Email : ivana.lohman@mps.hr

## Animal population

Animal population Breeding flocks of Turkeys

# Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

## A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and Typhimurium in flocks of turkeys,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

### 1. Aim of the programme

It is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the maximum annual percentage of flocks of breeding turkeys remaining positive to *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST) (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) ('Union target') to 1% or less.

However, for MS with less than 100 flocks of adult fattening turkeys, the Union target shall be that annually no more than one flock of adult fattening turkeys may remain positive.

*Comments(max. 32000 chars) :*

The aim of the national control programme is to 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.

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.

# Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

## 2. Geographical coverage of the programme

The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the Member State.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

The National Programme is implemented on the entire territory of the Republic of Croatia.

## 3. Flocks subject to the programme

	Total number of flocks of breeding turkeys in the MS	Number of flocks with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	0		0	0
Adult flocks	104	1	8	8

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Total No of breeding turkey flocks in Croatia is 104.

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 it is 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.

## 4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the food business operator and the laboratory performing the analyses.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

A detail disease notification procedure is prescribed by Veterinary Act and Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (OG 135/14). For the purpose of timely reactions and undertaking of measures for the prevention and eradication of the disease, disease notification is organized as urgent exchange of information between the competent authority (VFSD), Official Laboratories and veterinary services in the field. Any suspicion and confirmed case of all zoonotic diseases, and that includes any detection of targeted as well as other *Salmonella* serotypes, must be reported immediately.

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

## 5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

*Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy (max. 32000 chars) :*

Minimum biosecurity measures at poultry farms with 5000 and more birds are stipulated in the Order on Measures for Animal Protection Against Infectious and Parasitic Diseases and Financing Thereof in 2015 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia, No. 3/15).

In order to prevent the entry and spreading of poultry diseases, poultry holders with 5000 and more units shall establish veterinary health order and permanently implement the following measures:

- implement disinfection of vehicles and establishments in accordance with technological requirements, using an approved disinfectant in the prescribed concentration and keep records thereof;
- a disinfection barrier for staff and visitors shall be placed at the entrance into the farm;
- records shall be kept on all vehicles entering the farm, with the date of entrance and exit from the farm and reason for the visit;
- records shall be kept on all visitors entering the farm, with the date of entrance and exit from the farm and reason for the visit;
- during each entrance of a worker or a visitor into a poultry farm, biological safety measures to prevent the introduction and spreading of the influenza virus shall be implemented, in particular: use of protective footwear and clothing, hand and footwear disinfection when entering the farm; cleaning, washing and disinfection of footwear when leaving the farm;
- workers and visitors of the farm shall be provided with protective clothing and footwear for that purpose only, and it is prohibited to leave the farm in the same protective clothing and footwear;
- farm employees shall not keep poultry in their household;
- farm employees shall not work in the poultry breeding establishments outside those at the farm.

Also according to GMP every producer should obey general biosecurity and zoo technical rules. 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)

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

- 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

### 6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators (FBO):

Samples at the initiative of the FBO's will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

- Rearing flocks: at day-old, at four weeks of age, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- Adult flocks: Every third week during the laying period at the holding or at the hatchery (only at the holding for flocks producing hatching eggs intended for trade within the union). The last sampling session takes place within three weeks before slaughter.

By way of derogation, if the Union target has been achieved for at least two consecutive calendar years in the whole Member State, sampling at the holding may be extended to take place every four weeks. However, the competent authority may decide to keep or revert to a three-week testing interval in the case of detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes in a breeding flock on the holding and/or in any other case deemed appropriate by the competent authority.

*Comments - Indicate also 1)if who takes the FBO samples 2) if the derogation is applied 3)if additional FBO sampling (going beyond minimum sampling requirements) is performed, please describe what is done. (max. 32000 chars) :*

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).

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

- At the hatchery;

Samples are taken every three weeks from turkey 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 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 Regulation 2160/2003 and the Regulation 1190/2012.

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

Derogation has not been applied.

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:

- 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,
- When on the basis of the conducted epidemiological examination, a relation with the cases of infection in humans is confirmed, and
- 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. Samples are taken** in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Samples are taken in accordance with sampling protocol described in point 2.2. of Annex to Regulation

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

1190/2012.

8. Specific requirements laid down in Annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant (due to the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-), all birds of infected reading or adult flocks are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and all eggs are destroyed or heat treated):

*Comments - Indicate also if birds are slaughtered or killed and destroyed and if eggs are destroyed or heat treated (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, 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 1069/2009.
- Non-incubated eggs from a positive flock must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1069/2009. 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 11069/2009;
- 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.



## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

9. If birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant **EU microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g:

*Measures implemented by the FBO (max. 32000 chars) :*

1. Slaughter shall be carried out at the end of regular daily slaughter;
2. After the slaughter, washing and enhanced sanitation, disinfection shall be carried out;
3. Next day, prior to the slaughter, swabs shall be taken in order to control disinfection efficiency of the production facility;
4. Washing and enhanced sanitation, disinfection of the vehicles and cages for the transport of birds shall be carried out;
5. Meat of birds shall be deboned and goes solely in processing, including heat treatment;
6. Offal goes solely in processing;
7. Before the processing, samples shall be taken for laboratory analysis;
8. Production process includes processing with heat treatment;
9. After completed production, final products are stored in a separate area and samples for laboratory analysis shall be taken;
10. The product can be placed on the market only upon completion of laboratory analysis and compliant results of analytical report.

*Measures implemented by the CA (max. 32000 chars) :*

Approved official laboratory shall submit information on the findings positive for *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium to the competent veterinary inspection office which then informs branch office.

The veterinary inspection branch office determines facts on site and issues a decision on further actions and measures. The decision shall be issued to the animal holder and to the control body responsible for inspection in the slaughterhouse.

The control body is present at ante-mortem and post-mortem examination.

FBO shall submit to the control body documents relating to the above mentioned actions and control body shall make a report accordingly.

All of the above mentioned actions and activities are controlled by the veterinary inspection of the competent authority which prepares a report accordingly.

- 10.Laboratories** in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 standard and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

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

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

11. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/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*'.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme. For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

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 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. 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.

12. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 2.2.4 and 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 48 hours following receipt and within 96 hours after sampling.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

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.

13. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Official controls are carried out regularly according to a risk based determined frequency using appropriate control methods and techniques such as monitoring, surveillance, verification, audit, inspection, sampling and analysis.

Competent authority - VFS prepare, coordinate, implement and monitor the implementation of the annual feed monitoring plan in order to determine compliance with food safety requirements and relevant regulations regarding feed. Veterinary inspection Annual Plan for official controls includes the official controls of Feed business operators.

Sampling:

Annual feed monitoring plan is prepared to determine level of undesirable and prohibited substances in feed, to check microbial feed safety, to determine ingredients of animal origin in feed and determination of genetically modified feed. Samples are exclusively taken from feed intended for food production animals.

Sampling is carried out in approved and registered feed business operators and feed producers facilities at all stages of production, processing and distribution of feed, including farms registered in the Register as feed primary producers.

According to the Annual feed monitoring plan, a monthly feed sampling plan is prepared at a regional veterinary inspection level by the Feed Coordinators. Sampling is carried out by veterinary inspectors within their territorial jurisdiction. The sampling frequency is determined regionally on the basis of results obtained in previous official controls and objects that are classified as higher risk and the facilities in which they were obtained inconsistent results within National Residue Monitoring Program. Sampling is carried out on the premises without prior notice to the feed business operator (producers). Feed samples are sent to the laboratory without delay on the sampling day followed with a Sampling form.

Additionally, at least one sample is taken at the same time which properly packaged and labeled remains to the feed operator for the purpose, if necessary, for a further expert opinion (laboratory testing).

Annual feed monitoring plan for 2015 predicts 246 samples for salmonella control.

## 14. Official controls at holding and flock level

- a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Official controls are carried out regularly according to a risk based determined frequency using appropriate control methods and techniques such as monitoring, surveillance, verification, audit, inspection, sampling and analysis.

Veterinary inspection Annual Plan for official controls includes official controls at a level of primary production. All registered laying hens farms with 350 or more hens and breeding poultry farms, fattening poultry farms placing more than 1000 broilers and/or 500 ducks or geese yearly to the slaughterhouse, all laying hens farms from which hens are sent for slaughter and all turkey fattening farms are controlled at least once per year.

Every official control covers all relevant requirements including animal health, welfare, using of VMP, feed, waste disposal and at the farms with 5000 or more poultry implementation of a prescribed

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

biosecurity measures.

Additionally, official controls at a level of primary production includes control of general hygiene conditions according to the Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004.

In the case of identified non compliances veterinary inspectors must take appropriate measures according to the Article 54. of the Regulation (EC) no. 882/2004 in the shortest possible timeframe.

b. Routine official **sampling scheme**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

■ once a year, all flocks with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys between 30 and 45 weeks of age and in all holdings with elite, great grand parents and grand parent breeding turkeys; the competent authority may decide that this sampling may also take place at the hatchery; and

■ all flocks on holdings in case of detection of Samonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium from samples taken at the hatchery (FBO or official samples), to investigate the origin of infection;

*Comments - Indicate also 1)if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, give a description of what is done 2)who is taking the official samples (max. 32000 chars) :*

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.

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 veterinary inspector.

c. **Official confirmatory sampling** (in addition to the confirmatory samples at the holding which are systematically performed if FBO or official samples are positive at the hatchery):

After positive official samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

*Comments - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (max. 32000 chars) :*

n/a

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

- d. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, sampletaking) to check the correct implementation of this provision (at the holding and at the hatchery). For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(max. 32000 chars):

Official controls of holdings are done according to Annual plan of the State veterinary inspection and are based on supervision of the work done by authorised veterinarians and supervisions of poultry holdings. The use of antimicrobials is done according to Regulation 1177/2006. Antimicrobials are not used routinely; the application of the same is under strict control of authorised veterinarians and competent veterinary inspectors. Antimicrobials should be used on the basis of results of bacteriological examination and antibiograms whenever possible. 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. Specific sampling is done in case of confirmatory sampling or in case when there is suspicion on the results of testing. In such occasions additional samples will be taken (at least 5 randomly selected birds/ establishment). 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 the flock is considered *Salmonella* positive.

### 15. *Salmonella* vaccination

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

Use of *Salmonella* vaccines is in compliance with provisions of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Comments - If performed please describe the vaccination scheme (vaccines used, vaccines providers, target flocks, number of doses administered per bird, etc) (max. 32000 chars):

N/A

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

### 16. System for **compensation to owners** for the value of their birds slaughtered or culled and the eggs destroyed or heat treated.

*Describe the system for compensation to owners. Indicate how improper implementation of biosecurity measures can affect the payment of compensation (max. 32000 chars)*

Compensation for owners of slaughtered or killed flocks/eggs 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 referred to Veterinary Act, 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 composition of which must include the competent veterinary inspector. 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.

### 17. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

*(max. 32000 chars):*

After depopulation of an infected flock appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed must be done. Vehicles used for transport have to be cleaned, washed and disinfected by appropriate disinfection means. Disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry has to be done.

When disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled by taking of environmental swabs from different places. It is prohibited to introduce new poultry into the

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

establishment until a negative control result of disinfection efficiency is obtained. Manure has to be removed and sanitary treated in a prescribed manner.

## B. General information

### 1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

*Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (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.
- 8) 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 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.

### 2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Legislation:

- Veterinary Act
- Regulation 2160/2003;
- Regulation 1190/2012;

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

- Regulation 1177/2006;
- Decision 2013/652;
- Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (Official Gazette 135/14);
- Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof in callender year;
- Food Act ;
- Regulation 1069/2009
- Ordinance on the authorisation of official and reference laboratories in the area of conducting veterinary activity (Official Gazette 102/10).

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella serovars*** (SE, ST) implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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. In 2014, 8 breeding flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and one flocks was tested positive ST.

4. System for the registration of holdings and identification of flocks

*(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 farms of broilers Gallus gallus are registered. Updates on this are kept in the Croatian Agricultural Agency.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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 Salmonella.



## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

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 2015 regulates the obligations of authorised veterinary organisations relating to regular control of holdings regarding animal diseases and reporting to 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.

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## C. Targets

### 1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

#### 1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples 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	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	Faeces	routine sampling	32 <b>X</b>
Croatia	Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	-	-	10 <b>X</b>
Croatia	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	4 <b>X</b>
Croatia	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	1 <b>X</b>
<b>Add a new row</b>					

#### 1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year:

**2016**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (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)
--------	---------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------	---	----------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------	--	---	---

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Croatia	Breeding flocks	104	8	8	16	50	SE+ST	1	1	2 000	10 000	0	X
<b>Add a new row</b>													

(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 once.

(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. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.

## 2 Targets on vaccination

### 2.1 Targets on vaccination for year:

**2016**

		Targets on vaccination			
NUTS Region		Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
Croatia		0	0	0	0
<b>Add a new row</b>					<b>X</b>

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

### 1 Costs of the planned activities for year:

**2016**

1. Testing of official samples						
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	32	18.19	582.08	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	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
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.16 and E.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine doses	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
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	2 000	8	16000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	10 000	0.3	3000	yes	X

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

4. Cleaning and disinfection					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
					<b>Add a new row</b>
5. Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	16	5.97	95.52	<b>X</b>
					<b>Add a new row</b>
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	<b>X</b>
	<b>Total</b>			20390.34	

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## E. Financial information

### 1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays? (e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

Sampling is done by authorized veterinarians. Sampling within official controls is fully financed from the state budget. Sampling for the purpose of routine monitoring is fully financed by the flock owner.

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays? (e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

All samples are tested in the official laboratories as well as NRL appointed by competent authority. Laboratory testing within official controls as well as routine sampling is fully financed from the state budget.

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

- c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays? (e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services, or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

All samples are tested in the official laboratories as well as NRL appointed by competent authority. Laboratory testing within official controls as well as routine sampling is fully financed from the state budget.

- d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator? (e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

All tasks regarding vaccination against salmonella are based on private arrangements between farmers and veterinarians.

- e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

n/a

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## 2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, 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

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75%

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

## 3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no



# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## 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
		Total size of attachments :	No attachment



## Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact [SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu), describe the issue and mention the version of this document 2015 1.06

Your current version of Acrobat is: 11.015

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) 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, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field. If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
- 5) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact [SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu).
- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Submission Number

1413540783476-3883

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## Identification of the programme

Member state : HRVATSKA

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual : yes

Type of submission : Funding request for subsequent year of already approved multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of :

2015

To end of

2017

2017 is year 3 of the multi annual program.

## Contact

Name : Ivana Lohman Janković

Your job type within the CA : 00 385 1 6443 899

Phone : 00 385 1 6443 857

Email : ivana.lohman@mps.hr

## Animal population

Animal population Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

# Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

## A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

1. The **aim of the programme** is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce to 1% or less the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* remaining positive for the target *Salmonella* serovars: *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE), Typhimurium (ST)(including the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-), Hadar (SH), Infantis (SI) and Virchow (SV).

For a MS with less than 100 adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* the target is to have no more than one such flock remaining positive for the relevant *Salmonella* serovars per year.

*Comments(max. 32000 chars) :*

Since the aim of the national control programme is achieved in previous years, the main goal remains 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.

2. The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the Member State.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

The National Programme is implemented on the entire territory of the Republic of Croatia.

# Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

## 3. Flocks subject to the programme

	Total number of flocks of breeders in the MS	Number of flocks with at least 250 adult breeders	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	0		0	0
Adult flocks	155	42	155	60
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the hatchery		155	155	60
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the holding		155	155	60

*NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.*

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Currently only general data on total number of breeding flocks are available. Therefore data on adult flock includes both data on flocks in rearing and production phase).

## 4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the food business operator and the laboratory performing the analyses.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

A detail disease notification procedure is prescribed by Veterinary Act and Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (OG 135/14). For the purpose of timely reactions and undertaking of measures for the prevention and eradication of the disease, disease notification is organized as urgent exchange of information between the competent authority (VFSD), Official Laboratories and veterinary services in the field. Any suspicion and confirmed case of all zoonotic diseases, and that includes any detection of targeted as well as other *Salmonella* serotypes, must be reported immediately.

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.

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## 5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

*Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy (max. 32000 chars) :*

Minimum biosecurity measures at poultry farms with 5000 and more birds are stipulated in the Order on Measures for Animal Protection Against Infectious and Parasitic Diseases and Financing Thereof in 2015 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia, No. 3/15).

In order to prevent the entry and spreading of poultry diseases, poultry holders with 5000 and more units shall establish veterinary health order and permanently implement the following measures:

- implement disinfection of vehicles and establishments in accordance with technological requirements, using an approved disinfectant in the prescribed concentration and keep records thereof;
- a disinfection barrier for staff and visitors shall be placed at the entrance into the farm;
- records shall be kept on all vehicles entering the farm, with the date of entrance and exit from the farm and reason for the visit;
- records shall be kept on all visitors entering the farm, with the date of entrance and exit from the farm and reason for the visit;
- during each entrance of a worker or a visitor into a poultry farm, biological safety measures to prevent the introduction and spreading of the influenza virus shall be implemented, in particular: use of protective footwear and clothing, hand and footwear disinfection when entering the farm; cleaning, washing and disinfection of footwear when leaving the farm;
- workers and visitors of the farm shall be provided with protective clothing and footwear for that purpose only, and it is prohibited to leave the farm in the same protective clothing and footwear;
- farm employees shall not keep poultry in their household;
- farm employees shall not work in the poultry breeding establishments outside those at the farm.

Also according to GMP every producer should obey general biosecurity and zoo technical rules. 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

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

from rodents and wild birds

k) The feed silo should be placed on a paved underground and easy to clean

### 6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators :

Samples at the initiative of the FBOs will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

- a. Rearing flocks: day-old chicks, four-week-old birds, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- b. Adults breeding flocks: depending if the MS achieved the EU target for more than 2 years

Every second week during the laying period

Every three weeks during the laying period (derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010)

*Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples*

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

### 7. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

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.

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

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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 53 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 point 2.2. to the Regulation 200/2010.

### Confirmatory sampling

Confirmatory sampling is carried out in accordance with Regulation 200/2010. Official samples are taken by approved veterinarian and under control of 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*, *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



## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

order the implementation of the measures prescribed in the Regulation 200/2010 and Annex II, part C of the 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.

**8. Specific requirements** laid down in Annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant (i.e. due to the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-), all birds of infected rearing or adult flocks are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and all eggs are destroyed or heat treated):

*Comments - Indicate also if birds are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and if eggs are destroyed or heat treated (max. 32000 chars) :*

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 relevant 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.

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

1.1. Measures to be taken in a breeding flock suspicious of S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-), 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 900cm<sup>2</sup> 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:

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

- 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* (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-) 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, 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 1069/2009
  - 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 Regulation 1069/2009;
  - 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;

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

### 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 1069/2009. 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 1069/2009;
- 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.

### 9. Please describe the measures that shall be implemented in a flock (rearing and adult) where ***Salmonella* Hadar, Infantis or Virchow is detected**:

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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 Regulation 2073/5005: if not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with the Regulation 1069/2009.
- Non-incubated eggs must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1069/2009. 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 1069/2009;
- 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 VFSD 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

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

- 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 the Regulation 1069/2009. 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 1069/2009;
- 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;

10. If birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant **EU microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g:

*Measures implemented by the FBO (max. 32000 chars) :*

1. Slaughter shall be carried out at the end of regular daily slaughter;
2. After the slaughter, washing and enhanced sanitation, disinfection shall be carried out;
3. Next day, prior to the slaughter, swabs shall be taken in order to control disinfection efficiency of the production facility;
4. Washing and enhanced sanitation, disinfection of the vehicles and cages for the transport of birds shall be carried out;
5. Meat of birds shall be deboned and goes solely in processing, including heat treatment;
6. Offal goes solely in processing;
7. Before the processing, samples shall be taken for laboratory analysis;
8. Production process includes processing with heat treatment;
9. After completed production, final products are stored in a separate area and samples for laboratory analysis shall be taken;
10. The product can be placed on the market only upon completion of laboratory analysis and compliant results of analytical report.

*Measures implemented by the CA (max. 32000 chars) :*

Approved official laboratory shall submit information on the findings positive for *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* to the competent veterinary inspection office which then informs branch office.

The veterinary inspection branch office determines facts on site and issues a decision on further actions and measures. The decision shall be issued to the animal holder and to the control body responsible for

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

inspection in the slaughterhouse.

The control body is present at ante-mortem and post-mortem examination.

FBO shall submit to the control body documents relating to the above mentioned actions and control body shall make a report accordingly.

All of the above mentioned actions and activities are controlled by the veterinary inspection of the competent authority which prepares a report accordingly.

- 11. Laboratories** in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 standard and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

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.

12. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/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*'.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme.

For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

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 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. 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*

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

least one isolate is serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme.

13. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 3.1.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 48 hours following receipt and within 96 hours after sampling.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

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.

14. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Official controls are carried out regularly according to a risk based determined frequency using appropriate control methods and techniques such as monitoring, surveillance, verification, audit, inspection, sampling and analysis.

Competent authority - VFS prepare, coordinate, implement and monitor the implementation of the annual feed monitoring plan in order to determine compliance with food safety requirements and relevant regulations regarding feed. Veterinary inspection Annual Plan for official controls includes the official controls of Feed business operators.

Sampling:

Annual feed monitoring plan is prepared to determine level of undesirable and prohibited substances in feed, to check microbial feed safety, to determine ingredients of animal origin in feed and determination of genetically modified feed. Samples are exclusively taken from feed intended for food production animals.

Sampling is carried out in approved and registered feed business operators and feed producers facilities at all stages of production, processing and distribution of feed, including farms registered in the Register as feed primary producers.

According to the Annual feed monitoring plan, a monthly feed sampling plan is prepared at a regional veterinary inspection level by the Feed Coordinators. Sampling is carried out by veterinary inspectors within their territorial jurisdiction. The sampling frequency is determined regionally on the basis of results obtained in previous official controls and objects that are classified as higher risk and the facilities in which they were obtained inconsistent results within National Residue Monitoring Program. Sampling is carried out on the premises without prior notice to the feed business operator (producers). Feed samples are sent to the laboratory without delay on the sampling day followed with a Sampling form. Additionally, at least one sample is taken at the same time which properly packaged and labeled remains

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

to the feed operator for the purpose, if necessary, for a further expert opinion (laboratory testing).  
Annual feed monitoring plan for 2015 predicts 246 samples for salmonella control.

### 15. Official controls at holding, flock and hatchery level

- a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Official controls are carried out regularly according to a risk based determined frequency using appropriate control methods and techniques such as monitoring, surveillance, verification, audit, inspection, sampling and analysis.

Veterinary inspection Annual Plan for official controls includes official controls at a level of primary production. All registered laying hens farms with 350 or more hens and breeding poultry farms, fattening poultry farms placing more than 1000 broilers and/or 500 ducks or geese yearly to the slaughterhouse, all laying hens farms from which hens are sent for slaughter and all turkey fattening farms are controlled at least once per year.

Every official control covers all relevant requirements including animal health, welfare, using of VMP, feed, waste disposal and at the farms with 5000 or more poultry implementation of a prescribed biosecurity measures.

Additionally, official controls at a level of primary production includes control of general hygiene conditions according to the Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004.

In the case of identified non compliances veterinary inspectors must take appropriate measures according to the Article 54. of the Regulation (EC) no. 882/2004 in the shortest possible timeframe.

- b. Routine official **sampling scheme when FBO sampling takes place at the hatchery**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

- every 16 weeks at the hatchery
- twice during the laying phase at the holding (within four weeks at the beginning, within eight weeks before the end), and
- at the holding each time samples taken at the hatchery are positive for target serovars

If the CA has decided to implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 (when EU target achieved for more than two years), the EU minimum requirement for official sampling is: once a year at the hatchery, once at the holding during the laying phase.



## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

*Comments - Indicate also : 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, 2) who is taking the official samples, 3) if the derogation quoted above is applied (max. 32000 chars) :*

Since EU target from Regulation 200/2010 is achieved for more than two years, the derogation from the point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to the EU minimum requirement for official sampling is implemented. Due to that official controls shall be done once a year at the hatchery and once at the holding during the production phase of the flock.

Holdings keeping breeding flocks with at least 250 birds and all active hatcheries shall be officially controlled. Additionally all holdings that are/were in previous year under restriction measures due to suspicion/confirmation of relevant Salmonella shall be included in official controls.

Official samples will be taken by authorized veterinarians under control and supervision of competent veterinary inspector.

- c. Routine official **sampling scheme when FBO sampling takes place at the holding**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

- Three times during the laying phase at the holding (within four weeks at the beginning, within eight weeks before the end and a third one in between)

If the CA has decided to implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 (EU target achieved for more than two years), the EU minimum requirement for official sampling is: twice at the holding during the laying phase.

*Comments - Indicate also : 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, please describe, 2) who is taking the official samples, 3) if the derogation quoted above is applied (max. 32000 chars) :*

Since EU target from Regulation 200/2010 is achieved for more than two years, the derogation from the point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to the EU minimum requirement for official sampling is implemented. Due to that official controls shall be done twice a year at the holding during the production phase of the flock.

Holdings keeping breeding flocks with at least 250 birds shall be officially controlled. Additionally all holdings that are/were in previous year under restriction measures due to suspicion/confirmation of relevant Salmonella shall be included in official controls.

Official samples will be taken by authorized veterinarians under control and supervision of competent veterinary inspector.

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

d. When **samples (FBO or official) taken at the hatchery** are positive for a target *Salmonella* serovar, describe the measures taken if the confirmatory samples taken at the holding are negative:



Testing for antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors (at least 5 birds per house) and if those substances are detected the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented (annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003)



Other official samples are taken on the breeding flock; if positive, the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented, if negative, all restrictive measures are lifted



Other official samples are taken on the progeny; if positive, the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented, if negative, all restrictive measures are lifted

Comments - Describe also if any other measures are implemented (max. 32000 chars) :

Official controls of holdings are done according to Annual plan of the State veterinary inspection and are based on supervision of the work done by authorised veterinarians and supervisions of poultry holdings.

e. **Official confirmatory sampling** (in addition to the confirmatory samples at the holding which are systematically performed if FBO or official samples are positive at the hatchery):

After positive official samples at the holding



Always



Sometimes (criteria apply)



Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding



Always



Sometimes (criteria apply)



Never

Comments - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (max. 32000 chars) :

Confirmatory samples will be taken in following occasions:

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

- 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.

Confirmatory samples are taken by authorized veterinarians. 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 900cm<sup>2</sup> i.e. 90x10 cm).

- f. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, sampletaking) to check the correct implementation of this provision (at the holding and at the hatchery). For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(max. 32000 chars):

Official controls of holdings are done according to Annual plan of the State veterinary inspection and are based on supervision of the work done by authorised veterinarians and supervisions of poultry holdings. The use of antimicrobials is done according to Regulation 1177/2006. Antimicrobials are not used routinely; the application of the same is under strict control of authorised veterinarians and competent veterinary inspectors. Antimicrobials should be used on the basis of results of bacteriological examination and antibiograms whenever possible. Each treatment of a flock must be recorded in the

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

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. Specific sampling is done in case of confirmatory sampling or in case when there is suspicion on the results of testing. In such occasions additional samples will be taken (at least 5 randomly selected birds/ establishment). 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 the flock is considered *Salmonella* positive.

### 16. *Salmonella* vaccination

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

Use of *Salmonella* vaccines is in compliance with provisions of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

*Comments - If performed please describe the vaccination scheme (vaccines used, vaccines providers, target flocks, number of doses administered per bird, etc) (max. 32000 chars) :*

N/A

### 17. System for **compensation to owners** for the value of their birds slaughtered or culled and the eggs destroyed or heat treated.

*Describe the system for compensation to owners. Indicate how improper implementation of biosecurity measures can affect the payment of compensation (max. 32000 chars) :*

Compensation for owners of slaughtered or killed flocks/eggs 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

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

measures, as well as for the objects that were damaged or destroyed in the course of the implementation of the ordered measures referred to Veterinary Act, 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 composition of which must include the competent veterinary inspector. 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.

18. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

After depopulation of an infected flock appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed must be done. Vehicles used for transport have to be cleaned, washed and disinfected by appropriate disinfection means. Disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry has to be done.

When disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled by taking of environmental swabs form different places. It is prohibited to introduce new poultry into the establishment until a negative control result of disinfection efficiency is obtained. Manure has to be removed and sanitary treated in a prescribed manner.

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## C. Targets

### 1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

#### 1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples 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	250 <b>X</b>
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	faeces	confirmatory sampling	20 <b>X</b>
Croatia	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	cloacal swabs, faeces	confirmation of suspected cases	20 <b>X</b>
Croatia	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	20 <b>X</b>
Croatia	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	10 <b>X</b>
<b>Add a new row</b>					
<b>Total</b>					320
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					20
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					10
<b>Total Bacteriological detection test</b>					0
<b>Total Serotyping</b>					0

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## 1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year:

**2016**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (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	Adult Breeding <sup>1</sup>	155	155	60	150	500	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	1	1	5 000	20 000	0
<b>Total</b>		155	155	60	150	500		1	1	5 000	20 000	0
<b>Add a new row</b>												

(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 once.

(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. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.

## 2 Targets on vaccination

### 2.1 Targets on vaccination for year:

**2016**

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
	Targets on vaccination			
NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
Croatia	155	2	20 000	60 000
			<b>Add a new row</b>	
				<b>X</b>



# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

### 1 Costs of the planned activities for year:

**2016**

1. Testing of official samples						
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	250	18.19	4547.5	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
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.16 and E.1.d)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine doses	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
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	5	25000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	20 000	0.3	6000	yes	X

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

4. Cleaning and disinfection					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
<b>Add a new row</b>					
5. Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)					
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	150	5.97	895.5	<b>X</b>
<b>Add a new row</b>					
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
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	150	5.97	895.5	<b>X</b>
				<b>Grand Total</b>	42541.9

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## E. Financial information

### 1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays? (e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

Sampling is done by authorized veterinarians. Sampling within official controls is fully financed from the state budget. Sampling for the purpose of routine monitoring is fully financed by the flock owner.

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays? (e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

All samples are tested in the official laboratories as well as NRL appointed by competent authority. Laboratory testing within official controls as well as routine sampling is fully financed from the state budget.

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

- c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays? (e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services, or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

Activities regarding compensation are implemented and paid by the central level of the state veterinary services.

- d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator? (e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

All tasks regarding vaccination against salmonella are based on private arrangements between farmers and veterinarians.

- e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

n/a

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## 2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, 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

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75%

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

## 3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## 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
		Total size of attachments :	No attachment



## Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact [SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu), describe the issue and mention the version of this document 2015 1.06

Your current version of Acrobat is: 11.015

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) 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, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field. If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
- 5) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact [SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu).
- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Submission Number

1414586238527-3911

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## Identification of the programme

Member state : HRVATSKA

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual : yes

Type of submission : Funding request for subsequent year of already approved multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of :

2015

To end of

2017

2017 is year 3 of the multi annual program.

## Contact

Name : Ivana Lohman Jankovic

Your job type within the CA : 00 385 1 6443 889

Phone : 00 385 1 6443 857

Email : ivana.lohman@mps.hr

## Animal population

Animal population Breeding flocks of Turkeys



# Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

## A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and Typhimurium in flocks of turkeys,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

### 1. Aim of the programme

It is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the maximum annual percentage of flocks of breeding turkeys remaining positive to *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST) (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) ('Union target') to 1% or less.

However, for MS with less than 100 flocks of adult fattening turkeys, the Union target shall be that annually no more than one flock of adult fattening turkeys may remain positive.

*Comments(max. 32000 chars) :*

The aim of the national control programme is to 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.

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.

# Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

## 2. Geographical coverage of the programme

The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the Member State.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

The National Programme is implemented on the entire territory of the Republic of Croatia.

## 3. Flocks subject to the programme

	Total number of flocks of breeding turkeys in the MS	Number of flocks with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	0		0	0
Adult flocks	104	1	8	8

*NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.*

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Total No of breeding turkey flocks in Croatia is 104.

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 it is 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.

## 4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the food business operator and the laboratory performing the analyses.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

A detail disease notification procedure is prescribed by Veterinary Act and Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (OG 135/14). For the purpose of timely reactions and undertaking of measures for the prevention and eradication of the disease, disease notification is organized as urgent exchange of information between the competent authority (VFSD), Official Laboratories and veterinary services in the field. Any suspicion and confirmed case of all zoonotic diseases, and that includes any detection of targeted as well as other *Salmonella* serotypes, must be reported immediately.

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

## 5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

*Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy (max. 32000 chars) :*

Minimum biosecurity measures at poultry farms with 5000 and more birds are stipulated in the Order on Measures for Animal Protection Against Infectious and Parasitic Diseases and Financing Thereof in 2015 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia, No. 3/15).

In order to prevent the entry and spreading of poultry diseases, poultry holders with 5000 and more units shall establish veterinary health order and permanently implement the following measures:

- implement disinfection of vehicles and establishments in accordance with technological requirements, using an approved disinfectant in the prescribed concentration and keep records thereof;
- a disinfection barrier for staff and visitors shall be placed at the entrance into the farm;
- records shall be kept on all vehicles entering the farm, with the date of entrance and exit from the farm and reason for the visit;
- records shall be kept on all visitors entering the farm, with the date of entrance and exit from the farm and reason for the visit;
- during each entrance of a worker or a visitor into a poultry farm, biological safety measures to prevent the introduction and spreading of the influenza virus shall be implemented, in particular: use of protective footwear and clothing, hand and footwear disinfection when entering the farm; cleaning, washing and disinfection of footwear when leaving the farm;
- workers and visitors of the farm shall be provided with protective clothing and footwear for that purpose only, and it is prohibited to leave the farm in the same protective clothing and footwear;
- farm employees shall not keep poultry in their household;
- farm employees shall not work in the poultry breeding establishments outside those at the farm.

Also according to GMP every producer should obey general biosecurity and zoo technical rules. 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)

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

- 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

### 6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators (FBO):

Samples at the initiative of the FBO's will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

- Rearing flocks: at day-old, at four weeks of age, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- Adult flocks: Every third week during the laying period at the holding or at the hatchery (only at the holding for flocks producing hatching eggs intended for trade within the union). The last sampling session takes place within three weeks before slaughter.

By way of derogation, if the Union target has been achieved for at least two consecutive calendar years in the whole Member State, sampling at the holding may be extended to take place every four weeks. However, the competent authority may decide to keep or revert to a three-week testing interval in the case of detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes in a breeding flock on the holding and/or in any other case deemed appropriate by the competent authority.

*Comments - Indicate also 1)if who takes the FBO samples 2) if the derogation is applied 3)if additional FBO sampling (going beyond minimum sampling requirements) is performed, please describe what is done. (max. 32000 chars) :*

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).

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

- At the hatchery;

Samples are taken every three weeks from turkey 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 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 Regulation 2160/2003 and the Regulation 1190/2012.

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

Derogation has not been applied.

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. Samples are taken** in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Samples are taken in accordance with sampling protocol described in point 2.2. of Annex to Regulation

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

1190/2012.

8. Specific requirements laid down in Annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant (due to the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-), all birds of infected reading or adult flocks are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and all eggs are destroyed or heat treated):

*Comments - Indicate also if birds are slaughtered or killed and destroyed and if eggs are destroyed or heat treated (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, 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 1069/2009.
- Non-incubated eggs from a positive flock must be destroyed in accordance with the Regulation 1069/2009. 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 11069/2009;
- 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.

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

9. If birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant **EU microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g:

*Measures implemented by the FBO (max. 32000 chars) :*

1. Slaughter shall be carried out at the end of regular daily slaughter;
2. After the slaughter, washing and enhanced sanitation, disinfection shall be carried out;
3. Next day, prior to the slaughter, swabs shall be taken in order to control disinfection efficiency of the production facility;
4. Washing and enhanced sanitation, disinfection of the vehicles and cages for the transport of birds shall be carried out;
5. Meat of birds shall be deboned and goes solely in processing, including heat treatment;
6. Offal goes solely in processing;
7. Before the processing, samples shall be taken for laboratory analysis;
8. Production process includes processing with heat treatment;
9. After completed production, final products are stored in a separate area and samples for laboratory analysis shall be taken;
10. The product can be placed on the market only upon completion of laboratory analysis and compliant results of analytical report.

*Measures implemented by the CA (max. 32000 chars) :*

Approved official laboratory shall submit information on the findings positive for Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium to the competent veterinary inspection office which then informs branch office.

The veterinary inspection branch office determines facts on site and issues a decision on further actions and measures. The decision shall be issued to the animal holder and to the control body responsible for inspection in the slaughterhouse.

The control body is present at ante-mortem and post-mortem examination.

FBO shall submit to the control body documents relating to the above mentioned actions and control body shall make a report accordingly.

All of the above mentioned actions and activities are controlled by the veterinary inspection of the competent authority which prepares a report accordingly.

- 10.Laboratories** in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 standard and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

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

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

11. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/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*'.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme. For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

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 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. 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.

12. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 2.2.4 and 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 48 hours following receipt and within 96 hours after sampling.

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

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.

13. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).



# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Official controls are carried out regularly according to a risk based determined frequency using appropriate control methods and techniques such as monitoring, surveillance, verification, audit, inspection, sampling and analysis.

Competent authority - VFS prepare, coordinate, implement and monitor the implementation of the annual feed monitoring plan in order to determine compliance with food safety requirements and relevant regulations regarding feed. Veterinary inspection Annual Plan for official controls includes the official controls of Feed business operators.

Sampling:

Annual feed monitoring plan is prepared to determine level of undesirable and prohibited substances in feed, to check microbial feed safety, to determine ingredients of animal origin in feed and determination of genetically modified feed. Samples are exclusively taken from feed intended for food production animals.

Sampling is carried out in approved and registered feed business operators and feed producers facilities at all stages of production, processing and distribution of feed, including farms registered in the Register as feed primary producers.

According to the Annual feed monitoring plan, a monthly feed sampling plan is prepared at a regional veterinary inspection level by the Feed Coordinators. Sampling is carried out by veterinary inspectors within their territorial jurisdiction. The sampling frequency is determined regionally on the basis of results obtained in previous official controls and objects that are classified as higher risk and the facilities in which they were obtained inconsistent results within National Residue Monitoring Program. Sampling is carried out on the premises without prior notice to the feed business operator (producers). Feed samples are sent to the laboratory without delay on the sampling day followed with a Sampling form.

Additionally, at least one sample is taken at the same time which properly packaged and labeled remains to the feed operator for the purpose, if necessary, for a further expert opinion (laboratory testing).

Annual feed monitoring plan for 2015 predicts 246 samples for salmonella control.

## 14. Official controls at holding and flock level

- a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Official controls are carried out regularly according to a risk based determined frequency using appropriate control methods and techniques such as monitoring, surveillance, verification, audit, inspection, sampling and analysis.

Veterinary inspection Annual Plan for official controls includes official controls at a level of primary production. All registered laying hens farms with 350 or more hens and breeding poultry farms, fattening poultry farms placing more than 1000 broilers and/or 500 ducks or geese yearly to the slaughterhouse, all laying hens farms from which hens are sent for slaughter and all turkey fattening farms are controlled at least once per year.

Every official control covers all relevant requirements including animal health, welfare, using of VMP, feed, waste disposal and at the farms with 5000 or more poultry implementation of a prescribed

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

biosecurity measures.

Additionally, official controls at a level of primary production includes control of general hygiene conditions according to the Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004.

In the case of identified non compliances veterinary inspectors must take appropriate measures according to the Article 54. of the Regulation (EC) no. 882/2004 in the shortest possible timeframe.

b. Routine official **sampling scheme**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

■ once a year, all flocks with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys between 30 and 45 weeks of age and in all holdings with elite, great grand parents and grand parent breeding turkeys; the competent authority may decide that this sampling may also take place at the hatchery; and

■ all flocks on holdings in case of detection of Samonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium from samples taken at the hatchery (FBO or official samples), to investigate the origin of infection;

*Comments - Indicate also 1)if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, give a description of what is done 2)who is taking the official samples (max. 32000 chars) :*

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.

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 veterinary inspector.

c. **Official confirmatory sampling** (in addition to the confirmatory samples at the holding which are systematically performed if FBO or official samples are positive at the hatchery):

After positive official samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

*Comments - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (max. 32000 chars) :*

n/a

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

- d. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, sampletaking) to check the correct implementation of this provision (at the holding and at the hatchery). For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(max. 32000 chars):

Official controls of holdings are done according to Annual plan of the State veterinary inspection and are based on supervision of the work done by authorised veterinarians and supervisions of poultry holdings. The use of antimicrobials is done according to Regulation 1177/2006. Antimicrobials are not used routinely; the application of the same is under strict control of authorised veterinarians and competent veterinary inspectors. Antimicrobials should be used on the basis of results of bacteriological examination and antibiograms whenever possible. 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. Specific sampling is done in case of confirmatory sampling or in case when there is suspicion on the results of testing. In such occasions additional samples will be taken (at least 5 randomly selected birds/ establishment). 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 the flock is considered *Salmonella* positive.

### 15. *Salmonella* vaccination

- Voluntary
- Compulsory
- Forbidden

Use of *Salmonella* vaccines is in compliance with provisions of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Comments - If performed please describe the vaccination scheme (vaccines used, vaccines providers, target flocks, number of doses administered per bird, etc) (max. 32000 chars):

N/A

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

### 16. System for **compensation to owners** for the value of their birds slaughtered or culled and the eggs destroyed or heat treated.

*Describe the system for compensation to owners. Indicate how improper implementation of biosecurity measures can affect the payment of compensation (max. 32000 chars)*

Compensation for owners of slaughtered or killed flocks/eggs 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 referred to Veterinary Act, 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 composition of which must include the competent veterinary inspector. 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.

### 17. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

*(max. 32000 chars):*

After depopulation of an infected flock appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed must be done. Vehicles used for transport have to be cleaned, washed and disinfected by appropriate disinfection means. Disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry has to be done.

When disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled by taking of environmental swabs from different places. It is prohibited to introduce new poultry into the

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

establishment until a negative control result of disinfection efficiency is obtained. Manure has to be removed and sanitary treated in a prescribed manner.

## B. General information

### 1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

*Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (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.
- 8) 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 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.

### 2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Legislation:

- Veterinary Act
- Regulation 2160/2003;
- Regulation 1190/2012;

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

- Regulation 1177/2006;
- Decision 2013/652;
- Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (Official Gazette 135/14);
- Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof in callender year;
- Food Act ;
- Regulation 1069/2009
- Ordinance on the authorisation of official and reference laboratories in the area of conducting veterinary activity (Official Gazette 102/10).

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella serovars*** (SE, ST) implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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. In 2014, 8 breeding flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and one flocks was tested positive ST.

4. System for the registration of holdings and identification of flocks

*(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 farms of broilers Gallus gallus are registered. Updates on this are kept in the Croatian Agricultural Agency.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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 Salmonella.

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

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 2015 regulates the obligations of authorised veterinary organisations relating to regular control of holdings regarding animal diseases and reporting to 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.

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## C. Targets

### 1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

#### 1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples 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	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	Faeces	routine sampling	32 <b>X</b>
Croatia	Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	-	-	10 <b>X</b>
Croatia	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	4 <b>X</b>
Croatia	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	1 <b>X</b>
<b>Add a new row</b>					
<b>Total</b>					47
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					4
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					1
<b>Total Bacteriological detection test</b>					32
<b>Total Serotyping</b>					10



# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## 1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year:

**2016**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (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	104	8	8	16	50	SE+ST	1	1	2 000	10 000	0
		104	8	8	16	50		1	1	2 000	10 000	0
<b>Add a new row</b>												

(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 once.

(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. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.

## 2 Targets on vaccination

### 2.1 Targets on vaccination for year:

**2016**

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
	Targets on vaccination			
NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
Croatia	0	0	0	0
			<b>Add a new row</b>	
				<b>X</b>

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

### D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

#### 1 Costs of the planned activities for year:

**2016**

1. Testing of official samples						
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	32	18.19	582.08	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	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
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.15 and E.1.d)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine doses	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
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	2 000	8	16000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	10 000	0.3	3000	yes	X

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

4. Cleaning and disinfection					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
					<b>Add a new row</b>
5. Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)					
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	<b>X</b>
					<b>Add a new row</b>
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
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	16	5.97	95.52	<b>X</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				20390.34	

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## E. Financial information

### 1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays? (e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

Sampling is done by authorized veterinarians. Sampling within official controls is fully financed from the state budget. Sampling for the purpose of routine monitoring is fully financed by the flock owner.

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays? (e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

All samples are tested in the official laboratories as well as NRL appointed by competent authority. Laboratory testing within official controls as well as routine sampling is fully financed from the state budget.

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

- c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays? (e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services, or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

All samples are tested in the official laboratories as well as NRL appointed by competent authority. Laboratory testing within official controls as well as routine sampling is fully financed from the state budget.

- d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator? (e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

All tasks regarding vaccination against salmonella are based on private arrangements between farmers and veterinarians.

- e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

n/a

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## 2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, 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

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75%

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

## 3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## 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
		Total size of attachments :	No attachment





## Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact [SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu), describe the issue and mention the version of this document 2015 1.06

Your current version of Acrobat is: 11.015

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) 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, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field. If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
- 5) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact [SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu).
- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Submission Number

1414415066125-3903

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## Identification of the programme

Member state : HRVATSKA

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual : yes

Type of submission : Funding request for subsequent year of already approved multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of :

2015

To end of

2017

2017 is year 3 of the multi annual program.

## Contact

Name : Ivana Lohman Janković

Your job type within the CA : 00 385 1 6443 889

Phone : 00 385 1 6443 857

Email : ivana.lohman@mps.hr

## Animal population

Animal population Fattening flocks of Turkeys

# Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

## A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium in flocks of turkeys,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

1. The **aim of the programme** is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the maximum annual percentage of flocks of *turkeys* remaining positive to *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST) (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) ('Union target') to 1% or less. However, for the MS with less than 100 flocks of adult fattening turkeys, the Union target shall be that annually no more than one flock of adult fattening turkeys may remain positive.

*Comments if statement above is not entirely correct or needs further explanation (max. 32000 chars) :*

The aim of the national programme for the control of *Salmonella* is to maintain the low prevalence of *Salmonella* significant for public health in fattening turkey flocks 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.

## 2. Geographical coverage of the programme

The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the MS.

*Comments if statement above is not entirely correct or needs further explanation (max. 32000 chars) :*

The national programme in fattening turkey flocks is implemented throughout the Republic of Croatia from 1 January to 31 December of the calendar year.

# Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

## 3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of fattening turkeys. It does not apply to flocks for private domestic use.

*Comments if statement above is not entirely correct or needs further explanation (max. 32000 chars) :*

According to programme 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.

	Number of holdings
Total number of holdings with fattening turkeys in the MS	4 251
Total number of houses in these holdings	352
Number of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys	27

*NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.*

## 4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority (CA) by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the FBO and the laboratory performing the analyses.

*Comments if statement above is not entirely correct or needs further explanation (max. 32000 chars) :*

A detail disease notification procedure is prescribed by Veterinary Act and Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (OG 135/14). For the purpose of timely reactions and undertaking of measures for the prevention and eradication of the disease, disease notification is organized as urgent exchange of information between the competent authority (VFSD), Official Laboratories and veterinary services in the field. Any suspicion and confirmed case of all zoonotic diseases, and that includes any detection of targeted as well as other *Salmonella* serotypes, must be reported immediately.

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.

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## 5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

*Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) (max. 32000 chars) :*

Minimum biosecurity measures at poultry farms with 5000 and more birds are stipulated in the Order on Measures for Animal Protection Against Infectious and Parasitic Diseases and Financing Thereof in 2015 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia, No. 3/15).

In order to prevent the entry and spreading of poultry diseases, poultry holders with 5000 and more units shall establish veterinary health order and permanently implement the following measures:

- implement disinfection of vehicles and establishments in accordance with technological requirements, using an approved disinfectant in the prescribed concentration and keep records thereof;
- a disinfection barrier for staff and visitors shall be placed at the entrance into the farm;
- records shall be kept on all vehicles entering the farm, with the date of entrance and exit from the farm and reason for the visit;
- records shall be kept on all visitors entering the farm, with the date of entrance and exit from the farm and reason for the visit;
- during each entrance of a worker or a visitor into a poultry farm, biological safety measures to prevent the introduction and spreading of the influenza virus shall be implemented, in particular: use of protective footwear and clothing, hand and footwear disinfection when entering the farm; cleaning, washing and disinfection of footwear when leaving the farm;
- workers and visitors of the farm shall be provided with protective clothing and footwear for that purpose only, and it is prohibited to leave the farm in the same protective clothing and footwear;
- farm employees shall not keep poultry in their household;
- farm employees shall not work in the poultry breeding establishments outside those at the farm.

Also according to GMP every producer should obey general biosecurity and zoo technical rules. 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

# Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

## 6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators (FBO):

Samples at the initiative of the FBO's will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

All flocks of fattening turkeys within three weeks before slaughter.

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

*Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples and if this derogation is applied and in this case how many holdings and flocks are concerned.*

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.

Fattening turkeys will be sampled within three weeks before they are moved to the slaughterhouse by taking the boot swab samples inside the house.

In case the fattening turkeys are either kept more than 100 days or fall under organic broiler production competent authority may authorise sampling in the last six weeks prior to the date of slaughter. Until now CA has not received any request for this derogation.

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. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012

*Comments if statement above is not entirely correct or needs further explanation (max. 32000 chars) :*

Samples are taken in accordance with sampling protocol described in point 2.2. of Annex to Regulation 1190/2012.

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.

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

8. When birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant EU **microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g.

*Measures implemented by the FBO (max. 32000 chars) :*

1. Slaughter shall be carried out at the end of regular daily slaughter;
2. After the slaughter, washing and enhanced sanitation, disinfection shall be carried out;
3. Next day, prior to the slaughter, swabs shall be taken in order to control disinfection efficiency of the production facility;
4. Washing and enhanced sanitation, disinfection of the vehicles and cages for the transport of birds shall be carried out;
5. Meat of birds shall be deboned and goes solely in processing, including heat treatment;
6. Offal goes solely in processing;
7. Before the processing, samples shall be taken for laboratory analysis;
8. Production process includes processing with heat treatment;
9. After completed production, final products are stored in a separate area and samples for laboratory analysis shall be taken;
10. The product can be placed on the market only upon completion of laboratory analysis and compliant results of analytical report.

*Measures implemented by the CA (max. 32000 chars) :*

Approved official laboratory shall submit information on the findings positive for *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium to the competent veterinary inspection office which then informs branch office.

The veterinary inspection branch office determines facts on site and issues a decision on further actions and measures. The decision shall be issued to the animal holder and to the control body responsible for inspection in the slaughterhouse.

The control body is present at ante-mortem and post-mortem examination.

FBO shall submit to the control body documents relating to the above mentioned actions and control body shall make a report accordingly.

All of the above mentioned actions and activities are controlled by the veterinary inspection of the competent authority which prepares a report accordingly.

9. **Laboratories** in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

*Comments if statement above is not entirely correct or needs further explanation (max. 32000 chars) :*

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

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

10. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amdl: 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'*.

Serotyping is performed following the Kauffman-White-Le Minor scheme.

For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO 16140.

### Comments

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 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. 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.

11. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 2.2.4 and 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2012. In particular samples examination at the laboratory shall start within 48 hours following receipt and within 4 days after sampling.

### Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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.

12. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).



# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Official controls are carried out regularly according to a risk based determined frequency using appropriate control methods and techniques such as monitoring, surveillance, verification, audit, inspection, sampling and analysis.

Competent authority - VFS prepare, coordinate, implement and monitor the implementation of the annual feed monitoring plan in order to determine compliance with food safety requirements and relevant regulations regarding feed. Veterinary inspection Annual Plan for official controls includes the official controls of Feed business operators.

Sampling:

Annual feed monitoring plan is prepared to determine level of undesirable and prohibited substances in feed, to check microbial feed safety, to determine ingredients of animal origin in feed and determination of genetically modified feed. Samples are exclusively taken from feed intended for food production animals.

Sampling is carried out in approved and registered feed business operators and feed producers facilities at all stages of production, processing and distribution of feed, including farms registered in the Register as feed primary producers.

According to the Annual feed monitoring plan, a monthly feed sampling plan is prepared at a regional veterinary inspection level by the Feed Coordinators. Sampling is carried out by veterinary inspectors within their territorial jurisdiction. The sampling frequency is determined regionally on the basis of results obtained in previous official controls and objects that are classified as higher risk and the facilities in which they were obtained inconsistent results within National Residue Monitoring Program. Sampling is carried out on the premises without prior notice to the feed business operator (producers). Feed samples are sent to the laboratory without delay on the sampling day followed with a Sampling form. Additionally, at least one sample is taken at the same time which properly packaged and labeled remains to the feed operator for the purpose, if necessary, for a further expert opinion (laboratory testing).

Annual feed monitoring plan for 2015 predicts 246 samples for salmonella control.

## 13. Official controls at holding and flock level

a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Official controls are carried out regularly according to a risk based determined frequency using appropriate control methods and techniques such as monitoring, surveillance, verification, audit, inspection, sampling and analysis.

Veterinary inspection Annual Plan for official controls includes official controls at a level of primary production. All registered laying hens farms with 350 or more hens and breeding poultry farms, fattening poultry farms placing more than 1000 broilers and/or 500 ducks or geese yearly to the slaughterhouse, all laying hens farms from which hens are sent for slaughter and all turkey fattening farms are controlled at least once per year.

Every official control covers all relevant requirements including animal health, welfare, using of VMP, feed, waste disposal and at the farms with 5000 or more poultry implementation of a prescribed biosecurity measures.

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Additionally, official controls at a level of primary production includes control of general hygiene conditions according to the Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004.  
In the case of identified non compliances veterinary inspectors must take appropriate measures according to the Article 54. of the Regulation (EC) no. 882/2004 in the shortest possible timeframe.

b. Routine official **sampling scheme**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

- in one flock of fattening turkeys per year on 10% of holding comprising at least 500 fattening turkeys;

Comments - Indicate also: 1)if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, give a description of what is done 2)who is taking the official samples (max. 32000 chars) :

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.

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

### c. Official confirmatory sampling:

After positive official samples at the holding

- Always
- Sometimes (criteria apply)
- Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

- Always
- Sometimes (criteria apply)
- Never

Comments - Justify the confirmatory sampling strategy - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (max. 32000 chars) :

Official controls of holdings are done according to Annual plan of the State veterinary inspection and are based on supervision of the work done by authorised veterinarians and supervisions of poultry holdings.

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

Specific sampling is done in case of confirmatory sampling or in case when there is suspicion on the results of testing. In such occasions additional samples will be taken (at least 5 randomly selected birds/ establishment). 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 the flock is considered *Salmonella* positive.

According to Annual Order (national legislation) laboratories are obliged to notify competent authority on all samples that were rejected while they were inappropriate for laboratory testing.

- d. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, sample taking) to check the correct implementation of this provision. For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official controls of holdings are done according to Annual plan of the State veterinary inspection and are based on supervision of the work done by authorised veterinarians and supervisions of poultry holdings. The use of antimicrobials is done according to Regulation 1177/2006. Antimicrobials are not used routinely; the application of the same is under strict control of authorised veterinarians and competent veterinary inspectors. Antimicrobials should be used on the basis of results of bacteriological examination and antibiograms whenever possible. 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. Specific sampling is done in case of confirmatory sampling or in case when there is suspicion on the results of testing. In such occasions additional samples will be taken (at least 5 randomly selected birds/ establishment). 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 the flock is considered *Salmonella* positive.

14. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

(max. 32000 chars) :

After depopulation of an infected flock appropriate cleaning, washing and disinfection of premises, devices and equipment in the sites for production and storage of poultry feed must be done. Vehicles used for transport have to be cleaned, washed and disinfected by appropriate disinfection means. Disinfection, disinfestation and deratisation of infected facilities for breeding and keeping of poultry has to be done.

When disinfection is completed, its efficiency should be bacteriologically controlled by taking of environmental swabs from different places. It is prohibited to introduce new poultry into the establishment until a negative control result of disinfection efficiency is obtained. Manure has to be

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

removed and sanitary treated in a prescribed manner.

## B. General information

### 1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

*Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (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.
- 8) 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 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.

### 2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Legislation:

- Veterinary Act
- Regulation 2160/2003;
- Regulation 1190/2012;

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

- Regulation 1177/2006;
- Decision 2013/652;
- Ordinance on the notification of animal diseases (Official Gazette 135/14);
- Order on measures to protect animals from infectious and parasitic diseases and the financing thereof in callender year;
- Food Act ;
- Regulation 1069/2009
- Ordinance on the authorisation of official and reference laboratories in the area of conducting veterinary activity (Official Gazette 102/10).

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella serovars*** (SE, ST) implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to monitoring programme for 2011-2015 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.

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%.

In 2014 total number of 352 fattening turkey flocks were tested on Salmonella spp. and out of them 7 flocks were positive on Salmonella spp.. The prevalence of ST/SE in fattening turkey flocks was 1,13%. (3 flocks were SE and 1 floc was ST positive).

Salmonellosis are one of the most significant zoonoses in Croatia. In 2009 (first yeas of programme implementation) 3158 positive cases of human salmonellosis has been reported and in 2014, total No of 1492 human cases of salmonellosis were reported.

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.

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## 4. System for the registration of holdings and identification of flocks

*(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 farms of broilers Gallus gallus are registered. Updates on this are kept in the Croatian Agricultural Agency.

## 5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

*(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 will order the owner to implementation of the following measures:

- prohibition on the use of antimicrobials for the treatment of fattening turkey 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 fattening turkey flocks for slaughter all measures must be taken to minimise the risk of possible spread of disease.

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 *Salmonella*.

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

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

veterinary service.

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

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 2015 regulates the obligations of authorised veterinary organisations relating to regular control of holdings regarding animal diseases and reporting to 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.

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## C. Targets

### 1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

#### 1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples 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	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	-	-	5 <b>X</b>
Croatia	Bacteriological detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	animals	routine sampling	8 <b>X</b>
Croatia	Antimicrobial detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	animals	confirmatory sampling	8 <b>X</b>
Croatia	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	environmental sample	control of measure	5 <b>X</b>
<b>Add a new row</b>					
<b>Total</b>					26
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					8
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					5
<b>Total Bacteriological detection test</b>					8
<b>Total Serotyping</b>					5



# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## 1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year:

**2016**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (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	Fattening flocks	4 251	352	352	13	13	SE+ST	2	2	10 000	0	0
<b>Total</b>		4 251	352	352	13	13		2	2	10 000	0	0
<b>Add a new row</b>												

(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 once.

(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. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.

## 2 Targets on vaccination

### 2.1 Targets on vaccination for year:

**2016**

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
	Targets on vaccination			
NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
			<b>Add a new row</b>	

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

### 1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

2016

1. Testing of official samples							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	5	38.38	191.9	yes		X
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test	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	5	16.72	83.6	yes		X
2. Vaccination							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine doses	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
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	10 000	4	40000	no		X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	10 000	0	0	no		X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	10 000	0	0	no		X

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	10 000	0	0	no	<b>X</b>
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	10 000	0	0	no	<b>X</b>
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	10 000	0	0	no	<b>X</b>
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	10 000		0		<b>X</b>
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>5. Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)</b>						
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	13	5.97	77.61	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>6. Cost of official sampling</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	13	5.97	77.61	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Grand Total</b>		
				40603.68		

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## E. Financial information

### 1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays? (e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

Sampling is done by authorized veterinarians. Sampling within official controls is fully financed from the state budget. Routine sampling is financed by the flock owner.

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays? (e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

All samples are tested in the official laboratories as well as NRL appointed by competent authority. Laboratory testing within official controls as well as routing sampling is fully financed from the state budget.

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

- c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays? (e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services, or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

Activities regarding compensation are implemented and paid by the central level of the state veterinary services.

- d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator? (e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

All tasks regarding vaccination against salmonella are based on private arrangements between farmers and veterinarians.

- e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

n/a

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## 2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, 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

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75%

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

## 3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## 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
		Total size of attachments :	No attachment