



**submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution**

## Annex II: Control programme – Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in certain poultry populations

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonosis shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (part 2.1 of Annex I to the Single Market Programme Regulation).

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Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : CESKA REPUBLIKA

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

1. Contact data

Name  Phone

Email  Your job type within the CA :

**Submission Date**

**01/12/2022 14:14:48**

**Submission Number**

**1669900488650-18983**



# Laying flocks of *Gallus gallus*

## 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 517/2011 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 laying hens 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. Aim of the programme

It is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the prevalence of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) in adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* ('Union target') as follows:

- An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 10% where the prevalence in the preceding year was less than 10%.
- An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 20% where the prevalence in the preceding year was more than or equal to 10% and less than 20%.
- A reduction of the maximum percentage equal to 2% or less of positive flocks of adult laying hens.
- The Member States has less than 50 flocks of adult laying hens: the target is to have not more than one adult flock remaining positive.

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

The Union target shall be achieved every year based on the monitoring of the previous year.

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

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

yes

no

If No, please explain :

### 3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* but does not apply to flocks for private domestic use or leading to the direct supply, by the producer, of small quantities of table eggs to the final consumer or to local retail establishments directly supplying the eggs to the final consumer.

For the latter case (direct supply), national rules are adopted ensuring *Salmonella* control in these flocks.

The programme covers also all rearing flocks of future laying hens.

yes

no

If No, please explain :

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

	Total number of flocks of layers in the MS	Number of flocks covered by the programme	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	140		140	0
Adult flocks	500	500	500	110
Number of holdings with more than 1,000 laying hens				80
Number of flocks in these holdings				500
<i>NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.</i>				

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Official and FBO sampling is fully in compliance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011.

### 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.

yes

no

if no, please explain :

### 5. Biosecurity measures

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

yes

no

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

*if no, please explain. If yes, please describe the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) (max. 32000 chars) :*

The Salmonella control programme sets down minimum requirements for the content of the sanitation rules. The farmers shall create sanitation rules for their holdings. This operating instructions and sanitation rules of the holding shall be submitted to RVA. A farmer keeps records about all disinfection and preventive actions performed on the holding. The sanitation rules have to contain checks of disinfection efficacy and other preventive measures to be taken in daily routine.

Operating instructions and sanitation rules are applied in all farming procedures from day-old chick consignment arrival to transportation to a slaughterhouse/depopulation.

The biosecurity measures are part of sanitary programmes that are checked during official visits in accordance with the multi-annual national control plan. In case of unsatisfactory outcome, the corrective measures must be applied by FBO.

In order to implement properly the principles of good farming practice, it is necessary to apply "all in - all out" system. The mechanical cleaning of halls/houses and technologies followed by disinsection, disinfestation and rat control shall be performed after each production cycle.

The relevant RVA supervises the disinfection efficacy carried out by farmers. This shall be done by official sampling (swabs for testing the disinfection efficacy) each time the RVA considers it necessary.

For farmers to be certain about adequate bio-security standards, they may implement a voluntary Guide of good hygiene practice for poultry farmers. This Guide is available on State Veterinary Administration website.

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

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, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- b. Adults laying flocks: every 15 weeks during the laying period

**yes**

**no**

*if no, please explain - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples, and, if additional FBO sampling, going beyond the minimum sampling requirements, is performed, please describe what is done.*

The sampling frame and frequency of sampling is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011.

A farmer samples all flocks of laying hens according to established schedule. It is the environmental sample - boot swabs/dust.

The sampling shall be done by trained person, i.e. by operators, private veterinarians, or others determined by farmer. The relevant RVA organizes a training for these people. The frequency is not fixed. Based on risk analysis the training was provided across country this year (e.g. personnel changes).

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

**7. Samples are taken** in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011

*yes*

*no*

*if no, please explain :*

**8. Specific requirements** laid down in Annex II.D of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant. In particular:

- due to the presence or the suspicion of the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST I,4,[5],12:i:-) in the flock, eggs cannot be used for human consumption unless heat treated;
- eggs from these flocks shall be marked and considered as class B eggs.

*yes*

*no*

*if no, please explain - Indicate also if prompt depopulation of the infected flocks is compulsory.*

Measures taken in the case of salmonella presence/suspicion (S. Enteritidis and/or S. Typhimurium) in flock are in compliance with Regulation (EC) 2160/2003.

In the case of positive salmonella result of official/FBO sample, table eggs from this flock might be used for human consumption only if treated. The treatment have to guarantee the destruction of all Salmonella serotypes which have public health influence, in accordance with EU legislation about food hygiene; eggs shall be considered as Class B eggs.

The relevant RVA may decide about depopulation of positive flock. The RVA orders the slaughtering or culling of flocks in accordance with the emergency veterinary measures.

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 (farm level)*

The slaughterhouse needs to be provided with all information about flock, which is going to be

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

slaughtered. This information contains test results within the National Salmonella Control Programme for laying hen flocks. A farmer has to provide Food Chain Information with the information about the result of Salmonella testing in the case of a positive/negative result for all Salmonella serotypes.

### *Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)*

Animals to be slaughtered have to be accompanied with the food chain information according to the Regulation (EC) No 853/2004. The Food Chain Information has to contain the results of all salmonella laboratory testing of the flock performed during their life cycle (negative/positive), the date of the last sampling and its result, too.

The slaughterhouse operating instructions contain measures taken in the case of slaughtering salmonella positive flock. FBO must comply with Art.7 of Regulation (EC) 2073/2005.

Logistic slaughter is performed.

### *Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)*

In the case of confirmation of Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium, the positive flock shall be slaughtered or destroyed to reduce the risk of Salmonella spreading. Slaughtering shall be carried out in accordance with EU legislation about food hygiene. By-products derived from such birds and not intended for human consumption, must be disposed in accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

Animals to be slaughtered have to be accompanied with the food chain information according to the Regulation (EC) No 853/2004. The Food Chain Information has to contain the results of all salmonella laboratory testing of the flock performed during their life cycle (negative/positive), the date of the last sampling and its result, too.

Sampling in slaughterhouses shall be performed in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1086/2011 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 as regards salmonella in fresh poultry meat.

**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.

**yes**

**no**

*If no, please explain :*

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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 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.

yes

no

*If no please explain.*

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

yes

no

*If no please explain.*

For official and FBO sample testing is used the same method of detection and serotyping.

12. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 4 days after sampling.

yes

no



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If no, please explain :

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The supervision of feedingstuffs in the Czech Republic is performed by the following organisations: State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (SVA CR); Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture (CISTA); Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (ISCVBM). Official controls of feed safety (where production and placing on the market of feedingstuffs are concerned) shall be performed by the CISTA, in accordance with Act No 91/1996 on feedingstuffs, as amended.

The relevant RVA provides the sampling of feedingstuffs intended for farm animals for the detection of Salmonella, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No1069/2009. The relevant RVA shall take samples in establishments producing compound feedingstuffs; samples of final feedingstuffs before dispatch shall be taken, at a volume proportional to the manufacturer's throughput. The relevant RVA shall also take official samples of feedingstuffs in laying hen holding each time, if considered necessary.

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

### 14. 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) :

The competent authority carries out official controls, when the biosecurity standards are checked. The official controls at the poultry farms are in accordance with the multi-annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings. The risk analysis is used for holding selection to be checked. To increase the effectiveness of official controls, a special Checklist for Hygiene Practice on Holdings Keeping Poultry is used. The document includes questions about bio-security measures applied in buildings, during cleaning, disinfection, feed handling, loading and transport.

The relevant RVA supervises the disinfection efficacy carried out by farmers. This shall be done by official sampling (swabs for testing the disinfection efficacy) each time the RVA considers it necessary.

Biosecurity measures and measures to prevent infections with possible spread by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms are defined in Decree No 342/2012 concerning animal health and its

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protection, animal movement and transportation and authorization and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities.

According to §3:

1. Keeper has to protect his holdings, specifically prevent access of free birds to halls by covering windows and ventilation openings by nets;
2. Feed and water shall be given to poultry indoors (inside the hall) or at the place which protects feed/water intended for the poultry against access of free (wild) birds and prevent contact of free birds with poultry
3. The farmers shall create sanitation rules for their holdings. This operating instructions and sanitation rules of the holding shall be submitted to RVA. A farmer keeps records about all disinfection and preventive actions performed on the holding. The sanitation rules have to contain checks of disinfection efficacy and other preventive measures to be taken in daily routine.  
A farmer could be penalized in accordance with the Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), when not following above mentioned obligations.

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

- in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1,000 birds;
- at the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where the relevant Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
- in any case of suspicion of Salmonella infection when investigating food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC or any cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate, using the sampling protocol laid down in point 4(b) of Part D to Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;
- in all other laying flocks on the holding in case Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium is detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

yes

no

*If no, please explain. - 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*

In the case of official sampling in one flock on holding with at least 1000 birds and official sampling in other flocks in the case of one flock positive 3 × 150 grams of naturally pooled faeces in cage flocks or 3 pairs of boot swabs in barn or free-range houses shall be collected. These three individual samples have to be tested in the laboratory as two separate samples.

In the case of official sampling related to the food born outbreaks investigation 7 individual samples shall be collected (5 faeces samples + 2 dust samples). These seven individual samples have to be tested in laboratory as seven separately samples.

The competent authority carries out official controls, when the biosecurity standards, sanitation

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programme, vaccination programme, zoo-hygiene preventive measures are checked. The official controls at the poultry farms are in accordance with the multi-annual national control plan. The plan of official controls applies to all holdings. The risk analysis is used for holding selection to be checked. To increase the effectiveness of official controls, a special Checklist for Hygiene Practice on Holdings Keeping Poultry is used. The document includes questions about bio-security measures applied in buildings, during cleaning, disinfection, feed handling, loading and transport. The relevant RVA supervises the disinfection efficacy carried out by farmers. This shall be done by official sampling (swabs for testing the disinfection efficacy) each time the RVA considers it necessary.

### 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	<input type="checkbox"/> Always
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes (criteria apply)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding	<input type="checkbox"/> Always
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sometimes (criteria apply)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Never

When official confirmatory sampling is performed, additional samples are taken for checking the presence of antimicrobials:

Always       Sometimes       Never

Please insert any comments. Describe the criteria used to determine if confirmatory sampling is performed. Indicate also which samples (if any) are taken to check the presence of antimicrobials.

1	2	3	4
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## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

For routine samples taken at the holding	No of flocks positive to SE / ST	Out of the flocks in column 2, No of cases where official confirmatory samples <sup>3</sup> were taken	Out of the cases in column 3, No of cases where confirmatory samples were negative
FBO samples <sup>1</sup>	8	3	0
Official samples <sup>2</sup>	8	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Reg 517/2011, point 2.2.1 of the Annex

<sup>2</sup> Reg 517/2011, point 2.2.2 of the Annex

<sup>3</sup> Reg 2160/2003, point II.D.4 of the Annex

What happened to the flocks counted under 4 (re checked for the presence of Salmonella? Checked for the presence of antimicrobials?) (max. 32000 chars):

- 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. For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

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

The RVA checks documentation of medicaments used at the farm. Official veterinarian is mainly focused on antimicrobial use and other substances inhibiting the growth of bacteria. The sample for testing the presence of inhibitory substances is taken, if there is a suspicion of their presence, which can have an effect on test results. Sampling might be done each time the RVA considers it necessary. The sample for testing presence of inhibition substances contains of five live, freshly dead or freshly killed birds from each flock. Bird killing must be done without drug use. The sample has to be delivered to the laboratory as soon as possible, if necessary the sample can be frozen. Only SVI in Prague, Olomouc and Jihlava test these samples. The sample of breast muscle is taken from 5 killed birds and tested as a pooled sample. Testing is carried out by microbiological determination of inhibition substances (6 plate method). If antimicrobial or bacterial growth inhibitory effect is detected, the flock is considered as an infected flock for the purpose of the EU target.

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### 15. *Salmonella* vaccination

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

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

yes

no

*If no, please explain. - If performed please describe the vaccination scheme (vaccines used, vaccines providers, target flocks, number of doses administered per bird, etc) (max. 32000 chars) :*

Vaccination of laying flocks is voluntary. Vaccines have to be validated and registered by the ISCVBM Brno (Institute For State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicine) and have to comply with requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006. For the list of approved veterinary medicinal products see: <http://www.uskvbl.cz/en/authorisation-a-approval/marketing-authorisation-of-vmps/list-of-vmps>

Dosage, application method and use in various age categories are set in the vaccine information leaflet. Vaccination of pre-laying pullets is performed during their rearing period, in order to complete the vaccination and re-vaccination prior to the planned start of their laying period. Vaccines might be selected by a private veterinarian. Live attenuated vaccines against *Salmonella* Enteritidis can not be used within the SCP unless the producer of vaccine provides adequate method for distinguishing between "field" and vaccination strains. Live attenuated vaccines can not be used during the laying period of laying hens.

### 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 also how improper implementation of biosecurity measures can affect the payment of compensation (max. 32000 chars) :*

Compensation due the disease eradication is paid at central level by Ministry of Agricultural (only from State budget). This is in accordance with § 67 of the Act No. 166/1999 Col. (Veterinary Act). A farmer get paid for costs and losses which are connected to emergency veterinary measures in accordance with § 67, § 68, § 69 and § 70 of Act No 166/1999 (Veterinary Act).

In the case of presence of the contagious disease listed in Annex No 2 of the Veterinary Act, the compensation shall include:

a) the costs of killing or emergency slaughtering of animals, the safe elimination of their cadavers; where appropriate, the compensation shall be also provided for the safe elimination of their products,

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

decontamination of water and feedingstuffs;

b) the value of killed animals or animals which were slaughtered;

c) the mechanical cleaning, disinsection, disinfestation and rat control of the holding and of its equipment

According to the § 68 of Veterinary Act:

(1) The compensation pursuant to § 67 shall be provided based on expended costs and losses.

(2) The compensation for the killed animal or animal which were slaughtered shall be provided based on the usual price of a healthy animal of the same species and category at the place and time of the loss and:

a) the amount provided to the keeper for utilisable parts of the animal carcass shall be deducted;

b) it shall be reduced by 20 % of the animal price if the animal has been killed or has been slaughtered in consequence of the dangerous contagious disease for which preventive vaccination exists, but the keeper did not use possibility to vaccinate his animals

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

17. Please describe the official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house (No of samples, No of tests, samples taken, etc).

(max. 32000 chars):

The mechanical cleaning, disinsection, disinfestation and rat control is performed when depopulation of an infected flock. The safe elimination of faeces or litter is done. This shall be performed in accordance with the instructions of the relevant RVA.

RVA's official veterinarian shall take swab samples and send for laboratory testing of disinfection efficacy.

New birds shall be introduced to the house once the efficacy of disinfection result is known.

Disinfection efficacy sample contains 6 swabs. These six swabs are collected from each house after mechanical cleaning and disinfection. Sampling has to be carried out after exposure time of the disinfectant from dry surfaces no later than 72 hours after disinfection.

The surface sampling for one swab sample is 100 cm<sup>2</sup>. The interpretation of the final disinfection efficiency is calculated as the arithmetic average of the values of CFU / 100 cm<sup>2</sup> detected in individual swabs. Disinfection is considered effective if the average is less than 5 x 10<sup>5</sup> CFU per 100 cm<sup>2</sup>.

### B. General information

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



# Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

*Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (max. 32000 chars) :*

The State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (SVA CR) is the central authority responsible for supervising and coordinating all activities in the field of veterinary care. The SVA CR shall, in accordance with § 47 of Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, (Veterinary Act), as amended, apply the law on the whole territory of the Czech Republic. SVA CR coordinates activities of Regional Veterinary Administrations (RVA).

The national monitoring programme is established on the basis of § 48(1) and § 10 of Veterinary Act and Decree No 356/2004 concerning the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to human.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic (MA CR) shall, in accordance with § 44(1)(a) of Veterinary Act, establish the principal trends and tasks in the field of veterinary care and control their implementation. MA CR shall specify, on the basis of animal health situation, compulsory preventive and diagnostic actions in accordance with § 44(1)(d) of Veterinary Act. Detailed rules are set in the "Methodology of Animal Health Control and Ordered Vaccination" (Methodology), published in the Official Journal of the MA CR. The SVA CR supervises all activities laid down in the Methodology. RVAs supervise activities of farmers and private veterinarians according to the Methodology.

All samples are tested only in laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes (SVI) under the supervision of the State Veterinary Administration (SVA). The external agencies or laboratories are not involved in the programme.

The programme is applied in the whole territory of the Czech Republic. The territory is divided into 14 regions (NUTS 3):

CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE

CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION

CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION

CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN

CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY

CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM

CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC

CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE

CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE

CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA

CZ062 SOUTHERN MORAVIAN REGION

CZ071 REGION OF OLOMOUC

CZ072 REGION OF ZLIN

CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIA REGION

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Commission Regulation (EC) NO 2160/2003 of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry;

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- Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 of 8 March 2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium in flocks of fattening turkeys as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2011 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 certain *Salmonella* serotypes in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010; Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 as regards a EU target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 of 12 December 2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium in flocks of turkeys, as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs;
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1091/2005/ES of 12 July 2005 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella;
- Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs;
- Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended;
- Act No 154/2000 concerning pedigree breeding, breeding and registration of farm animals and amending certain related laws (Breeding Act), as amended;
- Act No 146/2002 concerning the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority and amending certain related laws, as amended;
- Act No 20/1966 concerning public health care, as amended;
- Decree No 356/2004 concerning the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents and amending Decree No 299/2003 concerning measures for prevention and eradication of contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to man;
- Decree No 342/2012 concerning animal health and its protection, animal movement and transportation and authorisation and professional qualification for performance of certain professional veterinary activities, as amended;
- Decree No 136/2004 specifying in detail identification and registration of animals, registration of holdings and persons specified by Breeding Act;

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) :

The prevalence of target *Salmonella* serovars in laying hen flocks on holdings for past three years was as follows: in 2021 (3,9%), in 2020 (3,6%), in 2019 (1,8%). More detailed results of monitoring are reported to EFSA in compliance with Directive 2003/99/EC every year.



## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

*(max. 32000 chars):*

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

Each holding with laying hens producing table eggs to be placed on the market get a holding registration number, and all farmers records shall be kept in accordance with Breeding Act and Decree No 136/2004, as amended.

Each flock has to have a unique identification. The identification shall consist of the registration number of the holding, the identification of the flock, and the identification of the hall; e.g. "CZ 12345678-02H1-03/2016".

Farmers are responsible for the proper identification of flocks.

The flock identification number have to be filled in the application form for laboratory testing.

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

*(max. 32000 chars):*

The main principles of the monitoring system, the proper implementation of the programme and the system of result collection in the framework of the SCP, are:

1. System of holding and flock identification - monitoring and traceability of animals, each flock in each category has UNIQUE FLOCK NUMBER
2. System of sample identification – each sample is identified by type of sample, flock origin, vaccination, antibiotic treatment
3. System of data collection including FBO sampling, official sampling and competent authority checks
4. Approved laboratories for testing in the framework of the SCP perform testing of all samples in the framework of the programme (official and FBO samples) and enter data about test results into the Information System of SVA CR

The farmer has to provide the RVA with the test results. Salmonella spp. positive results are send to SVA CR.

The SVI in Prague, the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella, summarizes data from all laboratories in the Czech Republic monthly. The summarized data are provided to the SVA CR monthly. The relevant RVA official veterinarian enters all the data connected with SCP to the Information System of SVA CR.

The SVA CR regularly (monthly) evaluates the implementation of the programme based on the data in the Information System.

SVA monitors and evaluates:

1. data of the samples and their results
2. data about flocks and the test results (the number of flock tested, the number of positive flocks, the number of flocks positive for targeted salmonella serotypes, percentage of positive flocks for the target salmonella serotypes compared to previous period)

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

3. information about sampling in the case of the positive flock for targeted salmonella serotypes (FBO and official sampling for disinfection efficacy and its result)

# Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

## C. Targets

### 1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

#### 1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

**2023**

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	295
Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	20
Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	10
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	20

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

**2023**

Type of the test (description)	Rearing flocks	Adult flocks
Total No of flocks (a)	140	500
No of flocks in the programme	140	500
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	0	110
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	130
No of official samples taken	0	390
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	2	8
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	2	8
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	50 000	200 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	3 750 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	0

# Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

- (a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks
- (b) A checked flock is a flock where at least one official sampling visit will take place. A flock shall be counted only once even if it was visited several times.
- (c) 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.
- (d) Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST  
Salmonella Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Hadar, Infantis, Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

## 2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :* **2023**

Type of the test (description)	Target on vaccination
Number of flocks in the Salmonella programme	0
Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	0
Number of birds expected to be vaccinated	0
Number of doses expected to be administered	0

# Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

## *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))

The official sampling is done by the RVA official veterinarian. The sampling is paid by SVA (state budget). The sampling equipment approved for testing is provided by the State Veterinary Institutes in the framework of programme. The approved sampling equipment is paid by SVA (state budget).

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)

FBO and official samples are tested at the expense of the state budget. All samples are tested only in laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes (SVI) under the supervision of the State Veterinary Administration (SVA). The external agencies or laboratories are not involved in the programme. Unless otherwise stated by specific legal rules, no financial payments shall be done between state organizations according to § 66 of Act No. 218/2000 Coll. on budgetary rules. This is applied also to State Veterinary Institutes and SVA CR. Testing in the framework of the programme is performed by State

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Veterinary Institutes at the expense of the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture. Therefore the state veterinary institutes do not submit any invoice, they only report number of testing performed. The state budget contributes to testing costs.

- 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)

Compensation due to the disease eradication is paid at central level by Ministry of Agricultural (only from State budget). This is in accordance with § 67 of the Act No. 166/1999 (Veterinary Act). The farmer get paid for costs and losses which are connected to emergency veterinary measures in accordance with § 67, § 68, § 69 and § 70 of Act No 166/1999 (Veterinary Act). The farmer has to apply for the compensation. This application for compensation has to be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture within six weeks from the day, when dangerous contagious disease (Salmonellosis listed in the Annex No 2 of the Veterinary Act) was approved to be eliminated by the Competent Authority (emergency veterinary measures have been called off). When the application is not submitted within the mentioned time limit, farmer loses claim to the compensation. The Ministry of Agriculture calculates and provides the compensation to the farmer within 90 days based on the farmer's application.  
Price of animals killed or slaughtered and price of destroyed or heat-treated eggs are evaluated by authorised expert. Ministry of Agriculture calculates compensations on the basis of this expert evidence.

- 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)

Vaccination of laying flocks is voluntary. The farmers do not get compensation for the costs connected with voluntary vaccination.

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

The mechanical cleaning, disinsection, disinsectization and rat control is performed after depopulation of an infected flock. The safe elimination of faeces or litter is done. Farmers shall take swab samples and send for laboratory testing of disinfection efficacy. Cleaning and disinfection is usually carried out by specialised company and paid by farmer. The farmers do not get compensation for the costs associated with cleaning and disinfection. New flock shall be introduced to the house once the result of efficacy of disinfection is known. Official sampling for disinfection efficacy testing is performed by RVA. FBO and official swab samples are tested at the expense of the state budget.

### 2. 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*

### 3. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

In the "*Guidelines for the Union co-funded veterinary programmes*", it is indicated that in exceptional and duly justified cases, additional necessary measures can be proposed by the Member States in their application.

*If you introduced these type of measures in this programme, for each of them, please provide detailed technical justification and also justification of their cost:*

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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# Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

## 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 :	