



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).

If encountering difficulties:

- concerning the information requested, please contact HADEA-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- on the technical point of view, please contact SANTE-BI@ec.europa.eu, include in your message a printscreen of the complete window where the problem appears and the version of this pdf:

Protection of Your Personal Data:

For consultation about the processing and the protection of your personal data, please click to follow this link

[Privacy Statement](#)

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You can attach documents (.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, etc) to complete your report.
Using the button "Add attachments" on the last page of the form.
- 2) Before submitting this form, please use the button "Verify form"(bottom right of each page).
If needed, complete your pdf document as indicated.
- 3) When you have finished completing this pdf document, save it on your computer.
- 4) Verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "Submit notification" button and your pdf document will be sent to our server. A submission number will appear on your document.
Save this completed document on your computer for your record.
- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : LIETUVA

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Breeding 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

29/11/2022 14:48:21

Submission Number

1669726102621-18873



Breeding 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 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 *Galus gallus* the target is to have no more than one such flock remaining positive for the relevant *Salmonella* serovars per year.

yes

no

If no please explain.

According to requirements set in regulations, target is achieved if the Member State with fewer than 100 adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*, no more than one adult breeding flock shall remain positive. During last years no positive breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* have been identified. Taking into account this fact Lithuania has achieved target according Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010/EC.

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

yes

no

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

If no please explain.

The program will be implemented and applied in whole territory of Lithuania. There are 10 Departments and 33 units structural units of State Food and veterinary service (SFVS) - regional offices cover all administrative areas. The regional offices carry out the official surveillance in accordance with the state surveillance and control programmes in the administrative areas concerned.

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	35		35	0
Adult flocks	43	43	43	43
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the hatchery		0	0	0
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the holding		43	43	43

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

There are 16 breeding poultry holdings (of them 43 adult flocks and 35 rearing flocks) in the Lithuania. All rearing chicken flocks and adults flocks are subject to FBO sampling requirements under Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010.

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.

Any case of isolation of *Salmonella* in poultry is compulsory to notify to the State food and veterinary service of Lithuania.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

5. Biosecurity measures

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

yes

no

If no please explain. if yes, describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy

The rules on biosecurity rules to be applied by FBO are approved by the Order of the director of State Food and Veterinary Service No. B1-995 of 30 October 2015. The biosecurity rules cover management of all biological risk factors in the poultry farm in all levels and their implementation is controlled by official veterinarians.

1. Disinfection and cleaning, Provide footbaths containing approved disinfectant outside each poultry house
2. Poultry farm employees, visitors. Only allow essential visitors to have access to the poultry site, and provide farm or disposable overalls and footwear for visitors and staff. Provide hand-washing facilities, and insist that these are used by staff and visitors
3. Vehicles entering the territory of the poultry farm. Only allow essential vehicles onto the site. Insist that all vehicles that have to enter the site have been cleaned and disinfected beforehand
4. Feed and water for feeding and watering poultry;
5. Poultry housing equipment (hereinafter referred to as housing equipment), tools and other items entering poultry houses or hatcheries;
6. Wild, homeless and unattended animals;
7. Rodents, insects and other vermin;
8. Poultry farm territory. Commercial poultry farmers should ensure that they have a good perimeter fence around the site, and that there is a single entrance/exit, with a lockable gate. Small flocks should also be fenced in.
9. Other animals kept on the poultry farm.

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

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Every second week during the laying period (at the holding and at the hatchery)

Every three weeks during the laying period at the holding.
Sampling frequency remains at every 2nd week at the hatchery.
(derogation of point 2.1.1 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010)

Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples

Operators are required to implement the sampling programme in Annex IIB of EC Regulation 2160/2003. All poultry flocks included in the programme are subjected to monitoring by veterinarians. The samples are taken by the veterinarian on the holding or by a responsible person who is trained to take samples.

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

yes

no

If no please explain.

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):

yes

no

If no please explain. Indicate also if birds are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and if eggs are destroyed or heat treated.

If the analysis of samples of a breeding flock detects the presence of *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-) in the flock apply to the Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food – borne zoonotic agents Annex II part C.

Birds are slaughtered or destroyed, hatching eggs already hatched shall be destroyed. Non-incubated hatching eggs shall be destroyed or may be marketed for human consumption if they have been treated in such a way as to ensure the elimination of salmonella.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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) :

The FBO is immediately advised of the result by SFVS inspector. Preventive measures are taken as soon as there is Salmonella Hadar, Infantis or Virchow. In order to strengthen the biosecurity measures already in place, official veterinarians are reviewing the biosecurity measures in the farm, monitor the procedures and measures taken to reduce or eliminate the infection and perform epidemiological investigation to identify the potential sources of infection in the farm. There is no national legal basis for any measures to apply for animals and eggs if SI/SV/SH is detected.

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 (farm level)

Flocks positive for SE or ST are destroyed or subjected to slaughter as soon as possible and meat is subject to heat treatment, after that by a comprehensive cleaning and disinfection programme at the slaughter premises. All eggs are destroyed, or heat treated.

Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)

When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Poultry are transferred and slaughtered away from other poultry and products from these birds may be used following heat treatment that ensures the inactivation of salmonellosis agents. Following - additional cleaning and disinfection will be implemented.

Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

The competent authority have to stop the movement to and from the holding, carry out epidemiological inquiries, take samples from other breedings flocks

If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009

All eggs are destroyed, or heat treated

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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.

yes

no

If no please explain.

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.

yes

no

If yes, please describe the alternative method(s) used.

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. If timelimits are exceeded, please indicate what is done.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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.

yes

no

If no please explain.

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Control of feed microbiological criteria is an integral part of the annual state veterinary feed monitoring and control plan. Feed sampling for salmonella testing is divided into 3 parts:

1. Monitoring of the Farm
2. Monitoring of feed manufacturers
3. Monitoring of feed suppliers

Annual state veterinary feed monitoring and control plan is prepared by the Veterinary medicine and feed departments and includes:

1. for the implementation of labelling requirements for feed, feed additives, premixes (during the inspection of the activities of feed manufacturers and suppliers).
2. implementation of self-control sample procedures, investigations of cross-contamination of production lines and mixing of feed (during the activity inspection of feed business entities that apply self-control at feed handling sites, analysis of risk factors and the most important goals of the management system).
3. for the implementation of the requirements for the use of feed additives to produce feed or feed animals.

The existing national legislation on feed evaluation of salmonella contamination:

- State Food and Veterinary Service director 2007-12-22 order No. B1-883 on Approval of instructions on official sampling for laboratory testing, as last amended,

There is no specific guidance on sampling of feed, inspectors have to follow the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 152/2009. The said Regulation is used for official microbiological sampling as well.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

The poultry feed is not heat treated

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 on breeding flocks farms are carried out according to their risk. The inspection have to assess the biosecurity requirements: visitor control, rodent control, water and feed control, disinfection and cleaning, sample control, control of other animals on the farm, wildlife control and writes a document about inspection. If the farm does not comply with the legal requirements, FBO must submit a defect plan and write when the defects will be removed. Official checks on the hygiene provisions in breeding flocks establishments are carried out in accordance with the risk analysis. Biosecurity controls are check one or two time a year on breeding flocks farms.

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

If the EU target is achieved for more than 2 years, the CA has decided to implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 and therefore the EU minimum requirement for official sampling are once a year at the hatchery and once a year on the holding during the laying phase.

yes

no

If no, the EU minimum requirements for official sampling are implemented as follows:

- 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

yes

no

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

If no please explain. Indicate also : 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, 2) who is taking the official samples.

Official sampling takes place at the holding. Official sampling does not go beyond EU minimum requirements. Official samples are taken by veterinarian inspector or official veterinarian

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

If the EU target is achieved for more than 2 years, the CA has decided to implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 and therefore the EU minimum requirement for official sampling are twice during the laying phase at the holding.

yes

no

If no, the EU minimum requirements for official sampling are implemented as follows:

- 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)

yes

no

If no, please explain. Indicate also : 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, please describe, 2) who is taking the official samples

- d. If confirmatory samples taken at the holding (after positive results at the hatchery, or suspicion of false positivity on FBO samples taken on the holding) are negative, please describe the measures taken:

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)

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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

None of these measures

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

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

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

Always

Sometimes

Never

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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.

If there are specific reasons to doubt the sampling and examination procedures from own check samplings; confirmatory testing can be done by official inspectors. It will take into account the following criteria in order to decide if an official confirmatory testing is justified:

- to verify that each sampling, transport and testing is according to the legislation requirements.
- Evidence that suggests contamination of the sample with Salmonella deriving from visiting another farm (eg the sampler visited a Salmonella positive farm just before sampling farm).

In case of official confirmatory sampling is performed and till the final results, the flock (birds and eggs) is under movement restriction. Official Veterinarians are performing epidemiological investigation to identify the potential sources of the probably infection in the flock.

For the purpose of the official confirmatory sampling, five pairs of boot swabs with two dust samples are taken for testing. The absence of the use of antimicrobials is checked and confirmed through official sampling of five birds from each poultry house of the holding. In case of presence of antimicrobials agents/factors the birds and eggs are destroyed.

1	2	3	4
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 ³ were taken	Out of the cases in column 3, No of cases where confirmatory samples were negative
FBO samples ¹	0	0	0
Official samples ²	0	0	0

¹ Reg 200/2010, point 2.2.2.1 of the Annex

² Reg 200/2010, point 2.2.2.2 of the Annex

³ Reg 200/2010, point 2.2.2.2.c of the Annex

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

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.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

(max. 32000 chars):

The use of antimicrobials have to use to supervision of veterinarian. Check antimicrobial control, documentary analysis: which antimicrobials were used, how much was left. On the breeding flocks all Treatments with antimicrobials are recorded and traceability has be made at any time. Veterinary medicines are purchased on prescription and are registered
During the veterinary inspection procedure on animal health, welfare and biosecurity, the animal treatment register is checked in order to verify, if the animals were treated and what medicine have been used. No specific sampling is performed.
Also, the samples for antimicrobial residues are taken from the poultry meat in the market. There were no residues detected in poultry samples during 2019, 2020 or 2021years.

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):

The live vaccine is given orally through the water supply in a three-dose regime that protects against both *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium*. The first dose is administered from Day 1 followed by a second dose at six weeks and a third as early as 11 weeks.

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):

There is no legal basis for compensation to breeding flocks now, but we will apply to the Ministry of Agriculture to change the compensation procedure

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

18. Please describe the official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house (number of samples, number of tests, samples taken, etc...)

(max. 32000 chars):

1. Dry cleaning: to remove organic material (faeces, dust, soil, etc.) as much as possible
2. Soaking of all surfaces: to assure that all remaining organic materials are loosened and removed
3. High-pressure cleaning with water is necessary to remove the foam and all remaining dirt
4. Drying to avoid dilution of the disinfectant
5. Disinfection to achieve a further reduction of the concentration of microorganisms
6. Drying to avoid animals enter into contact with disinfectants
7. Testing the efficacy of the protocol (sampling different surface)

After cleaning and disinfection, samples are taken from the surfaces to check the effectiveness of the disinfection. From one poultry house are taken 10-20 samples from various surfaces with an area of 100 cm². Samples will be taken by the official veterinarian.

According to requirements of Zoonotic salmonella control programme restrictions are lifted by a SFVS state veterinary inspector after the disease eradication measures have been taken and following receipt of a negative laboratory test results, by inspecting samples of surface swabs (Enterococcus spp., E. coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella spp.) from the holding following final disinfection.

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):

The State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS) develops and implements the Government's policy in food safety and quality as well as in animal health and welfare. The inspectors from 10 SFVS Departments and 33 Units of the SFVS Departments control more than 140 thousand economic entities: trade and catering enterprises, producers of animal and non-animal food, dairy farms, animal housing, feed, veterinary medicine producing companies, etc. One of the most important goals of the SFVS is to bring only safe and high-quality food to the consumer's table. So, more than 1 million laboratory tests are performed and about 90 thousand consignments imported into the EU, as well as in transit and stored in the customs warehouses are checked. The SFVS is active in the fight against animal contagious diseases, pays a lot of attention to animal welfare, as it directly determines not only the quality of animal food, but also affects the economy of Lithuania and the export of Lithuanian food to other countries.

The National Institute for Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment responsible: Analysis of samples of food and feed products; Diagnosis of infectious diseases in animals; Safety and efficacy analysis of veterinary medicines and veterinary biocides; Scientific risk assessment and scientific opinion.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

- Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003
 - Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006
 - Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010
- Law on veterinary activities

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) :

Regarding breeders - against SE and ST we have not positive SE/ST breeding flocks detected. Monitoring take place at the stage of the food chain at the level of primary production and cover zoonoses and zoonotic agents witch in the Directive 2003/99 Annex I, Part A.

Regarding laying hens - more or less every year we detected one or more laying hen flocks positive to SE/ST. Outbreaks of salmonellosis in catering establishments are becoming less frequent in Lithuania. The number of cases caused by S.Enteritidis largely prevails. In recent years salmonellosis has mostly spread through contaminated eggs, chicken and its products.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry farms have a veterinary approval number and all on the flocks of holding have an identification number and we can trace all poultry movements of poultry on and off the farm.

Territorial units of SFVS are responsible for the approval of the commercial poultry farms and carry out the official veterinary control of their activities.

The commercial poultry farms before the start of the operation has to get veterinary approval. The approval is granted after the evaluation of the correspondence of the farm to animal welfare, veterinary and biosecurity requirements. The list of approved poultry farms is available on the internet page of SFVS.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

(max. 32000 chars):

There are 33 territorial structural units of State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS). The inspectors from 33 territorial of the SFVS Departments carry out the official surveillance in accordance with the state surveillance and control programmes in the administrative areas concerned. All poultry holdings obligate to harmonize their self-control schemes with SFVS regional offices. These self-control schemes contain information on own check sampling frequencies – dates or weeks (official sampling time is included in this scheme if the holding keep several flocks). SFVS state veterinary inspector check these self-control schemes (frequencies etc.) in practice during routine official inspection on the spot at least once per year. Additional official inspection on the spot or documentary check can be done at any time if necessary.

All poultry farms covered by the program are placed under the supervision of territorial SFVS. During the official control procedure, the correspondence with the animal health, animal welfare, bio-security and other requirements are checked as well as self-control programs and salmonella control program, use of veterinary medicine etc. Official sampling for salmonella control is performed by the official veterinarian of territorial SFVS.

Breeding 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	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	86
Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	1
Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	0
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	10

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)	35	43
No of flocks in the programme	35	43
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	0	43
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	43
No of official samples taken	0	86
Target serovars (d)	SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV	SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars		1
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated		1
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled		10 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	5 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	5 000

Breeding 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	35
Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	4
Number of birds expected to be vaccinated	110 000
Number of doses expected to be administered	330 000

Breeding 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 performed by official veterinarian of the territorial unit of SFVS. The salary is paid from the national 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)

The samples are investigated in the National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute, the costs are covered by the national budget.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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 for the killing or slaughter of poultry and destroyed of eggs is performed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

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)

The vaccine will be purchased by the public procurement procedure by the State Food and Veterinary Service and distributed to the poultry farms, where the vaccination will be performed by the authorised veterinarians, which are paid by the poultry farm.

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

N/A

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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:

Breeding 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 :	