



**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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- 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 : SLOVENSKA 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**

**06/12/2022 14:53:22**

**Submission Number**

**1670334802744-19129**



# 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	300	300	300	80
Number of holdings with more than 1,000 laying hens				60
Number of flocks in these holdings				290
<i>NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.</i>				

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

### 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) :*

Biosecurity measures to prevent of salmonella infections in the Slovak Republic are not established in the framework of specific legislative rules.

In the framework of the control programme following recommendations are established:

To achieve the sufficient efficiency of the control programmes for Salmonella infections in poultry farms there is necessary to effectively implement some biosecurity measures on poultry farms.

Biosecurity measures are applicable for all breeding and zoohygienic procedures which may be applied to increase the level of hygiene of the farm and help to minimize the risk of introduction and spreading of infection to the farm and within the flocks.

Minimal requirements for guides of biosecurity measures:

- an all in/all out system must be used for each flock
- plan of regular cleaning, disinfection, desinsection and rodent control of the farm (sanation)
- monitoring of persons, who are in contact with poultry,
- black and white system must be established for persons (showers and dressing – room)
- reduction of number of persons, who enter the farm – visitors of farm – information to visitors as far as personal hygiene and biosecurity are concerned
- provision of information and training of farm staff
- investigation of feed and water used for poultry
- safe disposal of litter or manure, dead poultry and other waste
- management of records kept on the farm.

Checklist for verification of biosecurity measures is part of the official protocols of approving of poultry farms and of the regular yearly official controls on poultry farms. In case of non-compliance the official vets order the measures to remove any identified deficiencies.

Biosecurity guides are part of the national control programme, which is published each year by the bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic.

### 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 FBO samples are taken by private veterinarians.

## 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.*

Prompt depopulation of the infected flocks is compulsory.

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 measures (in flocks in which the presence of targeted serotypes have been detected) must comply with the following minimum requirements:

- No bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the killing of

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

animals and safe disposal under supervision or slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority.

Positive (as well as negative) result is included in the FCI.

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

FBO in the slaughterhouse shall ensure separate slaughtering of infected poultry, high standard of cleaning and disinfection-biosecurity, evidence.

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

Slaughterhouses shall include in their sampling plans poultry carcasses from flocks with an unknown salmonella status or with a status known to be positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium.

When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or killed, there must be taken certain steps to reduce the risk of spreading the zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering/killing must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene and animal welfare. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with community legislation on food hygiene. Official veterinarian or CA shall ensure control during the slaughtering, evidence, e.c. The products derived from such birds and meat from infected poultry may be placed on the market for human consumption after heat treatment.

For the Salmonella analyses for fresh poultry meat other than poultry carcasses, five samples of at least 25 g of the same batch shall be collected. The sample taken from poultry portions with skin shall contain skin and a thin surface muscle slice in case the amount of skin is not sufficient to form a sample unit. The sample taken from poultry portions without skin or with only a small amount of skin shall contain a thin surface muscle slice or slices added to any skin present to make a sufficient sample unit. The slices of meat shall be taken in a way that includes as much as possible of the surface of the 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 :*

Only 4 official/public labs are involved in the NSCPs, which are accredited to ISO 17025 standard. Basic diagnostics are performed by VFI Bratislava, VFI Dolný Kubín, VFI Košice and VI Zvolen. The National reference laboratory is VFI Dolný Kubín, which can only perform laboratory diagnostic of official samples, serotyping and store isolates. Other laboratories are under the control of the NRL.

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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.*

Since 2020, we have been using the amended ISO 6579-1 standard.

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.*

Alternative methods are not used for the testing of Salmonella. Currently, we have one alternative method to replace detection and serotyping - the whole genome sequencing of bacteria - WGS, but the method is not yet validated or accredited, so we do not use it officially yet.

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 :*

Samples shall be sent to the labs as quickly as possible by courier post, up to a maximum of 24 hours after sampling. In the labs, the samples shall be kept refrigerated until examined, which shall commence within 48 hours of their receipt and within 96 hours of their collection.

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

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

Official controls at feed level is taken:

- The Central Control and Testing Institute of Agriculture in co-operation with the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic elaborates the yearly National Plan on Feed Control, covering competences and priorities for feed control in the respective year in accordance with national and EU legislation (Council Directive 95/53/EC).

- The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic elaborates the yearly Plan of official control and VPO (plan of veterinary prevention and protection) of feed for DVFA (District Veterinary and Food Administration) inspectors in accordance with veterinary EU legislation.

In case, when confirmation samples are positive for invasive salmonella the competent authority starts to carry out an investigation in order to:

- identify the source of contamination, in particular by means of official samples taken at different stages of production,
- examine the application of rules and controls concerning the disposal and processing of animal waste and in particular those which are mentioned in accordance with the special rule,
- establish procedures for good manufacturing practices and ensure compliance with recognized procedures.

### 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) :*

Every commercial poultry holding is under the plan of official controls. There is at least one official control per year in each of these holdings focused on good practise, biosecurity measures and welfare of animals. Checklist for verification of these measures is part of the official protocols of approving of poultry farms and of the regular yearly official controls on poultry farms. In a case of unsatisfactory outcome, official veterinarian (CA) prescribes certain measures for the FBO and then a follow-up control is carried out by the CA in the due time. In some cases official veterinarian can also levy a fine on the FBO and is also authorised to give certain other sanctions in accordance with Act No. 39/2007 on veterinary care.

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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*

The official samples are taken by official veterinarians and by approved private veterinarians.

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

# Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Always	<input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/> Never
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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.

On 30.09.2020 a special guidance document has been issued by SVFA and sent to DVFA's which exactly explain whole procedure - a special control check list has been developed which can be a tool for DVFA's by decision making process in order to consider whether such case is exceptional and confirmatory sampling might be considered (after positive results of invasive salmonella - samples taken by the FBO within salmonella NCP).

Further actualisation of the guideline described in previous point has been produced and sent to DVFA's on 30.10.2020 - in that guideline and update of this control list has been done.

The criteria :

- is it an establishment without previous SE and ST occurrence during the last 3 turnuses/shifts ?
- is an rotation system all in/all out applied ?
- is the flock age less than 45 weeks ?
- are the biosecurity measures developed and implemented for the establishment and were there no deficiencies in the fulfilment of these requirements for the last 3 years during the official inspections of the DVFA ?
- were the samples taken at the same time in other flocks with a negat. result ?
- is it an establishment with rearing flocks ?
- was the sample delivered to the lab more than 24 hours after collection ?
- are the establishment in all flocks complied with the sampling requirements in SNCP for laying hens (frequency of FBO sampling, etc.) and have no deficiencies been found in meeting these requirements for the last 3 turnuses/shifts ?

Confirmatory sampling is performed with a result of 5 or more YES.

In the case of confirmatory sampling, 5 laying hens shall be taken from the flock to check the presence of antimicrobials. If the presence of invasive Salmonella serovars is not detected, but there is a positive result for the presence of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect, the flock is considered positive for the purpose of the SCP.

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>	0	0	0
Official samples <sup>2</sup>	0	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) :

DVFA must ensure the control of the use of antimicrobial substances to be sure that the results of testing for salmonella have not been affected by the use of these substances. Documentary checks on farm as regards using the antimicrobials are part of each official sampling. Samples (5 birds per shed) are taken only if the CA considers it necessary or in the case of confirmatory sampling. Analytical methods used for each sample are "STAR" method and PREMI test.

If the presence of invasive Salmonella serovars is not detected, but there is a positive result for the presence of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect, the flock is considered positive for the purpose of the SCP.

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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 against *Salmonella* in the flocks of laying hens is compulsory in the rearing flocks to reduce excretion and contamination of the eggs by *Salmonella* Enteritidis.

The low incidence and prevalence of SE are the reasons for the compulsory vaccination as there is an apprehension of rising of the prevalence in SR after repealing the compulsory vaccination (and the related high increase of costs for the FBOs and also for the state budget (compensations)).

The DVFAs have to approve the vaccination programme of each vaccinated flock and register these data. The central CA collects these data at least twice a year.

Vaccination is allowed in Slovak Republic using inactivated or live marked vaccines registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments in Nitra. Live salmonella vaccines for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriological wild – type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains shall not be used. Vaccines providers are registered by the Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments in Nitra.

The dosage, method of application and the vaccination schedule must be in accordance with the recommendations of the vaccine manufacturer. Vaccination and revaccination must be completed no later than three weeks before the planned transfer of pullets to laying phase. Number of doses administered per bird is 3. Use of *Salmonella* vaccines is in compliance with Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

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

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

Financial assistance provided to food and feed business operators in the context of the programme is realized in the case of compensation and/or for the purchase of vaccine against Salmonella Enteritidis. Compensation is publicly available according to para 45 of the Act No. 39/2007 on veterinary care. Fundable are all the measures, which are related to an outbreak of salmonellosis.

The assessment of the compensations to the owner (and the assessment of the costs) are in the competence of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic. In accordance with the § 45 of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll., if there is an occurrence in the territory of the Slovak Republic of certain disease (or zoonose), the owner of an animal shall be entitled to reimbursement if he has fulfilled the obligations and ordered measures of the CA.

- the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic - provides compensations to breeders in compliance with the Act No. 39/2007 Coll., § 45, following the suggestion of CVO of the Slovak Republic
- insurance company – meets losses within insurance contract.

SVFA checks the fulfillment of compulsory veterinary measures by the breeder. And compensation payments are provided by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic and insurance companies.

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) :

A thorough cleansing and subsequently an effective disinfection must be carried out after depopulation of the infected flocks, including safe disposal of a manure or litter, in accordance with procedure laid down by the competent veterinary administration authority.

Official samples (swabs of the environment from different hall surfaces) are taken for proving the effectivity of the disinfection and the restocking is possible only after the negative results reported from the labs for Salmonella (point 10). Testing of the efficacy of disinfection is carried out by examining as a rule 6 swabs from different hall surfaces. The swabs are examined by bacteriological cultivation test. The methodology for checking of efficacy of the final disinfection is part (Annex) of the Salmonella NKP.

## 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) :

Central competent authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible

## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

for the implementation of the programme is the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic (SVFA).

Departments responsible for the implementation of the programme are the District Veterinary and Food Administrations (40).

Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic

- The central state administration authority
- Approval of the National control programme for salmonella infection
- The Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic - provides subsidies to breeders in compliance with the Act No. 39/2007 Coll., § 45
- Confirms emergency measures on the proposal of the Chief Veterinary Officer

State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic

- proposal of the plan of disease eradication
- determination of the monitoring in the Slovak Republic
- evaluation of the monitoring in the Slovak Republic
- modification of measures based on the disease situation in the Slovak Republic
- submission of reports to the European Commission
- proposes to the Minister of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic the budget for performance of the eradication plan

District Veterinary and Food Administrations

- implementation of monitoring at local level
- methodical direction of users on sampling and sending of samples,
- evaluation of the monitoring and disease situation in the district
- taking of measures in the case of suspicion or confirmation of the agent or case of invasive salmonella infection

Veterinary and Food Institute (VFI) Dolný Kubín - NRL for Salmonella

- laboratory examination - bacteriological cultivation, serotyping
- the only laboratory which may perform the analyses of the official samples
- evaluation and processing of data from examinations for the Slovak Republic
- expert service
- reporting of the positive results (immediately) and of the negative official samples (regularly)

VFI Bratislava, VFI Košice and VI Zvolen

- laboratory examination - bacteriological cultivation (non-official samples).

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care

o Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No 2160/2003/EC of 17. November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents, on the basis of which must Member States draw up national programmes for control of salmonella

## Laying flocks of *Gallus gallus*

- o Decree of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 626/2004 Coll., on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents (transposed Council Directive No. 2003/99/EC)
- o Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 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
- o 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
- o Commission Regulation (EC) No 1237/2007 of 23 October 2007 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from *Salmonella* infected flocks of laying hens.
- o Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/268 amending Regulations (EU) No 200/2010, (EU) No 517/2011, (EU) No 200/2012 and (EU) No 1190/2018 as regards certain methods for *Salmonella* testing and sampling in poultry

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 2018 there were 2 adult flocks positive, 1 for *S. Typhimurium* and 1 for *S. Enteritidis* (0,73 % prevalence).

In 2019 there was 1 adult flock positive for *S. Enteritidis* (0,35 % prevalence).

In 2020 there were 2 adult flocks positive, 1 for *S. Typhimurium* and 1 for *S. Enteritidis* (0,76 % prevalence).

In 2021 there were no outbreaks of salmonellosis (SE, ST) in laying hens.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The District Veterinary and Food Administrations approve poultry farms which are in compliance with the Decree of the Slovak Government No 297/2003 Coll. according to § 8 para 3 letter z) point 4 of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care.

The SVFA according to § 39 para 11 of the Act. No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care set an official number for each approved poultry holding and according to § 39 para 11 of the Act. No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care the SVFA keeps the register of these approved poultry farms, which is published on the SVFA website: [www.svps.sk](http://www.svps.sk).

Approved poultry holdings are registered and identified by an official number, flock identification



## Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

system is managed by breeder (farmer). The data are indicated by the hall number, the turns number and the calendar year concerned. Instructions for the identification of the flocks were not given in a harmonized way.

Decree No. 342/2013 of The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of The Slovak republic laying down the details of the registration of poultry and ratites.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme is the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic (SVFA).

Departments responsible for the implementation of the programme are the District Veterinary and Food Administrations (40). DVFA animal health inspectors manage approved private vets. DVFAs are responsible for controls on the poultry holdings, taking official and confirmatory samples, ordering emergency measures, for vaccination programs, reporting to SVFA, e.c.

SVFA through Audit and control department monitors activities carried out on DVFAs.

The frequency of reporting the salmonella data from district level to the CCA is twice a year at half-year intervals.

The data reported by the DVFAs to the CCA include:

total number of holdings/flocks

total number of holdings/flocks under the salmonella NCP

total number of holdings/flocks controlled (FBO, official sampling)

number of visits to take official samples

number of positive flocks (+ serotypes)

number of birds slaughtered/culled

number of eggs destroyed/heat treated

number of flocks/birds vaccinated, number of vaccine doses used.

The measures ordered in case of suspicion and confirmation of targeted serotypes are sent to the CCA.

# 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	240
Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	30
Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	30
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	60

#### 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	300
No of flocks in the programme	140	300
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	0	80
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	80
No of official samples taken	0	240
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	2	5
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	2	5
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	20 000	160 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	200 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	100 000

## 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	140
Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	100
Number of birds expected to be vaccinated	3 000 000
Number of doses expected to be administered	9 000 000

# 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 performed by the official vets (DVFA inspectors) or authorised private vets (paid by the district veterinary services - 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)

The official samples are sent to NRL - VFI Dolný Kubín (investigation of official samples is paid by the state budget).

## Laying 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 is publicly available according to para 45 of the Act No. 39/2007 on veterinary care. Fundable are all the measures, which are related to an outbreak of salmonellosis.

- the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic - provides compensations to breeders in compliance with the Act No. 39/2007 Coll., § 45, following the suggestion of CVO of the Slovak Republic
- insurance company – meets losses within insurance contract.

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)

Farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices with necessary documents to the SVFA, which reimburse the farmers the cost of vaccine up to 0,05 EUR per dose. The vaccination performs private vet paid by farmer.

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

Not applicable.

## Laying 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:*

# 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 :	