



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

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

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Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA

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

06/12/2022 14:24:05

Submission Number

1670333045445-19125



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.

The target for the reduction of *Salmonella* Enteritidis, *Salmonella* Hadar, *Salmonella* Infantis, *Salmonella* Typhimurium, including monophasic *Salmonella* Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-, and *Salmonella* Virchow in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* shall be a reduction to 1 % or less of the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* (with at least 250 birds) remaining positive. A breeding flock shall be considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Union target, where the presence of *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium* (other than vaccine strains), *S. Infantis*, *S. Hadar* or *S. Virchow* was detected in one or more samples in the breeding flock. Positive breeding flocks shall be counted only once, irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations and only be reported in the first year of detection. Where the presence of targeted serovars is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are detected, it shall be accounted for as an infected breeding flock for the purpose of the Union target.

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

yes

no

If no please explain.

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	90		90	0
Adult flocks	130	130	130	130
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		130	130	130

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

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

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

If no please explain.

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

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.

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6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators :

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

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

Every second week during the laying period (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

FBO samples are taken by private veterinarian.

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.

Sampling at the holding 2.2.2.

In case of intracommunity trade the FBO sampling takes place at the holding.

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):

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yes

no

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

All birds of infected rearing or adult flocks are slaughtered or killed and destroyed.
All eggs are destroyed. Non-incubated eggs may be heat treated.
These measures apply also for other targeted *Salmonella* serovars in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* (i.e. *Infantis*, *Hadar* and *Virchow*).

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) :

Measures, that shall be implemented in a flock are the same as in the case of SE or ST.

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)

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 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*

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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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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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.

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.

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.

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.

14. 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.
- The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic elaborates the yearly Plan of

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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.

The poultry feed manufacturer must be approved and is under the official control of The Central Control and Testing Institute of Agriculture. The feed business operator must have a processed HACCP, traceability and own control plan. If animal raw materials are incorporated into compound feeding stuffs, they must be authorised by the relevant DVFA in accordance with requirements of Regulation (EC) 999/2001. Compound feed must be labelled in accordance with current legislation and accompanied by proof of its origin and composition up to its destination (traceability).

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) :

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. Act No. 39/2007 on veterinary care also allows the CA to suspend or revoke a decision on the approval of a poultry holding in the event of failure to comply with the approval requirements.

- 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

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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

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.

State veterinary and food administration of the Slovak Republik does not implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 in SNCP.

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

State veterinary and food administration of the Slovak Republik does not implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 in SNCP.

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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)



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) :

Confirmatory samples and testing for antimicrobials.

Sampling shall primarily consist of faecal samples and shall aim to detect a 1 % within flock prevalence, with a 95 % confidence limit. To that effect, the samples shall comprise one of the following:

- pooled faeces
- boot swabs
- in cage breeding flocks, sampling may consist of naturally mixed faeces from dropping belts, scrapers or deep pits, depending on the type of house. Two samples of at least 150 g shall be collected to be tested individually.

Additional samples can be collected for the possible testing of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors as follows: birds shall be taken at random from within each poultry house of birds on the holding, normally up to five birds per house, unless the competent authority deems it necessary to sample a higher number of birds.

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):

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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

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.

In our NSCP there is directly quoted the EU legislation and each of the official veterinarian has to proceed in accordance with this rules. So when the CA (DVFA in this case) has reason to question the results of the testing (such as false positive or false negative results), it may decide to repeat the testing in accordance with point 2.2.2.2.(b) of the Annex. It means, that the sampling would be repeated on the spot and the testing of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors would be performed (5 birds per shed).

The assessment of the cases where the DVFA would question the results of the testing is in the competence of the official veterinarians from the Animal health and welfare departments and is based on the epidemiological investigation considering the type and sampling protocol of the first sample, possible contamination of the sample, previous vaccination programme of the flock, testing of the swabs from the egg shells, results from the testing at the slaughterhouses, epidemiological situation etc.

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

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1	2	3	4
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.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Antimicrobials may be used in the following exceptional circumstances:
Poultry presenting salmonella infection with clinical signs in a way likely to cause undue suffering to the animals; the infected flocks treated with antimicrobials shall still be considered infected with salmonella; appropriate measures shall be taken in breeding flocks to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella through the rest of the breeding pyramid.
Salvaging of valuable genetic material in breeding flocks in order to establish new salmonella-free flocks, including 'elite flocks', flocks from endangered breeds, and flocks kept for research purposes; chicks born from hatching eggs collected from poultry treated with antimicrobials shall be subject to fortnightly sampling during the rearing phase, with a scheme aiming to detect 1 % prevalence of relevant salmonella with a 95 % confidence limit.
Authorisation given by the competent authority on a case-by-case basis for purposes other than salmonella control in a flock suspect of salmonella infection, in particular following the epidemiological investigation of a food-borne outbreak or the detection of salmonella at the hatchery or at the holding. The use of antimicrobials shall be subject to supervision of and reporting to the competent authority. This use shall be based wherever possible on the results of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.
Documentary checks on farm as regards using the antimicrobials are part of each official sampling. Samples (5 bids per shed) are taken only if the CA considers it necessary or in the case of positive results of targeted serovars. Analytical methods used for each sample are "STAR" method and PREMI test. When is the presence of invasive *Salmonella* serovars no detected, but positive presence of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect, the flock is considered positive. Meat/egg withdrawal period applied.

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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) :

Vaccination against *Salmonella* in breeding flocks is permitted in rearing flocks to reduce excretion, contamination of the eggs and transmission of *Salmonella* Enteritidis on the progeny. Vaccination is allowed in breeding flocks 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 2-3. Use of *Salmonella* vaccines is in compliance with Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

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) :

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 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. If the ordered measures are not met, the CVO proposal for compensation to the ministry is not filed. And compensation

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payments are provided by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic and insurance companies.

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) :

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 11). 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 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

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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

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 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

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

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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, 2019, 2020 and 2021 there were no outbreaks of salmonellosis.

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.

Approved poultry holdings are registered and identified by an official number, flock identification 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 competent authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible 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). 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

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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 hatching 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.

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	520
Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	15
Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	30
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)	90	130
No of flocks in the programme	90	130
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	0	130
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	260
No of official samples taken	0	520
Target serovars (d)	SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV	SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	0	1
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	0	1
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	0	30 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	150 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	50 000

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	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

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 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).

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 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)

It is currently not eligible for co-financing.

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

Not applicable.

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

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			Total size of attachments :	