



**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 : CESKA REPUBLIKA

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Fattening flocks of Turkeys

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

1. Contact data

Name  Phone

Email  Your job type within the CA :

**Submission Date**

**01/12/2022 14:20:09**

**Submission Number**

**1669900810530-18987**



# Fattening flocks of Turkeys

## A. Technical information

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

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

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

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

yes

no

If no please explain.

## 2. Geographical coverage of the programme

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

yes

no

If no please explain.

# Fattening flocks of Turkeys

### 3. Flocks subject to the programme

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

**yes**

**no**

*If no please explain.*

	Number of holdings
Total number of holdings with fattening turkeys in the MS	50
Total number of houses in these holdings	200
Number of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys	49
<i>NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.</i>	

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

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

**yes**

**no**

*If no please explain.*

# Fattening flocks of Turkeys

## 5. Biosecurity measures

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

yes

no

*If no, please explain also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy (or indicate the URL address)*

The Salmonella control programme sets down minimum requirements for the content of the sanitation rules. The farmers shall create sanitation rules for their holdings. This operating instructions and sanitation rules of the holding shall be submitted to RVA. A farmer keeps records about all disinfection and preventive actions performed in the holding. The sanitation rules have to contain checks of disinfection efficacy and other preventive measures to be taken in daily routine. A document stipulating the rules is called Methodology of Animal Health Control and Ordered Vaccination (Methodology).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All flocks of fattening turkeys within three weeks before slaughter.

yes

no

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

**yes**

**no**

*If no please explain. Indicate also who takes the FBO samples. If the derogation is applied, how many holdings and flocks are concerned.*

The sampling frame and frequency of sampling is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012.

A farmer samples all flocks of fattening turkeys within three weeks before slaughter according to established schedule. It is the environmental sample - boot swabs. The test results have to be available for CA/farmer/slaughterhouse operator before the fattening turkey transportation to the slaughterhouse.

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

The competent authority (RVA) authorised 11 holdings, 95 flocks concerned, which kept fattening turkeys for sampling in the last six weeks prior to the date of slaughter in 2021. The authorisation is in compliance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.

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

**yes**

**no**

*If no please explain.*

8.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:

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

A farmer has to provide Food Chain Information (FCI) about the result of Salmonella testing in the case of a positive/negative result for all Salmonella serotypes.

Following the detection of Salmonella spp. in faecal samples the animals to be moved to slaughterhouse must be accompanied by the food chain information according to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004. The food chain information has to contain data about results of all laboratory tests carried out during life period of flock. The farmer must check the preventive measures, including biosecurity checks. The mechanical cleaning, disinsection, disinfestation and rat control is performed after removal of an infected flock. The safe elimination of faeces or litter is done.

New fattening turkey flock might be introduced to the house once the efficacy of disinfection result is known.

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

The slaughterhouse needs to be provided with all information about flock, which is going to be slaughtered. This information contains test results within the National Salmonella Control Programme for fattening turkeys. The slaughterhouse operating instructions contain measures taken in the case of slaughtering salmonella positive flock. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. The positive flock has to be slaughtered according to the slaughterhouse operating instructions. The positive flock is slaughtered at the end of slaughtering period, right before final disinfection of slaughterhouse's facilities. Sampling in slaughterhouses shall be performed in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1086/2011 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 as regards salmonella in fresh poultry meat.

FBO must comply with Art.7 of Reg. (EC) 2073/2005 when testing against food safety criteria provides unsatisfactory results.

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

The competent authority (RVA) shall decide to take official samples of feedingstuff and samples for efficacy of disinfection.

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

The SVA monitors presence of Salmonella in the poultry slaughterhouses. A person specifically trained for the purpose of sampling (official veterinarian) in slaughterhouse takes monthly 15 neck skin samples.

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

**yes**

**no**

*If no please explain.*

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10. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amdl:2007. *'Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. — Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage'*. Serotyping is performed following the Kauffman-White-Le Minor scheme. For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO 16140.

*yes*

*no*

*If no please explain.*

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

*yes*

*no*

*If no please explain.*

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

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

The supervision of feedingstuffs in the Czech Republic is performed by the following organisations:  
State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (SVA CR);  
Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture (CISTA);



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Institute for the State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (ISCVBM).

Official controls of feed safety (where production and placing on the market of feedingstuffs are concerned) shall be performed by the CISTA, in accordance with Act No 91/1996 on feedingstuffs, as amended.

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

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

### 13. Official controls at holding and flock level

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

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

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

**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.*

Official sampling within 3 weeks before slaughtering shall be performed in one flock of fattening turkeys per year on 10% of holding comprising at least 500 birds, which is in compliance with minimum requirements of Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012. The selection of holdings is based on risk analysis and time when last official sampling was done.

Furthermore, official sampling shall be performed each time the RVA considers it necessary e.g. sampling for antimicrobial detection test, sampling of feed, taking swabs for testing disinfection efficacy. Official



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sampling shall be done only by official veterinarians from the relevant RVA.

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

After positive official samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

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.*

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

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*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

14. 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, of tests, sample taken, etc)

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The mechanical cleaning, disinsection, disinfestation and rat control is performed when depopulation of an infected flock. The safe elimination of faeces or litter is done. Farmers shall take swab samples and send for laboratory testing of disinfection efficacy.

New fattening turkey flock might be introduced to the house once the efficacy of disinfection result is known.

Official sampling for disinfection efficacy testing is performed, if RVA considers it necessary. Disinfection efficacy sample contains 6 swabs. These six swabs are collected from each house after mechanical cleaning and disinfection. Sampling has to be carried out after exposure time of the disinfectant from dry surfaces no later than 72 hours after disinfection.

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

## B. General information

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

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

The State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (SVA CR) is the central authority responsible for supervising and coordinating all activities in the field of veterinary care. The SVA CR shall, in

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accordance with § 47 of Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws, (Veterinary Act), as amended, apply the law on the whole territory of the Czech Republic. SVA CR coordinates activities of Regional Veterinary Administrations (RVA).

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

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

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

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

CZ011 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE  
CZ021 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION  
CZ031 SOUTHERN BOHEMIAN REGION  
CZ032 REGION OF PLZEN  
CZ041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY  
CZ042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM  
CZ051 REGION OF LIBEREC  
CZ052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE  
CZ053 REGION OF PARDUBICE  
CZ061 REGION OF VYSOCINA  
CZ062 SOUTHERN MORAVIAN REGION  
CZ071 REGION OF OLOMOUC  
CZ072 REGION OF ZLIN  
CZ081 MORAVIA-SILESIAN REGION

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

*(max. 32000 chars):*

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 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;  
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;  
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;  
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 of 8 March 2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in flocks of fattening turkeys as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council;  
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

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of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain *Salmonella* serotypes in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010; Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 as regards a EU target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars):*

The prevalence of target *Salmonella* serovars in turkey flocks on holdings for past three years was as follows: in 2021 (0,4%), in 2020 (1,9%), in 2019 (0,8%).

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

The SVA monitors presence of *Salmonella* in the poultry slaughterhouses; A person specifically trained for the purpose of sampling (official veterinarian) in slaughterhouse takes monthly 15 neck skin samples.

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In the framework of monitoring in slaughterhouses, the prevalence of positive batches (SE,ST) in past five years was as follows: in 2021 (0%), in 2020 (1,5%), in 2019 (4,4%), in 2018 (0%) and in 2017 (1,6%).

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

Each holding with more than 500 birds of fattening turkeys get a holding registration number, and all farmers records shall be kept in accordance with Breeding Act and Decree No 136/2004, as amended.

Each flock has to have a unique identification. The identification shall consist of the registration number of the holding and the identification of the flock, e.g. "CZ 12345678-00H0-03/2016".

Farmers are responsible for the proper identification of flocks.

The flock identification number have to be filled in the application form for laboratory testing. The identified fattening turkey flock transported to a slaughterhouse has to arrive with documentation "food chain information" where the registration number is specified.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

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

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

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

SVA monitors and evaluates:

## Fattening flocks of Turkeys

1. data of the samples and their results
2. data about flocks and the test results (the number of flock tested, the number of positive flocks, the number of flocks positive for targeted salmonella serotypes, percentage of positive flocks for the target salmonella serotypes compared to previous period)
3. information about sampling in the case of the positive flock for targeted salmonella serotypes (FBO and official sampling for disinfection efficacy and its result)

# Fattening flocks of Turkeys

## 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	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	10
Serotyping	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	3
Antimicrobial detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	2
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	3

#### 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)	0	260
No of flocks in the programme	0	257
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	0	7
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	10
No of official samples taken	0	25
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	0	2

(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



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## *E. Financial information*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation based on disease eradication is paid at central level by Ministry of Agricultural (only from State budget). This is in accordance with § 67 of the Act No. 166/1999 Col. (Veterinary Act). The farmer gets paid for costs and losses which are linked with implementation of emergency veterinary measures in accordance with § 67, § 68, § 69 and § 70 of Act No 166/1999 concerning veterinary care and amending certain related laws (Veterinary Act), as amended (state budget).

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

Vaccination of fattening turkey flocks is voluntary. The farmers do not get compensation for the costs associated with voluntary vaccination.

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

The mechanical cleaning, disinsection, disinsectization and rat control is performed after depopulation of an infected flock. The safe elimination of faeces or litter is done. Farmers shall take swab samples and send for laboratory testing of disinfection efficacy. Cleaning and disinfection is usually carried out by specialised company and paid by farmer. The farmers do not get compensation for the costs associated with cleaning and disinfection.

## Fattening flocks of Turkeys

New fattening turkey flock shall be introduced to the house once the result of efficacy of disinfection is known.  
Official sampling for disinfection efficacy testing is performed by RVA.  
FBO and official swab samples are tested at the expense of the state budget.

### 2. Source of funding of eligible measures

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

*yes*

*no*

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

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

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

# Fattening flocks of Turkeys

## 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 :	