



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 : LIETUVA

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

29/11/2022 14:47:15

Submission Number

1669726036229-18871



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) :

Laying hens of Gallus gallus according to requirements set in the Regulation No 517/2011/EC, target is achieved if the Member State with fewer than 50 adult laying hen flocks of Gallus gallus, not more than one adult laying hen flock may remain positive. During 2022 we not detected positive laying hens flocks of salmonela. Taking into account this fact Lithuania has achieved the target according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011/EC in 2022.

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	23		23	0
Adult flocks	92	92	92	92
Number of holdings with more than 1,000 laying hens				31
Number of flocks in these holdings				77
<i>NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.</i>				

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

There are 46 commercial holdings of laying hens in Lithuania (of them 92 adults flocks and 23 rearing flocks) and of them are 31 holdings of laying hens with 1000 or more birds (of them 77 adults flocks and 23 rearing flocks)

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

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

yes

no

if no, please explain :

5. Biosecurity measures

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

yes

no

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

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

1. Disinfection and cleaning;
2. Poultry farm employees, visitors;
3. Vehicles entering the territory of the poultry farm;
4. Feed and water for feeding and watering poultry;
5. Poultry housing equipment (hereinafter referred to as housing equipment), tools and other items entering poultry houses or hatcheries;
6. Wild, homeless and unattended animals;
7. Rodents, insects and other vermin;
8. Poultry farm territory;
9. Other animals kept on the poultry farm.

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.

All poultry flocks included in the programme are subjected to monitoring by veterinarians. The samples are taken by the veterinarian on the holding or by a responsible person who is trained to take samples.

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

yes

no

if no, please explain :

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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.

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, the eggs from these flocks shall be marked and considered as class B eggs. The infected flock is either depopulated or sent to slaughter in the approved slaughterhouse.

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)

In cases when we have positive cases (SE and/or ST) in laying hen flocks, two infection eradication measures strategies are in place:

1) slaughtering of positive laying hens, or 2) laying hens are killed and destroyed.

The food business operator have to inform the competent authority that the flock of laying hens on his holding is infected with salmonella and shall suspend the movement of birds between other flocks and the movement of humans between the infected and a healthy herd. When the infected flock is sent to slaughterhouse, the health information is inserted in the transport certificate, cleaning and disinfection of keeping premises is performed and samples are taken to evaluate disinfection effectiveness.

The infected must be slaughtered at the end of the shift and sent to mandatory heat treatment .

Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)

Food business operators ensure the safety of foodstuffs mainly by a preventive approach, such as implementation of good hygiene practice and application of procedures based on hazard analysis and critical control point principles. When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering shall be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

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

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

Eggs shall not be used for direct human consumption.

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 :

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.

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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.

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

If no, please explain :

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

1. for the implementation of labelling requirements for feed, feed additives, premixes (during the inspection of the activities of feed manufacturers and suppliers).
2. implementation of self-control sample procedures, investigations of cross-contamination of production lines and mixing of feed (during the activity inspection of feed business entities that apply

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

self-control at feed handling sites, analysis of risk factors and the most important goals of the management system).

3. for the implementation of the requirements for the use of feed additives to produce feed or feed animals. The existing national legislation on feed evaluation of salmonella contamination:

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

There is no specific guidance on sampling of feed, inspectors have to follow the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 152/2009. The said Regulation is used for official microbiological sampling as well. The poultry feed is not heat treated

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 853/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official controls on laying farms are carried out according to their risk. The inspection have to assess the biosecurity requirements: visitor control, rodent control, water and feed control, disinfection and cleaning, sample control, control of other animals on the farm, wildlife control and writes a document about inspection. If the farm does not comply with the legal requirements, FBO must submit a defect plan and write when the defects will be removed.

Official checks on the hygiene provisions in laying hens' establishments are carried out in accordance with the risk analysis. Biosecurity controls are check one time a year on laying hens farms.

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

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

- 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.

Criteria for official confirmatory sampling are following:

- 1) wild strain of SE is detected in the vaccinated laying hen flock;
- 2) problem with the quality of the samples (it could be more actual during the summer time, when the conditions of storage or transportation of samples are not take into account), or problem with traceability of the samples etc.

Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status, that are suspected of being infected or that are infected with Salmonella serotypes for which a target for reduction has been set or which were identified as the source of infection in a specific human food-borne outbreak, may be used for human consumption only if treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all Salmonella serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

The restrictions will be lifted:

(a) when the flock of layers is not the source of infection for humans by the consumption of eggs or egg products as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC; and

(b) where the flock is subjected to a national control programme and Salmonella serotypes, is not confirmed by the following sampling protocol carried out by the competent authority:

(i) the technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (seven samples); a sub-sample of 25 grams must be collected of each fecal material and dust sample for analysis; all samples are analysed separately;

SFVS verify the absence of the use of antimicrobials, potentially affecting the result of the analyses of the sampling. The absence of the use of antimicrobials when official sampling in accordance is carried out in line with Annex II.D.4. of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

1

2

3

4

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For routine samples taken at the holding	No of flocks positive to SE / ST	Out of the flocks in column 2, No of cases where official confirmatory samples ³ were taken	Out of the cases in column 3, No of cases where confirmatory samples were negative
FBO samples ¹	0	0	0
Official samples ²	4	0	0

¹ Reg 517/2011, point 2.2.1 of the Annex

² Reg 517/2011, point 2.2.2 of the Annex

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

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

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

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

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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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) :

Pullets are vaccinated with salmovac 440 vaccine. The live vaccine is given orally through the water supply in a three-dose regime that protects against both *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium*. The first dose is administered from Day 1 followed by a second dose at six weeks and a third as early as 11 weeks.

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

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

In Lithuania of compensation system for losses of the outbreaks of infectious disease is competence of state administration institution is performed by the Ministry of Agriculture. Decision on payment of compensations to animal owner is usually taken within 20 days after introduction of request by animal owner.

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) :

1. Dry cleaning: to remove organic material (faeces, dust, soil, etc.) as much as possible
2. Soaking of all surfaces: to assure that all remaining organic materials are loosened and removed
3. High-pressure cleaning with water is necessary to remove the foam and all remaining dirt
4. Drying to avoid dilution of the disinfectant

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5. Disinfection to achieve a further reduction of the concentration of microorganisms

6. Drying to avoid animals enter into contact with disinfectants

7. Testing the efficacy of the protocol (sampling different surface)

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

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

B. General information

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

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

• Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003

• Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006

• Regulation (EC) No. 2073/2005

Law on veterinary activities

Order of the Director of SFVS on the approval of salmonella control program in layer flocks in 2023-2025

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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):

Monitoring take place at the stage of the food chain at the level of primary production and cover zoonoses and zoonotic agents witch in the Directive 2003/99 Annex I, Part A.

Regarding laying hens - more or less every year we detected one or more laying hen flocks positive to SE/ST. Outbreaks of salmonellosis in catering establishments are becoming less frequent in Lithuania. From 2019 they have fallen by more than 50 percent. The most widespread serotypes in humans causing disease in Lithuania are S.Enteritidis and S.Typhimurium. The number of cases caused by S.Enteritidis largely prevails.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

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

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

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

All poultry farms covered by the program are placed under the supervision of territorial SFVS. During the official control procedure, the correspondence with the animal health, animal welfare, bio-security and

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

other requirements are checked as well as self-control programs and salmonella control program, use of veterinary medicine etc. Official sampling for salmonella control is performed by the official veterinarian of territorial SFVS.

Vaccines are purchased in accordance with the public purchase procedure and delivered to the poultry farms in accordance with the approved vaccine delivery plan. Official veterinarian participate during the delivery of the vaccine. The supplier of the vaccine has to inform SFVS about the delivery plan of the vaccines. Information about the vaccination must be recorded in the registers of business operator and can be checked during the official control.

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	154
Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	1
Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	0
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying 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)	23	92
No of flocks in the programme	23	77
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	0	77
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	77
No of official samples taken		154
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars		1
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated		1
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled		10 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	5 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	5 000

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	31
Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	21
Number of birds expected to be vaccinated	1 700 000
Number of doses expected to be administered	5 100 000

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 official veterinarian of the territorial unit of SFVS. The salary is paid from the national budget.

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

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

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 for the culling or slaughter of poultry and heat treatment of eggs is performed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

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

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

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

N/A

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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:

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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- 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 :	