



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

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

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Member state : SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Breeding 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

06/12/2022 14:35:19

Submission Number

1670333719962-19127



Breeding 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 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. Aim of the programme

It is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the maximum annual percentage of flocks of breeding turkeys remaining positive to *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST)(including the serotypes with the antigenic formula I,4,[5],12:i:-)('Union target') to 1% or less.

However, for 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

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2. Geographical coverage of the programme

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 breeding turkeys in the MS	Number of flocks with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	55		55	0
Adult flocks	80	80	80	80

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

if no, please explain

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5. Biosecurity measures

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

yes

no

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

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

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

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

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

Minimal requirements for guides of biosecurity measures:

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

Checklist for verification of biosecurity measures is part of the official protocols of approving of poultry farms and of the regular yearly official controls on poultry farms.

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.

There is only 1 hatchery for turkey hatching eggs in the Slovak Republic. The biosecurity measures in the hatchery are specific and the control in the hatchery is carried out by experts from one DVFA.

The biosecurity measures during the transportation and handling of birds include cleansing and disinfection of vehicles, tools, crates and cages, protective clothing for workers, etc.

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

The EU minimum requirements for FBO sampling are as follows:

- Rearing flocks: at day-old, at four weeks of age, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- Adult flocks: Every third week during the laying period at the holding or at the hatchery (only at the holding for flocks producing hatching eggs intended for trade within the union). The last sampling session takes place within three weeks before slaughter.

yes

no

If the EU target is achieved for more than 2 consecutive calendar years in the whole member state, the CA has accepted to implement the derogation of point 2.1.(a).(iv) of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 and therefore the EU minimum requirements for FBO sampling frequency at the holding on adult flocks is every four weeks. However the CA may decide to keep or revert to a three week testing interval in the case of detection of the presence of the relevant Salmonella serotypes in a breeding flock on the holding and/or in any other case deemed appropriate by the CA.

yes

no

If no please explain. Indicate also 1)if additional FBO sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed (to be described) 2) who is taking the official samples

FBO samples are taken by private veterinarians.

The derogation is applied - sampling at the holding takes place every four weeks.

This derogation is applicable only when the sampling takes place at the holding.

In case of detection of the presence of the relevant Salmonella serotypes in a breeding turkey flock on the holding, immediate change in salmonella control program will be performed.

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

Additional FBO sampling is not performed.

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

yes

no

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If no, please explain.

8. Specific requirements laid down in Annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant (due to the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-), all birds of infected reading or adult flocks are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and all eggs are destroyed or heat treated):

yes

no

If no, please explain. If yes, indicate if birds are slaughtered or killed and destroyed and if eggs are destroyed or heat treated (max. 32000 chars) :

All birds of infected flocks are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and all eggs are destroyed or heat treated.

9. If birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO (i.e. the farmer) 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 (max. 32000 chars) :

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 CA (max. 32000 chars) :

CA must ensure ordering emergency measures to farmer of positive flock and their controls, separate slaughtering of infected poultry, high standard of cleaning and disinfection-biosecurity, evidence.

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Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

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

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

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

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

yes

no

If no, please explain.

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

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

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If no please explain.

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

For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140 may be used.

yes

no

If no please explain.

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

12. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 2.2.4 and 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012. 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.

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

Comments

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,

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covering competences and priorities for feed control in the respective year in accordance with national and EU legislation (Council Directive 95/53/EC).

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

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

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

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).

14. 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) :

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.

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

■ once a year, all flocks with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys between 30 and 45 weeks of age and in all holdings with elite, great grand parents and grand parent breeding turkeys; the competent authority may decide that this sampling may also take place at the hatchery; and

■ all flocks on holdings in case of detection of Samonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium from samples taken at the hatchery (FBO or official samples), to investigate the origin of infection;

yes

no

If no, please explain. If yes, indicate 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 (max. 32000 chars) :

The official samples are taken by official veterinarians or by approved private veterinarians. EU minimum requirements are implemented. Additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is not performed. All eligible flocks in approved holdings are under supervision by DVFAs.

c. 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) :

Since the NSCPs in flocks of turkeys have started in Slovakia in 2010, there have not been a reason for confirmatory sampling because we haven't had any positive sample for the invasive serovars in the flocks of the breeding turkeys.

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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.

- 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 (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):

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

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

15. *Salmonella* vaccination

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

Use of *Salmonella* vaccines is in compliance with provisions of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

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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 is allowed in flocks of turkeys in the Slovak Republic using dead 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. Vaccination is voluntary and there are no breeders of turkeys, who plan to vaccinate turkeys against Salmonella Enteritidis.

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

17. Please describe the official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house (numbers 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 10). Testing of the efficacy of disinfection is carried out by examining as a rule 6 swabs from different hall surfaces. The swabs are examined by bacteriological cultivation test. The methodology for checking of efficacy of the final disinfection is part (Annex) of the Salmonella NKP.

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

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 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)

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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 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 (hereinafter "CR No 1190/2012").

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 (EU) 2019/268 amending Regulations (EU) No 200/2010, (EU) No 517/2011, (EU) No 200/2012 and (EU) No 1190/2018 as regards certain methods for Salmonella testing and sampling in poultry

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

(max. 32000 chars):

In 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 there were no outbreaks of salmonellosis (SE, ST) in breeding turkeys.

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

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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

total number of holdings/flocks under the salmonella NCP

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

number of visits to take official samples

number of positive flocks (+ serotypes)

number of birds slaughtered/culled

number of eggs destroyed/heat treated.

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

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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 Turkeys	160
Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	3
Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	5
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	20

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)	55	80
No of flocks in the programme	55	80
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	0	80
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	80
No of official samples taken	0	160
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	1	1
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	1	1
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	1 500	3 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	6 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	0

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- (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 Turkeys

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).

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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)

Vaccination is allowed in flocks of turkeys in the Slovak Republic using dead 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. Vaccination is voluntary and there are no breeders of turkeys, who plan to vaccinate turkeys against Salmonella Enteritidis.

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

Not applicable.

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

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 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 :	