



Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses 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 of eradication, control and surveillance 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).

Due to the late adoption of the SMP regulation all programmes will be submitted to be approved technically for 2021 and 2022.

Therefore, this document shall also be filled out and submitted after selection of the options:

This programme is multiannual: "YES"

Request for Union cofinancing from beginning 2021 to end of 2022.

If encountering difficulties:

- concerning the information requested, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.

- on the technical point of view, please contact SANTE-BI@ec.europa.eu, include in your message a printscreen of the complete window where the problem appears and the version of this pdf:

Instructions to complete the form:

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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.

Doc version: 2021 2.1

Member state : LIETUVA

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

This program is multi annual : yes

Type of submission : New multiannual programme or Modification of already approved multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing from beginning : 2021 To end of 2022

First year of implementation of the programme described in this document: 2021

1. Contact data

Name [Redacted]

Phone [Redacted]

Email [Redacted]

Your job type within the CA : [Redacted]

Submission Date

26/11/2021 10:44:01

Submission Number

1637919842684-18055



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 2020 we detected 3 positive laying hen holding of Gallus gallus. Taking into account this fact Lithuania has not achieved target according Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011/EC in 2020.

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 | 20 | | 20 | 0 |
| Adult flocks | 84 | 84 | 84 | 68 |
| | | | | |
| Number of holdings with more than 1,000 laying hens | | | | 27 |
| Number of flocks in these holdings | | | | 88 |
| <i>NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.</i> | | | | |

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

There are 39 commercial holdings of laying hens in Lithuania (of them 84 adults flocks and 20 rearing flocks) and of them are 27 holdings of laying hens with 1000 or more birds (of them 64 adults flocks and 20 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 (layout, disinfection, movement control, poultry disease control programmes, emergency measures etc.) in the poultry farm in all levels and their implementation is controlled by official veterinarians.

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

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

- a. Rearing flocks: day-old chicks, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- b. Adults laying flocks: every 15 weeks during the laying period

yes

no

if no, please explain - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples, and, if additional FBO sampling, going beyond the minimum sampling requirements, is performed, please describe what is done.

The 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)

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)

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.

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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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*¹.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme.

yes

no

If no please explain.

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

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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. Farm monitoring (primary production of feed);
2. Monitoring of feed manufacturers (feed chain HACCP - with regard to biological hazards);
3. Monitoring of feed suppliers (written procedures based on HACCP principles covering control of risk of biological agents).

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

- Feed safety legislation;
- The risk evaluation based sampling instructions;
- Instructions for territorial State food and veterinary services on amount of feed samples and testing analytes selected for sending to the National Food and Veterinary Risk Assessment Institute;
- Instructions for veterinary inspectors actions in case of positive feed samples results concerning Salmonella;
- Recommendations for territorial State food and veterinary services and Border inspection posts on sampling of imported feed concerning salmonella.

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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

official sampling for laboratory testing, as last amended,

14. Official controls at holding, flock and hatchery level

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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.

- 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

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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 | <input type="checkbox"/> Always |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sometimes (criteria apply) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Never |

| | |
|---|--|
| After positive FBO samples at the holding | <input type="checkbox"/> Always |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sometimes (criteria apply) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Never |

When official confirmatory sampling is performed, additional samples are taken for checking the presence of antimicrobials:

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.

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, shall be:

- (a) considered as Class B eggs as defined in Article 2(4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 557/2007

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laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1028/2006 on marketing standards for eggs ;

(b) marked with the indication referred to in Article 10 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 557/2007 which clearly distinguishes them from Class A eggs prior to being placed on the market;

(c) prohibited access to packaging centres unless the competent authority is satisfied with the measures to pre-vent possible cross-contamination of eggs from other flocks.

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 faecal 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 |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 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 | 3 | 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):

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- 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, samplertaking) 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. Use of antimicrobials is verified in following way:
1) documentary checks on use of antimicrobials, checking of "animal medical treatment log" register,
2) if here will be any suspicion on abuse use of antimicrobials then according to SOP procedure on Official veterinary control of poultry farms" 5 live birds will be chosen from particular flock and will be sent to laboratory for antimicrobials detection tests.
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 2020.

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*

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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
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.

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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 of 27 April 2021 No. B1-346 on the approval of salmonella control program in layer flocks in 2021-2022

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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

zoonoses and zoonotic agents with 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. In 2020 m. the incidence of this disease in the Lithuanian population amounted to 27.7 cases 100 thousand population, compared to the EU average of 20 100 thousand population. 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. In recent years salmonellosis has mostly spread through contaminated eggs, chicken and its products.

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 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 :

2021

| Type of the test (description) | Target population | Number of planned tests |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bacteriological detection test | Laying flocks of Gallus gallus | 54 |
| Serotyping | Laying flocks of Gallus gallus | 1 |
| Antimicrobial detection test | Laying flocks of Gallus gallus | 10 |
| Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection | Laying flocks of Gallus gallus | 10 |

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2022

| Type of the test (description) | Target population | Number of planned tests |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bacteriological detection test | Laying flocks of Gallus gallus | 54 |
| Serotyping | Laying flocks of Gallus gallus | 1 |
| Antimicrobial detection test | Laying flocks of Gallus gallus | 10 |
| Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection | Laying flocks of Gallus gallus | 10 |

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2021

| Type of the test (description) | Rearing flocks | Adult flocks |
|--|----------------|--------------|
| Total No of flocks (a) | 20 | 84 |
| No of flocks in the programme | 20 | 84 |
| No of flocks planned to be checked (b) | 20 | 27 |

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| No of flock visits to take official samples (c) | 0 | 27 |
| No of official samples taken | 0 | 54 |
| 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 | | 20 000 |
| Total No of eggs to be destroyed | Text | 0 |
| Total No of eggs to be heat treated | Text | 140 000 |

(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

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2022

| Type of the test (description) | Rearing flocks | Adult flocks |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| Total No of flocks (a) | 20 | 84 |
| No of flocks in the programme | 20 | 84 |
| No of flocks planned to be checked (b) | 20 | 27 |
| No of flock visits to take official samples (c) | 0 | 27 |
| No of official samples taken | 0 | 54 |
| 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 | | 20 000 |
| Total No of eggs to be destroyed | Text | 0 |
| Total No of eggs to be heat treated | Text | 140 000 |

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 :* **2021**

| Type of the test (description) | Target on vaccination |
|--|-----------------------|
| Number of flocks in the Salmonella programme | 21 |
| Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated | 21 |
| Number of birds expected to be vaccinated | 600 000 |
| Number of doses expected to be administered | 1 800 000 |

2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :* **2022**

| Type of the test (description) | Target on vaccination |
|--|-----------------------|
| Number of flocks in the Salmonella programme | 21 |
| Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated | 21 |
| Number of birds expected to be vaccinated | 600 000 |
| Number of doses expected to be administered | 1 800 000 |

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

D.1. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2021

| 1. Testing of official samples | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Cost related to | <u>Specification</u> | Number of tests | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | Cofinancing rate | Requested Union contribution in EUR | |
| Testing | Layers: Bacteriological detection test | 54 | 20.16 | 1088.64 | yes | 75 | 816,48 | X |
| Testing | Layers: Serotyping | 1 | 47.01 | 47.01 | yes | 75 | 35,26 | X |
| Testing | Layers: Antimicrobial detection test | 10 | 20.23 | 202.3 | yes | 75 | 151,72 | X |
| Testing | Layers: Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection | 10 | 40.44 | 404.4 | yes | 75 | 303,3 | X |
| 2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.15 and E.1.d) | | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | <u>Specification</u> | Number of vaccine dosis | Average cost per dose in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | Cofinancing rate | Requested Union contribution in EUR | |
| Vaccination | Layers: Purchase of vaccine doses | 1 800 000 | 0.028 | 50400 | yes | 75 | 37 800 | X |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries) | | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | <u>Compensation of</u> | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | Cofinancing rate | Requested Union contribution in EUR | |
| Compensation | Layers: Table eggs destroyed | | | 0 | yes | 75 | 0 | X |
| Compensation | Layers: Animals culled or slaughtered | 20 000 | 1.5 | 30000 | yes | 75 | 22 500 | X |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 4.Cleaning and disinfection | | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | <u>Specification</u> | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | Cofinancing rate | Requested Union contribution in EUR | |

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

| Cleaning and disinfection | In case of full flock depopulation | | | 0 | no | 75 | 0 | X |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 5. Other essential costs | | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | <u>Specification</u> | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | Cofinancing rate | Requested Union contribution in EUR | |
| | | | | Add a new row | | | | |
| 6. Cost of official sampling | | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | <u>Specification</u> | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | Cofinancing rate | Requested Union contribution in EUR | |
| Sampling | Layers: Official sampling visit | 27 | 7.81 | 210.87 | no | 75 | 0 | X |
| Total with Union funding request (€): | | | | 82142.35 | including | | 61606.76 | |
| Total without Union funding request (€): | | | | 210.87 | = requested EU contribution in € | | | |

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2022

| 1. Testing of official samples | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Cost related to | <u>Specification</u> | Number of tests | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | Cofinancing rate | Requested Union contribution in EUR | |
| Testing | Layers: Bacteriological detection test | 54 | 20.16 | 1088.64 | yes | 75 | 816,48 | X |
| Testing | Layers: Serotyping | 1 | 47.01 | 47.01 | yes | 75 | 35,26 | X |
| Testing | Layers: Antimicrobial detection test | 10 | 20.23 | 202.3 | yes | 75 | 151,72 | X |
| Testing | Layers: Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection | 10 | 40.44 | 404.4 | yes | 75 | 303,3 | X |
| 2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.15 and E.1.d) | | | | | | | | |

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

| Cost related to | <u>Specification</u> | Number of vaccine dosis | Average cost per dose in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | Cofinancing rate | Requested Union contribution in EUR | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Vaccination | Layers: Purchase of vaccine doses | 1 800 000 | 0.028 | 50400 | yes | 75 | 37 800 | X | |
| 3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries) | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | <u>Compensation of</u> | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | Cofinancing rate | Requested Union contribution in EUR | | |
| Compensation | Layers: Table eggs destroyed | | | 0 | yes | 75 | 0 | X | |
| Compensation | Layers: Animals culled or slaughtered | 20 000 | 1.5 | 30000 | yes | 75 | 22 500 | X | |
| 4. Cleaning and disinfection | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | <u>Specification</u> | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | Cofinancing rate | Requested Union contribution in EUR | | |
| Cleaning and disinfection | In case of full flock depopulation | | | 0 | no | 75 | 0 | X | |
| 5. Other essential costs | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | <u>Specification</u> | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | Cofinancing rate | Requested Union contribution in EUR | | |
| | | | | Add a new row | | | | | |
| 6. Cost of official sampling | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | <u>Specification</u> | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | Cofinancing rate | Requested Union contribution in EUR | | |
| Sampling | Layers: Official sampling visit | 27 | 7.81 | 210.87 | no | 75 | 0 | X | |
| Total with Union funding request (€): | | | | 82142.35 | including | | 61606.76 | | |

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

| | | |
|--|--------|----------------------------------|
| Total without Union funding request (€): | 210.87 | = requested EU contribution in € |
|--|--------|----------------------------------|

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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75%

National income per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90 % of the Union average.

3. 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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

4. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

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

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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : [jpg](#), [jpeg](#), [tiff](#), [tif](#), [xls](#), [xlsx](#), [doc](#), [docx](#), [ppt](#), [pptx](#), [bmp](#), [pna](#), [pdf](#).
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

| | | Attachment name | File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_): | File size |
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