



## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX II - PART A + B

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact [SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu), describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.19

Instructions to complete the form:

Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

- 1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the submit notification button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
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- 5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact [SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu).
- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

**IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

Submission Date

Submission Number

Tuesday, November 25, 2014 15:01:30

1416924090853-3963

# Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## Identification of the programme

Member state: IRELAND

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2015

# Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## ANNEX II - PART A

### General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

#### (a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme is designed to reduce/maintain the prevalence of breeding chicken flocks (*Gallus gallus*) infected with various types of *Salmonella*, including *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic strains), to the lowest possible percentage of flocks on an ongoing basis up to the end of 2015 and beyond. It is also the intention that the incidence of other salmonellas, including but not limited to, *S. Infantis*, *S. Hadar* and *S. Virchow* is also kept to the minimum possible. The aim of the programme is as referred to in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, for the reduction of *Salmonella* spp. in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* ('the Union target') shall be a reduction to 1 % or less of the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* remaining positive for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, *Salmonella* Infantis, *Salmonella* Hadar, *Salmonella* Typhimurium, including monophasic *Salmonella* Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-, and *Salmonella* Virchow (the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes) shall be complied with

#### (b) Animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

*Animal population* Breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*

**Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for *Salmonella* in the following phases of production :**

***rearing flocks***

- day-old chicks
- four-week-old birds
- two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

***adult breeding flocks***

- every second week during the laying period
- every third week during the laying period

# Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## (c) *Specific requirements*

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Requirements were carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 and National legislation entitled the 'European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006'. Requirements of testing (details on types of samples, sampling frequency, preparation of samples, laboratory, methods of analysis, etc) were outlined to individual breeders.

The primary emphasis of the programme is to monitor for salmonella effectively, to assess the prevalence of infection against the reduction target and to give advice to owners with infected flocks on how to reduce or eliminate Salmonella(s) of public health significance from the premises. Operators are required to clean and disinfect and to control other pests such as rodents which may carry Salmonella and re-infect subsequent flocks. Where relevant, advice is provided on the prevention of feed contamination on the farm.

Operators are required to implement the sampling programme as set out in Annex II.B of EC Regulation 2160/2003.

## (d) *Specification of the following points :*

### (d)1. *General*

#### (d)1.1 *A short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis (Zoonotic Salmonella)*

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The occurrence of salmonella in breeding flocks has remained low in recent years in Ireland. 2013 saw no outbreaks and this trend has continued to date in 2014.

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

2010: *S. typhimurium* x 2  
2011: No outbreaks.  
2012: No outbreaks.  
2013: No outbreaks  
2014: No outbreaks to date

The incidence of salmonella in humans has also declined in recent years. In 2012 there were 319 human clinical isolates. The number of human Salmonella isolates is now approximately half that observed in 2000 and has been sustained at this level in recent years.

*S. Typhimurium* and its monophasic variant together accounted for approximately 38% of all cases in 2012. *S. Enteritidis* accounted for 17.6%, with other isolates accounting for small individual numbers.

[Source: [http://nuigalway.ie/salmonella\\_lab/downloads/nssrlr\\_annual\\_report\\_2012.pdf](http://nuigalway.ie/salmonella_lab/downloads/nssrlr_annual_report_2012.pdf)]

Figures relating to human incidence refer to 2012. The 2013 Annual Report of the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory is awaited.

### *(d)1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities.*

Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The central competent authority for this programme is the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM). Officially collected samples are tested at DAFM's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, the Director of which reports to DAFM's Chief Veterinary Officer. DAFM has District Veterinary Offices (DVO) around the country and staff from these offices undertake the official sampling programme. The evaluation of results and decisions in relation to follow-up action in positive cases are the responsibility of official veterinarians in DAFM headquarters.

### *(d)1.3 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, (CVRL) and laboratories approved by DAFM.

- Salmonella – ISO method – serotyping – ISO TR6579-3, antimicrobial resistance – CLS method/ and interpretation according to EURL recommendations and Decision 2013/652/EU

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Laboratories testing official and FBO samples are accredited to ISO 17025 and the Salmonella analytical method is within the scope of accreditation.

### *(d)1.4 Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Cultivation based on ISO 6579 : 2002.

### *(d)1.5 Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

#### • Feedmills:

There are 11 feed mills supplying poultry feed in Ireland. Routine official Salmonella Monitoring of raw materials used in poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988. Raw material samples are taken at point of import, at compound feed manufacturers premises or at the point of manufacture (e.g. fish meal).

Routine official Salmonella monitoring of compound (finished) poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988 in all poultry compound feed manufacturers. Compound feed samples are taken at point of dispatch in poultry compound feed manufacturers premises or from bagged product. Official sampling of feeding-stuffs from mills supplying the poultry industry occurs a minimum of 6 times per year in each mill.

In poultry offal rendering plants, sampling for salmonella is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

In addition, an Official Veterinarian as part of any suspect *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* investigations may take feed samples.

Detailed results of all Ireland official raw material and poultry compound feed results are presented to

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

the Commission as part of Ireland's zoonosis data report as was required under Council Directive 2003/99/EEC.

Heat treatment of all poultry feed is compulsory under the Diseases of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 - S.I. No 364 of 1991.

- Breeding flocks:

- (i) Rearing Flocks as day old chicks' and four week old chicks

- two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

- (ii) Adult breeding flocks – every second week during the laying period on farm.

Parent flocks of Gallus gallus are subject to official sampling three times annually, and in addition are also sampled privately every two weeks. Salmonella enteritidis (Se) and Salmonella typhimurium (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Order 2008 - S.I. 101 of 2008.

Investigation of parent and grandparent flocks of Gallus gallus declared positive after monitoring is carried out in accordance with the requirements of ANNEX II, section (C) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

In the event of a positive result for S.enteritidis or S.typhimurium on dust sampling, infection is confirmed by either -

- (i) Official cloacal swabbing of birds at a rate of 60 swabs per house weekly for three weeks or
- (ii) Cultures obtained from pooling the organs of 60 birds.

### *(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme*

#### *(d)2.1 The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Please see attachment entitled 2 Structure of Meat Sector

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### *(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

There are 11 feed mills owned by independent and private companies.

### *(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least*

#### *(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The attached document was circulated to all poultry farmers in 2009. It has also been provided to new registrations since then.  
<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/animalhealthwelfare/diseasecontrols/avianinfluenzabirdflu/poultryindustry/4670BioSecuritylr.pdf>

#### *(d)2.3.2 Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms*



## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The attached document was circulated to all poultry farmers in 2009. It has also been provided to new registrations since then.

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/animalhealthwelfare/diseasecontrols/avianinfluenzabirdflu/poultryindustry/4670BioSecuritylr.pdf>

### *(d)2.3.3 Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The attached document was circulated to all poultry farmers in 2009. It has also been provided to new registrations since then.

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/animalhealthwelfare/diseasecontrols/avianinfluenzabirdflu/poultryindustry/4670BioSecuritylr.pdf>

### *(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Veterinary officers are authorised under the relevant legislation to enforce EU and National measures relating to animal health and welfare, including legislation concerning the control of animal disease, veterinary medicines, and the hygienic production of foods of animal origin, by routine inspection and sampling, by investigation and the acquisition of evidence, and by legal process in the courts, often in co-operation with the Gardai (police) and Customs officers.

If an official veterinarian is carrying out inspections on farms for reasons such as checks on animal welfare or medicine records or to take samples for residues then, when appropriate, official sampling in the frame of the salmonella control programmes is undertaken at the same visit. The use of antimicrobials is in line with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

### *(d)2.5 Registration of farms*

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Registration of farms takes place under a variety of legislative provisions. All poultry farms should be registered under legislation aimed at controlling avian influenza. The Control on places where Poultry are kept Regulation (S.I. 114 of 2014) is the updated national legal framework for this. Laying hen farms over 350 birds are registered under Council Directive 1999/74/EC, while smaller herds are registered under domestic legislation, namely the 1947 Poultry Hatcheries Act. All breeding farms engaging in intra Community trade are approved under Council Directive 2009/158/EC. All food business operators must be registered under the hygiene legislation. Irish Poultry flocks are identified using a unique flock identifier number ("Flock Number"). This is an alpha-numeric code including an area-identifying letter followed by a 7 digit numeric code.

### *(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All records must be controlled (e.g. by signing and dating) and must be maintained at a secure and easily accessible location for a minimum period of three years unless otherwise specified (e.g. for SRM). These records are maintained in accordance with EU and national legislation. In addition farm records must be maintained under the Bord Bia Quality Assurance Scheme. (link below).

<http://www.bordbia.ie/industryservices/quality/pages/poultryproductsqualityassurancescheme.aspx>

### *(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Documents under the Poultry Hatcheries Act 1947 and Poultry Hatcheries Act Regulations 1959.

Note: It is the responsibility of the processor and the transporter to ensure that the cold chain is maintained during loading and transport and is appropriate to the product.

A record of the following checks must be maintained (all Category 1):

i. All transport vehicles must be inspected prior to loading to ensure that they are clean, waterproof and undamaged; that door seals and air circulation ducts are intact; and that the refrigeration unit is working properly,

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

- ii. Containers must be checked to ensure that they are pre-cooled prior to loading,
- iii. Product temperature must be checked prior to loading,
- iv. Records must be maintained to demonstrate the effectiveness of temperature control appropriate to the product during transit,
- v. A contingency plan must be in place to deal with refrigerated delivery breakdown.

Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with Directive 2009/158/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-Trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production. The ITAHC also requires the approval number of the operator's establishment.

The ITAHC will be amended to include the results of the last test for Salmonella as required by Article 9.1 of Commission Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 prior to any dispatching of the live animals, or hatching eggs, from the food business of origin. The date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided for in Community legislation. This certificate must be completed and signed by the Official Veterinarian as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of the Directive.

### *(d)2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All official veterinary health certificates issued for the export of poultry and hatching eggs are recorded on the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES). Any flock supplying birds to an approved meat production establishment must provide food chain information that accompanies the birds.

# Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## ANNEX II - PART B

### 1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing  
for the period :

From 2015 To 2015

#### 1.1 Contact

Name : Robert P. Byrne

Phone : 00 353 1 607 2263

Fax. : 00 353 1 607 2823

Email : robert.byrne@agriculture.gov.ie

### 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

*A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The National Plan for Monitoring Salmonella in Fowl in Ireland, was updated in December 2009, in order to comply with the requirements of Article 5 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 on the control of salmonella in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus. The plan outlines the measures being taken in Ireland including those measures taken to implement in full the requirements of Annexes II and III of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 with respect to the breeding flocks of Gallus gallus.

The National Plan was submitted in December 2005 and subsequently approved by Commission Decision 2006/759/EC. The Plan sets out the monitoring arrangements for breeding flocks of domestic fowl as well as for breeding flocks of other poultry.

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

In addition, a wider Salmonella Monitoring Programme has been in operation in the poultry sector in Ireland since 1989. This programme was agreed between the industry and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) and sets out guidelines for monitoring and general bio-security arrangements.

There is no evidence of significant Salmonella typhimurium (St) or Salmonella enteritidis (Se) infection in the national poultry flock. During 2013 no outbreaks of these or other serotypes were recorded in breeding flocks from 799 samples.

The following are details of the level of official testing in 2013.

Sites at which samples taken	Number of samples tested
Broiler breeders	1,598
Feed-mills	102

The position on flock monitoring to date in 2014 is that no cases of St or Se in breeding flocks have been detected to date.

During 2013, 71.9m broilers, 2.42m spent hens and almost 3.13m of other poultry species were slaughtered at 9 approved slaughter plants.

### 3. Description of the submitted programme

*A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The monitoring system is designed to ascertain the presence/absence of salmonella. Generally, no official action is taken when serotypes other than Se and St are found.

Salmonella enteritidis (Se) and Salmonella typhimurium (St) were scheduled and notifiable in Ireland, during 2013, under a Statutory Instrument entitled Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) (Amendment) Order 2010 - S.I. 475 of 2010. Following the enactment of the Animal Health and Welfare Act 2013 this regulation has been updated by a new SI entitled Notification and Control of Animal Diseases Regulations 2014 (S.I. 110 of 2014).

Parent flocks of Gallus gallus are subject to official sampling three times annually, and in addition are also sampled privately every two weeks.

Investigation of parent and grandparent flocks of Gallus gallus declared positive after monitoring is carried out in accordance with the requirements of ANNEX II, section (C) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Flocks positive for Se or St are subjected to sanitary slaughter, the houses are thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and fumigated before restocking. Risk analysis is conducted and meat from positive flocks may be subjected to heat treatment and subjected to a positive release system.

In cases where there is a suspicion of a false positive, confirmatory testing is conducted. The sampling protocol is in accordance with EU regulations.

Valuation is carried out after a flock is confirmed positive by competent staff of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. Valuation is based on such factors as the age of birds, costs expended and future production foregone. A scale of compensation is not publicly available and varies from case to case.

Primary responsibility for the control and monitoring of Salmonella is with the Zoonoses Division of Veterinary Public Health; on-farm issues are the responsibility of the Agricultural Inspectorate and Veterinary Animal Health and Welfare Division. Administrative functions are the responsibility of Pigmeat and Poultry Unit of Meat and Milk Policy Division.

Measures applicable to eggs and birds for SH, SI and SV infection.

The local veterinary unit of the Competent Authority (Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine) engages with the Food Business Operator and private veterinary practitioner (PVP) when SH, SI or SV are confirmed by the laboratory. The LVU advises the PVP and the FBO on the public health implications associated with the presence of any of these three serovars on a poultry breeding premises. The LVU repeats its position regarding an appropriate response, that is increasing bio security procedures in day to day operations and appropriate cleaning and disinfection of premises/housing before re-stocking.

The procedure in case of positive flocks for any target serovar

- Birds are sent to the slaughter house but only where adequate provisions can be made – slaughter at end of weekly kill or at weekend followed by a comprehensive cleaning and disinfection programme at the slaughter premises.

If the infected birds are sent to the slaughterhouse please provide additional information on measures in place (implemented by the slaughterhouse FBO and the official services) ensuring that fresh poultry meat originating from infected flocks complies with EU microbiological criteria (Row 1.28 of Chapter I of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005).

Meat from SE or ST infected birds is not marketed in Ireland . It is sent for rendering. If, in the future, birds were to go into the food chain, they would be subject to sanitary slaughter and sent for further processing/ccoking and subject to a positive release system with regard to negativity for Salmonella (Se & St). There is no market for meat from birds that have originated in Salmonella positive table egg laying and broiler breeder flocks.

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 4. Measures of the submitted programme

*Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of Salmonella spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Year 2014 - no outbreaks in breeding flocks to date

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring
- Epidemiological investigation is conducted in cases of isolation of Salmonella serotypes other than Se and St.

Year 2013: no outbreak of St/Se

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring
- Epidemiological investigation is conducted in cases of isolation of Salmonella serotypes other than Se and St.

Year 2012: no outbreak of St/Se

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring
- Epidemiological investigation is conducted in cases of isolation of Salmonella serotypes other than Se and St.

Year 2011: No outbreaks in breeding flocks

- Testing

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring
- Epidemiological investigation is conducted in cases of isolation of Salmonella serotypes other than Se and St.

Year 2010: 2 outbreaks in breeding flocks

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring
- Epidemiological investigation is conducted in cases of isolation of Salmonella serotypes other than Se and St.

In case Salmonella spp is detected in a flock (FBO or official sample),

- FBO is immediately advised of the result through the local veterinary unit. Restrictions are implemented on farm on both live birds and eggs and the FBO is advised of the zoonotic implementations of salmonella and is also advised with regard to the biosecurity measures to be taken, especially with regard to personnel, premises, transport and suitable disinfection and fumigation procedures. Eggs are stored on farm if possible, until the sero typing results come back. If this is not possible, they are sent for pasteurisation. No birds are moved off farm until the farm is declared positive. All farms are subject to negative swabbing for Salmonellae species before restocking.
- Measures taken ensuring increased biosecurity– movement of persons, cleaning and disinfection. Implemented immediately
- Movement off farm of poultry, eggs and other livestock ceases. Implemented immediately
- Eggs at hatchery from the premises prohibited from moving off-site. Implemented immediately

The confirmation sampling policy:

Confirmatory official samples are taken where there are suspect positive results for Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Infantis, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Typhimurium.

Confirmatory official samples are taken in all cases to verify; a) a private sample that has tested positive by the FBO, b) to confirm an official sample that has tested positive or, c) as a follow up to a sample taken at a meat plant that has tested positive for Se or St.

o Confirmatory samples are taken routinely after any positive sample (FBO or official positive sample). Whilst this policy is not entirely in line with EU requirements, it safeguards EU funds from false claims by FBOs, and this zero tolerance policy has contributed to Ireland's very low level of Salmonellosis.

Full-time salaried Veterinary Inspectors employed by the Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine take the samples

o What samples are taken?



## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

At least one dust swab and one pair of boot cover swabs are the samples taken from each affected house

o Samples are not necessarily taken for antimicrobial detection

All positive samples are subject to antimicrobial analysis.

If Salmonella infection is not confirmed in the flock on confirmatory samples, new bacteriological samples are not taken on the flock or on the progeny

All Confirmatory sampling is completed in accordance with EU provisions, specifically Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 [points 2.2.2 (b) and (c) of the Annex] and Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 [Annex II.C].

### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

*Period of implementation of the programme : 2015 - 2015*

#### **Measures**

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

*Other, please specify*

# Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## 4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

*Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The central competent authority for this programme is the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM). Officially collected samples are tested at DAFM's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, the Director of which reports to DAFM's Chief Veterinary Officer. DAFM has a number of District Veterinary Offices located throughout the country and staff from these offices operate the official sampling programme. The evaluation of results and decisions in relation to follow-up action in positive cases are the responsibility of official veterinarians in DAFM headquarters.

## 4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

*Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The entire country.  
DAFM undertakes to inform the Commission regularly and fully of developments under the programme and to provide whatever additional information, if any, as required.

## 4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

*Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.*

### 4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All establishments keeping poultry, regardless of the numbers involved, were in 2013, required to register with the competent authority under the Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Registration of Poultry Premises) Order 2008. Statutory Instrument No. 42 of 2008. Following the enactment of the Animal Health and Welfare Act 2013 this regulation has since been updated by a new SI entitled Control on Places where Poultry are Kept Regulations (S.I. 114 of 2014).

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Breeding establishments are registered under the Poultry Hatcheries Act 1947 and, if they are engaged in Intra Community Trade, they must be approved under the European Communities (Live Poultry and Hatching Eggs) Regulations 1992 and 1995 which implement Council Directive 90/539/EEC, replaced by Council Directive 2009/158 /EEC. European Communities (Marketing Standards for eggs for hatching and farmyard poultry chicks) Regulations 2008 (617/2008)

### 4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable.

### 4.4.3 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Salmonella enteritidis (Se) and Salmonella typhimurium (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Notification and Control of Animal Diseases Regulations 2014 (S.I. 110 of 2014)

### 4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars) :

The European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006 – [S.I. 706 of 2006].

The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.C and Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010, Annex 4 refer.

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 4.4.5 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable.

### 4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

(max. 32000 chars) :

- The European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006 – [S.I. 706 of 2006].
- The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.C and Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010, Annex 4 refer.

Generally, no official action is taken when serotypes other than St and Se are found.

### 4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, ...) of the disease

National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The monitoring system described above is the system for ascertaining presence/absence of salmonella. In addition the Disease of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 [S.I. 364 of 1991] requires that any feed intended to be fed to poultry (other than primary agricultural products grown on the poultry premises) must be heat treated to a minimum of 75°C and must show an absence of salmonella in a 25 grams

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

sample.

### 4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

DAFM operates a non-statutory scheme of compensation whereby the value of poultry and eggs destroyed (less any salvage) and costs of transport to place of destruction are reimbursed. Other costs arising, such as loss of income, are not compensated.

### 4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved

(max. 32000 chars):

The Text below is taken from the Poultry Standard Producer Requirements document, prepared and circulated in June 2008 to all poultry producers who have or apply for membership of the Bord Bia Poultry Quality Assurance Scheme.

#### 3.9 Site Hygiene & Biosecurity

##### Background Information

Producers will be aware of the need to ensure that best practice in bio-security is central to the prevention of disease in the flock and will have appropriate controls in place. Producers will also be aware of the risks associated with the movement of personnel between farms (e.g. catching teams, advisory staff, veterinarians, electricians).

- a) A documented terminal hygiene programme (equivalent to Appendix 8) that was prepared in consultation with the veterinarian must be in place (Category 1).
- b) A terminal hygiene checklist must be completed, dated and authorised by the designated person between flocks (Category 1).
- c) An effective hygiene control measure must be provided at the entry to each house including (All Category 1):
  - i) House-specific footwear (site specific for duck);
  - ii) Provision of covered foot dips with replenishment as required, but at least on a weekly basis;
  - iii) Use of disinfectants with regulatory approval for the species in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- d) Hand washing with hot water (ideally premixed to 44°C) or hand sanitising facilities must be available on each site and hands must be washed/sanitised before and after entering the bird area of the house (Category 1).

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

- e) Only site personnel must be allowed access to the site; all others must be regarded as visitors and essential visitors only allowed on the site.
- f) These visitors must be provided with full protective clothing (disposable coats/suits, shoes and hairnets) and requested to wash hands on entry to and exit from the site (Category 1).
- g) A record of all visitors must be maintained and this must include:
  - i) Date of visit;
  - ii) Name and organisation/company;
  - iii) Name of poultry (production or processing) sites previously visited, with date of visit;
  - iv) Vehicle registration.
- h) Staff and all those in frequent contact with the flock must not keep or have contact with any other live birds whatever (for food or hobby purposes) and this must be demonstrated through records (e.g. staff declarations) (Category 1).
- i) All equipment used at another site must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before entry to this production site – including trucks, crates, trolleys and forklifts.
- j) Litter must be sourced from a documented source and stored so as to prevent contamination (e.g. from wild birds, rodents, water).
- k) An effective rodent control programme, approved by the veterinarian, must be in place for each site (Category 1).
- l) A plan of the bait points must be displayed on site (Category 1).
- m) Bait points must be checked weekly and replenished where necessary.
- n) Houses must be screened against wild birds, rodents and other animals.
- o) Domestic pets must be excluded from the production house(s).
- p) Dead birds must be removed on a daily basis and held in a sealed vermin-proof container outside each house (Category 1).
- q) Dead birds must only be disposed of by a licensed collection contractor for rendering or licensed incineration where applicable.
- r) Bins/containers must be retained on site and washed and disinfected after each collection.
- s) The site must be clearly defined and sign-posted to prevent entry of unauthorised personnel or vehicles.
- t) The loading bay at the entrance to each poultry house must be level (ideally constructed of concrete) for ease of access and to permit effective cleaning.

### 5. *General description of the costs and benefits of the programme*

A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars) :

The anticipated benefits of the programme are the minimising of human health problems arising from salmonella-based food poisoning and a consequent reduction in suffering, injury, mortality and health service costs.

The taking and testing of samples, and related tasks, are undertaken by personnel of DAFM and have not

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

been separately costed. The costs in respect of which co-financing is sought are the costs of compensating owners of breeding flocks of domestic fowl whose flocks have been destroyed under the programme. In the unlikely event of an outbreak to occur, a Community co-financing provision of €200,000 is required, based in calculations on the number of analytical tests to be carried out throughout the year.

The objective is to monitor and detect the incidence of salmonella in the national flock, to remove infected poultry and eggs from the system and to minimise the level of salmonella-based food poisoning. Birds are slaughtered out and, given that there are no pasturisation facilities in Ireland, eggs from positive flocks are sent for rendering. The provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1237/2007 are complied with in this regard.

No outbreaks were detected in any breeding flocks of domestic fowl in 2013 and 2014 to date.

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2009 - 2012 :

yes

The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

### 6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic Salmonella

#### 6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
IRELAND	Breeding flocks a	168	1 100 000	168	1 100 000	168	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		168	1 100 000	168	1 100 000	168		0	0	0	0	0	
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>													



## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis = SE    Salmonella Typhimurium = ST    Salmonella Hadar = SH    Salmonella Infantis = SI    Salmonella Virchow = SV

### 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

#### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>IRELAND</b>	Microbiological Test	<b>Salmonella Culture and Serotyping</b>	799	3	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>			799	3	
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

#### 6.3 Data on infection for year : **2013**

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
--------	---------------------------	----------------------------	--

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

IRELAND	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	0	0	
	<b>Add a new row</b>		

6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year :

**2013**

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
IRELAND	168	1 100 000	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	168	1 100 000	0	0	0	0	
	<b>Add a new row</b>						

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2015

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
IRELAND	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	Boot Swab and Dust	Surveillance	504	X
IRELAND	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	Isolates	Surveillance	5	X
<b>Total</b>					509	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					0	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					0	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					5	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					504	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

**2015**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
IRELAND	Breeding flocks	168	168	168	168	504	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	1	1	15 000	400 000	0	X
<b>Total</b>		168	168	168	168	504		1	1	15 000	400 000	0	
										<b>Add a new row</b>			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis +Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

### 7.2 Targets on vaccination

#### 7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

**2015**

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : 2015

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	504	38.38	19343.52	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	5	18.19	90.95	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	15 000	12	180,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	400 000	0.04	16000	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>5. Other costs</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>6. Cost of official sampling</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	168	23.24	3904.32	no	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>		415 677		219,338.79		

### 8.2 Co-financing rate:

*The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, 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
- Not applicable

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 8.3 Source of national funding

*Please specify the source of the national funding:*

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

*Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)*

The National Budget has allocated a sum totaling €130,000 in the event of an outbreak of a notifiable salmonella which may require compensation to be paid.



## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 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
	3963_3496.pdf	3963_3496.pdf	66 kb
		Total size of attachments :	66 kb



## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX II - PART A + B

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact [SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu), describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.19

Instructions to complete the form:

Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

- 1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the submit notification button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
- 4) IMPORTANT: Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.
- 5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact [SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu).
- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

**IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

Submission Date

Submission Number

Tuesday, November 25, 2014 15:00:31

1416924032097-3961

# Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## Identification of the programme

Member state: IRELAND

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2015

# Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## ANNEX II - PART A

### General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

#### (a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the programme is to comply with the Union target referred to in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in adult laying hens of Gallus gallus ('Union target') shall be as follows:

- (a) an annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least:
- (i) 10 % where the prevalence in the preceding year was less than 10 %;
  - (ii) 20 % where the prevalence in the preceding year was more than or equal to 10 % and less than 20 %;
  - (iii) 30 % where the prevalence in the preceding year was more than or equal to 20 % and less than 40 %;
  - (iv) 40 % where the prevalence in the preceding year was more than or equal to 40 %;
- or

(b) a reduction of the maximum percentage equal to 2 % or less of positive flocks of adult laying hens; however, for Member States with less than 50 flocks of adult laying hens, not more than one adult flock may remain positive.

The Union target shall be achieved every year based on the monitoring of the previous year. As regards the target to be achieved in 2015, the results of the year 2014 based on the monitoring carried out in accordance with Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 shall be used as reference.

As regards monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- shall be included in the Union target.

This programme is operational up to the end of 2015 and beyond.

#### (b) Animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

*Animal population* Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

**Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for Salmonella in the following phases of production :**

- rearing flocks**
- day-old chicks
  - pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or unit
- laying flocks**
- every 15 weeks during the laying phase

### (c) Specific requirements

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Requirements were carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011(EU) and National legislation entitled the 'European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Laying Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008. Requirements of testing (details on types of samples, sampling frequency, preparation of samples, laboratory, methods of analysis, etc) were outlined to individual laying flock producers.

The primary emphasis of the programme is to monitor for salmonella effectively, to assess the prevalence of infection against the reduction target and to give advice to owners with infected flocks on how to reduce or eliminate Salmonella(s) of public health significance from the premises. Operators are required to clean and disinfect and to control other pests such as rodents which may carry Salmonella and re-infect subsequent flocks. Where relevant, advice is provided on the prevention of feed contamination on the farm.

Operators are required to implement the sampling programme as set out in Annex II.B of EC Regulation 2160/2003.

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### *(d) Specification of the following points :*

#### *(d)1. General*

#### *(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis (Zoonotic Salmonella)*

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The occurrence of salmonella in laying flocks has remained low in recent years in Ireland. There has only been one outbreak of Salmonella covered by the control programme since 2008.

2010: No outbreaks

2011: No outbreaks

2012: No outbreaks

2013: One outbreak

2014: No outbreaks to date.

The incidence of salmonella in humans has also declined in recent years. In 2012 there were 319 human clinical isolates. The number of human Salmonella isolates is now approximately half that observed in 2000 and has been sustained at this level in recent years.

S. Typhimurium and its monophasic variant together accounted for approximately 38% of all cases in 2012. S. Enteritidis accounted for 17.6%, with other isolates accounting for small individual numbers.

[Source: [http://nuigalway.ie/salmonella\\_lab/downloads/nsslrl\\_annual\\_report\\_2012.pdf](http://nuigalway.ie/salmonella_lab/downloads/nsslrl_annual_report_2012.pdf)]

Figures relating to human incidence refer to 2012. The 2013 Annual Report of the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory is awaited.

#### *(d)1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities.*

Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The central competent authority for this programme is the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM). Officially collected samples are tested at DAFM's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, the Director of which reports to DAFM's Chief Veterinary Officer. DAFM has District Veterinary Offices (DVO) around the country and staff from these offices undertake the official sampling programme. The evaluation of results and decisions in relation to follow-up action in positive cases are the responsibility of official veterinarians in DAFM headquarters.

### *(d)1.3 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, (CVRL) and laboratories approved by DAFM.

- Salmonella – ISO method – serotyping – ISO TR6579-3, antimicrobial resistance – CLS method/ and interpretation according to EURL recommendations and Decision 2013/652/EU

Laboratories testing official and FBO samples are accredited to ISO 17025 and the Salmonella analytical method is within the scope of accreditation.

### *(d)1.4 Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Cultivation is based on ISO 6579 : 2002.

### *(d)1.5 Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.*

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

### • Feedmills:

There are 11 feed mills supplying poultry feed in Ireland. Routine official Salmonella Monitoring of raw materials used in poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988. Raw material samples are taken at point of import, at compound feed manufacturers premises or at the point of manufacture (e.g. fish meal).

Routine official Salmonella monitoring of compound (finished) poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988 in all poultry compound feed manufacturers. Compound feed samples are taken at point of dispatch in poultry compound feed manufacturers premises or from bagged product. Official sampling of feeding-stuffs from mills supplying the poultry industry occurs a minimum of 6 times per year in each mill.

In poultry offal rendering plants, sampling for salmonella is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

In addition, an Official Veterinarian as part of any suspect *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* investigations may take feed samples.

Detailed results of all Ireland official raw material and poultry compound feed results are presented to the Commission as part of Ireland's zoonosis data report as was required under Council Directive 2003/99/EEC.

Heat treatment of all poultry feed is compulsory under the Diseases of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 - S.I. No 364 of 1991.

### • Laying flocks:

National legislation entitled the 'European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Laying Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No 247 of 2008) outlines official controls. *Salmonella enteritidis* (St) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) were scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under this Statutory Instrument during 2013. Following the enactment of the Animal Health and Welfare Act 2013, this regulation has since been updated by a new SI entitled Notification and Control of Animal Diseases Regulations 2014 (S.I. 110 of 2014).

Investigation of parent and grandparent flocks of *Gallus gallus* declared positive after monitoring is carried out in accordance with the requirements of ANNEX II, section (C) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.



## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### *(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme*

#### *(d)2.1 The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Please see attachment below.

#### *(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

There are 11 feed mills owned by independent and private companies.

#### *(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least*

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### *(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The attached document was circulated to all poultry farmers in 2009. It has also been provided to new registrations since then.

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/animalhealthwelfare/diseasecontrols/avianinfluenzabirdflu/poultryindustry/4670BioSecuritylr.pdf>

### *(d)2.3.2 Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The attached document was circulated to all poultry farmers in 2009. It has also been provided to new registrations since then.

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/animalhealthwelfare/diseasecontrols/avianinfluenzabirdflu/poultryindustry/4670BioSecuritylr.pdf>

### *(d)2.3.3 Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The attached document was circulated to all poultry farmers in 2009. It has also been provided to new registrations since then.

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/animalhealthwelfare/diseasecontrols/avianinfluenzabirdflu/poultryindustry/4670BioSecuritylr.pdf>

### *(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms*

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Veterinary officers are authorised under the relevant legislation to enforce EU and National measures relating to animal health and welfare, including legislation concerning the control of animal disease, veterinary medicines, and the hygienic production of foods of animal origin, by routine inspection and sampling, by investigation and the acquisition of evidence, and by legal process in the courts, often in co-operation with the Gardai (police) and Customs officers.

If an official veterinarian is carrying out inspections on farms for reasons such as checks on animal welfare or medicine records or to take samples for residues then, when appropriate, official sampling in the frame of the salmonella control programmes is undertaken at the same visit. The use of antimicrobials is in line with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

### *(d)2.5 Registration of farms*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Registration of farms takes place under a variety of legislative provisions. All poultry farms should be registered under legislation aimed at controlling avian influenza. The Control on places where Poultry are kept Regulation (S.I. 114 of 2014) is the updated national legal framework for this. Laying hen farms over 350 birds are registered under Council Directive 1999/74/EC, while smaller herds are registered under domestic legislation, namely the 1947 Poultry Hatcheries Act. All breeding farms engaging in intra Community trade are approved under Council Directive 2009/158/EC. All food business operators must be registered under the hygiene legislation.

Irish Poultry flocks are identified using a unique flock identifier number ("Flock Number"). This is an alpha-numeric code including an area-identifying letter followed by a 7 digit numeric code.

### *(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All records must be controlled (e.g. by signing and dating) and must be maintained at a secure and easily accessible location for a minimum period of three years unless otherwise specified (e.g. for SRM). These records are maintained in accordance with EU and national legislation. In addition farm records

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

must be maintained under the Bord Bia Quality Assurance Scheme. (link below).  
<http://www.bordbia.ie/industryservices/quality/pages/poultryproductsqualityassurancescheme.aspx>

### *(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Documents under the Poultry Hatcheries Act 1947 and Poultry Hatcheries Act Regulations 1959.

Note: It is the responsibility of the processor and the transporter to ensure that the cold chain is maintained during loading and transport and is appropriate to the product.

A record of the following checks must be maintained (all Category 1):

- i. All transport vehicles must be inspected prior to loading to ensure that they are clean, waterproof and undamaged; that door seals and air circulation ducts are intact; and that the refrigeration unit is working properly,
- ii. Containers must be checked to ensure that they are pre-cooled prior to loading,
- iii. Product temperature must be checked prior to loading,
- iv. Records must be maintained to demonstrate the effectiveness of temperature control appropriate to the product during transit,
- v. A contingency plan must be in place to deal with refrigerated delivery breakdown.

Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with Directive 2009/158/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production. The ITAHC also requires the approval number of the operator's establishment.

The ITAHC will be amended to include the results of the last test for Salmonella as required in Commission Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 Article 9.1 prior to any dispatching of the live animals, or hatching eggs, from the food business of origin. The date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided for in Community legislation. This certificate must be completed and signed by the Official Veterinarian as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of the Directive.

### *(d)2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals*

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All official veterinary health certificates issued for the export of poultry and hatching eggs are recorded on the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES). Any flock supplying birds to an approved meat production establishment must provide food chain information that accompanies the birds.

# Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## ANNEX II - PART B

### 1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing  
for the period :

From 2015 To 2015

#### 1.1 Contact

Name : Robert P. Byrne

Phone : 00 353 1 607 2263

Fax. : 00 353 1 607 2823

Email : robert.byrne@agriculture.gov.ie

### 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

*A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

This National Plan for Monitoring and control of Salmonella in Table Egg Laying Hens of Gallus Gallus in Ireland dated December 2006 was introduced in order to comply with the requirements of Article 5 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 on the control of salmonella in table egg laying hens of Gallus Gallus. The plan outlines the measures being taken in Ireland including those measures taken to implement in full the requirements of Annexes II and III of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 with respect to flocks of table egg laying hens.

The National Plan was submitted in December 2006 and subsequently approved by Commission Decision 2007/848/EC.

The Plan sets out the monitoring arrangements for the control of salmonella in table egg laying flocks,

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

the testing of such flocks and provide for the approval of laboratories to conduct tests.

In addition, a wider Salmonella Monitoring Programme has been in operation in the poultry sector in Ireland since 1989. This programme was agreed between the industry and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) and sets out guidelines for monitoring and general bio-security arrangements.

There is no evidence of significant Salmonella typhimurium (St) or Salmonella enteritidis (Se) infection in the national egg laying flock. One positive test for Salmonella typhimurium was found in 2013 from 359 samples tested.

The Egg Quality Assurance Scheme (EQAS) is a voluntary industry scheme drawn up by table egg producers in association with An Bord Bia (The Irish Food Board). In excess of 95% of table egg production in Ireland is in accordance with this scheme, which is subject to independent audit.

The primary objective of EQAS is food safety. As regards salmonella it requires pre-lay birds to be sourced from approved flocks and compliance with all legislation, codes of practice and programme in place as well as specifying detailed and extensive hygiene provisions.

At present (April 2014), there are 37 Enriched (caged) units with 61 flocks and 1.61 million birds. 242 Free-Range flocks with approximately 1.13 million birds are in 151 units, while there are 40 organic flocks in 22 units with 52,000 birds and 8 Barn flocks in 6 units with approximately 32,600 birds.

Overall egg production in 2013 was in the region of 491 million eggs but all producer returns have not yet been made to DAFM.

### 3. Description of the submitted programme

*A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The monitoring system is designed to ascertain the presence/absence of salmonella. Generally, no official action is taken when serotypes other than Se and St are found.

Salmonella enteritidis (Se) and Salmonella typhimurium (St) were scheduled and notifiable in Ireland, during 2013, under a Statutory Instrument entitled Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) (Amendment) Order 2010 - S.I. 475 of 2010. Following the enactment of the Animal Health and Welfare Act 2013 this regulation was updated with a new SI entitled Notification and Control of Animal Diseases Regulations 2014 (S.I. 110 of 2014).

Investigation of parent and grandparent flocks of Gallus gallus declared positive after monitoring is carried out in accordance with the requirements of ANNEX II, section (C) of Council Regulation (EC) No

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

2160/2003.

Laying flocks are tested in accordance with the provisions of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) No 511/2011. Inter alia this includes frequency, sample frame, sampling protocol, transport, examination, serotyping, storage and reporting.

Flocks positive for Se or St are subjected to sanitary slaughter, the houses are thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and fumigated before restocking. Risk analysis is conducted and meat from positive flocks may be subjected to heat treatment and subjected to a positive release system.

In cases where there is a suspicion of a false positive, confirmatory testing is conducted. The sampling protocol is in accordance with EU regulations.

Valuation is carried out after a flock is confirmed positive by competent staff of the Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine. Valuation is based on such factors as the age of birds, costs expended and future production foregone. A scale of compensation is not publicly available and varies from case to case.

Primary responsibility for the control and monitoring of Salmonella is with the Zoonoses Division of Veterinary Public Health; on-farm issues are the responsibility of the Agricultural Inspectorate and Veterinary Animal Health and Welfare Division. Administrative functions are the responsibility of Pigmeat and Poultry Unit of Meat and Milk Policy Division.

Meat from Se or St infected birds is not marketed in Ireland. It is sent for rendering. If, in the future, birds were to go into the food chain, they would be subject to sanitary slaughter and sent for further processing/cooking and subject to a positive release system with regard to negativity for Salmonella St and Se. There is no market for meat from birds that have originated from Salmonella positive table egg laying and broiler breeder flocks.

### 4. *Measures of the submitted programme*

*Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of Salmonella spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

YEAR 2014 : NO OUTBREAK TO DATE



## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Year 2013- One outbreak in a laying flock.

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring
- Epidemiological investigation is conducted in cases of isolation of Salmonella serotypes other than Se and St.

Year 2012- no outbreaks in laying flocks

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring
- Epidemiological investigation is conducted in cases of isolation of Salmonella serotypes other than Se and St.

Year 2011- no outbreaks in laying flocks

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring
- Epidemiological investigation is conducted in cases of isolation of Salmonella serotypes other than Se and St.

Year 2010 - no outbreaks in laying flocks

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring
- Epidemiological investigation is conducted in cases of isolation of Salmonella serotypes other than Se and St.

- FBO is immediately advised of the result through the local veterinary unit.
- Measures taken ensuring increased biosecurity– movement of persons, cleaning and disinfection.

Implemented immediately

- Movement off farm of poultry, eggs and other livestock ceases. Implemented immediately
- Any eggs at egg packing premises from the suspect premises sent for pasteurisation Implemented immediately

After target serovars are detected in samples taken by FBO, at least one dust swab and one pair of boot cover swabs are taken from each affected house for bacteriological analysis. Samples for anti microbial

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

testing may be taken by the associated private veterinary practitioner, and not necessarily by the Competent Authority. One positive official sample is sufficient to result in the premises being declared positive.

### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme: 2015 - 2015

#### Measures

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

### 4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The central competent authority for this programme is the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM). Officially collected samples are tested at DAFM's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, the Director of which reports to DAFM's Chief Veterinary Officer. DAFM has a number of District Veterinary Offices located throughout the country and staff from these offices operate the official

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

sampling programme. The evaluation of results and decisions in relation to follow-up action in positive cases are the responsibility of official veterinarians in DAFM headquarters.

### 4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

*Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The entire country.

DAFM undertakes to inform the Commission regularly and fully of developments under the programme and to provide whatever additional information, if any, as required.

### 4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

*Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.*

#### 4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All establishments keeping poultry, regardless of the numbers involved, are required to register with the competent authority under the Control on places where Poultry are kept Regulation (S.I. 114 of 2014).

All table egg layer producers are registered under the European Communities (Welfare of Farmed Animals) Regulations 2008 [S.I. No 14 of 2008] which transposes Council Directive No 1999/74/EC and Commission Regulation 2002/4/EC as referred to in Annex II (Part A)

#### 4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Not applicable.

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 4.4.3 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Salmonella enteritidis (Se) and Salmonella typhimurium (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Notification and Control of Animal Diseases Regulations 2014 (S.I. 110 of 2014).

### 4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

- Measures as contained in European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Laying Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008 [SI No. 247 of 2008]
- The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.D and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 refer.

In cases when a targeted Salmonella serovar is detected in a flock the FBO is immediately advised of the result through the local veterinary unit. Restrictions are implemented on the farm on both live birds and eggs and the FBO is advised of the zoonotic implications of Salmonella and is also advised with regard to the biosecurity measures to be taken, including those relating to personnel, premises, transport and suitable disinfection and fumigation procedures. Eggs are stored on the farm if possible until the serotyping results are available. If this is not possible, they are sent for pastuerisation. No birds are moved off the farm until the farm is declared positive. All farms are subject to negative swabbing for Salmonellae species before restocking. Vaccination is prohibited and the use of antimicrobials is not permitted under National law. All farms are depopulated so the issue of farmers keeping hens from positive flocks is not relevant.

After target serovars are detected in samples taken by a FBO or an official sampler, at least one dust swab and one pair of boot cover swabs are taken from each infected house for bacteriological analysis. If there is only one house positive on a multi site premises, then all houses are sampled. All positive samples are subject to anti microbial testing. Confirmatory sampling is in accordance with the provisions of Annex II. D.4 (b) of Regulation 2160/2003.

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 4.4.5 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Not applicable.

### 4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Measures as contained in European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Laying Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008  
[SI No. 247/2008]

- The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.D and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 refer.

Generally, no official action is taken when serotypes other than Se and St are found.

### 4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, ...) of the disease

*National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The monitoring system described above is the system for ascertaining presence/absence of salmonella. In addition the Disease of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 [S.I. 364 of 1991] requires that any feed intended to be fed to poultry (other than primary agricultural products grown on the poultry premises)

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

must be heat treated to a minimum of 75°C and must show an absence of salmonella in a 25 grams sample.

### 4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

DAFM operates a non-statutory scheme of compensation whereby the value of poultry and eggs destroyed (less any salvage) and costs of transport to place of destruction are reimbursed. Other costs arising, such as loss of income, are not compensated.

### 4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The Text below is taken from the Poultry Standard Producer Requirements document, prepared and circulated in June 2008 to all poultry producers who have or apply for membership of the Bord Bia Poultry Quality Assurance Scheme.

#### 3.9 Site Hygiene & Biosecurity

##### Background Information

Producers will be aware of the need to ensure that best practice in bio-security is central to the prevention of disease in the flock and will have appropriate controls in place. Producers will also be aware of the risks associated with the movement of personnel between farms (e.g. catching teams, advisory staff, veterinarians, electricians).

- a) A documented terminal hygiene programme (equivalent to Appendix 8) that was prepared in consultation with the veterinarian must be in place (Category 1).
- b) A terminal hygiene checklist must be completed, dated and authorised by the designated person between flocks (Category 1).
- c) An effective hygiene control measure must be provided at the entry to each house including (All Category 1):
  - i) House-specific footwear (site specific for duck);
  - ii) Provision of covered foot dips with replenishment as required, but at least on a weekly basis;
  - iii) Use of disinfectants with regulatory approval for the species in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- d) Hand washing with hot water (ideally premixed to 44°C) or hand sanitising facilities must be available on each site and hands must be washed/sanitised before and after entering the bird area of the house (Category 1).

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

- e) Only site personnel must be allowed access to the site; all others must be regarded as visitors and essential visitors only allowed on the site.
- f) These visitors must be provided with full protective clothing (disposable coats/suits, shoes and hairnets) and requested to wash hands on entry to and exit from the site (Category 1).
- g) A record of all visitors must be maintained and this must include:
  - i) Date of visit;
  - ii) Name and organisation/company;
  - iii) Name of poultry (production or processing) sites previously visited, with date of visit;
  - iv) Vehicle registration.
- h) Staff and all those in frequent contact with the flock must not keep or have contact with any other live birds whatever (for food or hobby purposes) and this must be demonstrated through records (e.g. staff declarations) (Category 1).
- i) All equipment used at another site must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before entry to this production site – including trucks, crates, trolleys and forklifts.
- j) Litter must be sourced from a documented source and stored so as to prevent contamination (e.g. from wild birds, rodents, water).
- k) An effective rodent control programme, approved by the veterinarian, must be in place for each site (Category 1).
- l) A plan of the bait points must be displayed on site (Category 1).
- m) Bait points must be checked weekly and replenished where necessary.
- n) Houses must be screened against wild birds, rodents and other animals.
- o) Domestic pets must be excluded from the production house(s).
- p) Dead birds must be removed on a daily basis and held in a sealed vermin-proof container outside each house (Category 1).
- q) Dead birds must only be disposed of by a licensed collection contractor for rendering or licensed incineration where applicable.
- r) Bins/containers must be retained on site and washed and disinfected after each collection.
- s) The site must be clearly defined and sign-posted to prevent entry of unauthorised personnel or vehicles.
- t) The loading bay at the entrance to each poultry house must be level (ideally constructed of concrete) for ease of access and to permit effective cleaning.

### 5. *General description of the costs and benefits of the programme*

A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars) :

The anticipated benefits of the programme are the minimising of human health problems arising from salmonella-based food poisoning and a consequent reduction in suffering, injury, mortality and health service costs.

The taking and testing of samples, and related tasks, are undertaken by personnel of DAFM and have not

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

been separately costed. The costs in respect of which co-financing is sought are the costs of compensating owners of laying flocks of Gallus gallus whose flocks have been destroyed under the programme. A Community co-financing provision of €100,000 is required, based on calculations of the number of analytical tests to be carried out throughout the year.

The objective is to monitor and detect the incidence of salmonella in the national laying flock, to remove infected poultry and eggs from the system and to minimise the level of salmonella-based food poisoning. Birds are slaughtered out and, given that there are no pasturisation facilities in Ireland, eggs from positive flocks are sent for rendering. The provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1237/2007 are complied with in this regard.

There was no expenditure in 2013 by way of table egg layers compensation. The single incidence of St occurred late in 2013 and a small compensation payment totaling less than €15,000 was made early in 2014.



## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2009 - 2012 :

yes

The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

#### 6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic Salmonella

##### 6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
IRELAND	Laying flocks of C	351	2 827 527	351	2 827 527	351	Any targeted serotype	1	1	1 920	0	45 000	X
<b>Total</b>		351	2 827 527	351	2 827 527	351		1	1	1 920	0	45 000	
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>													

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis = SE    Salmonella Typhimurium = ST    Salmonella Hadar = SH    Salmonella Infantis = SI    Salmonella Virchow = SV

### 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

#### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>IRELAND</b>	Microbiological Test	<b>Salmonella Culture and Serotyping</b>	359	1	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>			359	1	
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

#### 6.3 Data on infection for year : **2013**

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
--------	---------------------------	----------------------------	--

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

IRELAND		1	1 920	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		1	1 920	
		<b>Add a new row</b>		

### 6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year :

**2013**

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
IRELAND	351	2 827 527	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	351	2 827 527	0	0	0	0	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year : **2015**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
IRELAND	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Boot swab and Dust	Surveillance	187	<b>X</b>
IRELAND	Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Isolates	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	6	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>					193	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					6	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					0	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					0	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					187	
			<b>Add a new row</b>			

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

**2015**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
IRELAND	Laying flocks of	351	187	187	187	187	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	1	1	15 000	400 000	0	X
<b>Total</b>		351	187	187	187	187		1	1	15 000	400 000	0	
										<b>Add a new row</b>			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis +Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

## 7.2 Targets on vaccination

### 7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

**2015**

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : 2015

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	187	38.38	7177.06	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	6	3.43	20.58	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	15 000	5.5	82500	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	400 000	0.04	16000	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>5. Other costs</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>6. Cost of official sampling</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	187	23.24	4345.88	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>		415 380		110,043.52		

### 8.2 Co-financing rate:

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, 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
- Not applicable



## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 8.3 Source of national funding

*Please specify the source of the national funding:*

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

*Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)*

The National Budget has provided for expenditure of €130,000 in the event of a notifiable salmonella outbreak where compensation may become payable.

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 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
	3961_3495.pdf	3961_3495.pdf	66 kb
		Total size of attachments :	66 kb



## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX II - PART A + B

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact [SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu), describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.19

Instructions to complete the form:

Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

- 1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the submit notification button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
- 4) IMPORTANT: Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.
- 5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact [SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu).
- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

**IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

Submission Date

Submission Number

Tuesday, November 25, 2014 15:02:13

1416924133997-3965

# Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## Identification of the programme

Member state: IRELAND

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2015

# Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## ANNEX II - PART A

### General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

#### (a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the programme is to comply with the Community target, as referred to in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, for the reduction of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in turkeys ('Community target') shall be:

(a) a reduction of the maximum percentage of fattening turkey flocks remaining positive of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium to 1 % or less by 31 December 2012; and

(b) a reduction of the maximum percentage of adult breeding turkey flocks remaining positive of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium to 1 % or less by 31 December 2012.

The programme is focused on the reduction/maintenanc of the prevalence of turkey flocks (*Meleagris gallopavo*) infected with various types of Salmonella, including *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic strains), *S. Infantis* and *S. Virchow* to the lowest possible percentage of flocks on an ongoing basis up to the end of 2015 and beyond.

#### (b) Animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Animal population Turkeys

**Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for Salmonella in the following phases of production :**

- Turkeys**
- Birds leaving for slaughter
  - Birds for breeding

# Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## (c) *Specific requirements*

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Requirements will be carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012. While national legislation (S.I. No 99 of 2010) was introduced to transpose CR 584/2008, updated national legislation will be required to give legal effect to CR 1190/2012. This is being prepared at present and will be introduced shortly. Requirements of testing (details on types of samples, sampling frequency, preparation of samples, laboratory, methods of analysis, etc) have been outlined to individual turkey producers and breeders in this regard.

The primary emphasis of the programme is to monitor for salmonella effectively, to assess the prevalence of infection against the reduction target of < 1% and to give advice to owners with infected flocks on how to reduce or eliminate Salmonella(s) of public health significance from the premises. Operators are required to clean and disinfect and to control other pests such as rodents which may carry Salmonella and re-infect subsequent flocks. Where relevant, advice is provided on the prevention of feed contamination on the farm.

Operators are required to implement the sampling programme as set out in Annex II.B of EC Regulation 2160/2003.

## (d) *Specification of the following points :*

### (d)1. *General*

#### (d)1.1 *A short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis (Zoonotic Salmonella)*

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The occurrence of salmonella in turkey flocks has remained low in recent years in Ireland. 2012 saw 6 positive tests for Salmonella kottbus while there has been no positives results to date in 2013.

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

2010: 2 unnamed  
2011: 3 kottbus  
2012: 6 kottbus  
2013: 2 kottbus & 1 schwarzengrund  
2014: No outbreaks to date

The incidence of salmonella in humans has also declined in recent years. In 2012 there were 319 human clinical isolates. The number of human Salmonella isolates is now approximately half that observed in 2000 and has been sustained at this level in recent years.

S. Typhimurium and its monophasic variant together accounted for approximately 38% of all cases in 2012. S. Enteritidis accounted for 17.6%, with other isolates accounting for small individual numbers.

[Source: [http://nuigalway.ie/salmonella\\_lab/downloads/nsslrl\\_annual\\_report\\_2012.pdf](http://nuigalway.ie/salmonella_lab/downloads/nsslrl_annual_report_2012.pdf)]

Figures relating to human incidence refer to 2012. The 2013 Annual Report of the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory is awaited.

The objectives of the control plan are specifically following Article 1 (a) and (b) on the community target of CR 584/2008/EC. This target has been met already under the framework for monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC which indicates a zero prevalence for SE and ST in breeding flocks of turkeys. The prevalence in fattening turkeys is also zero for SE and ST as was indicated by the prevalence study in fattening and breeding turkeys. The provisions of CR 1190/2012/EU which repealed CR 584/2008/EC will be incorporated into Ireland's control programme. These will be complied with fully.

In 2013, 50 samples were taken and 3 positives were detected, none of which are notifiable.

### *(d)1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities.*

Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The central competent authority for this programme is the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM). Officially collected samples are tested at DAFM's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, the Director of which reports to DAFM's Chief Veterinary Officer. DAFM has District Veterinary Offices (DVO) around the country and staff from these offices undertake the official sampling programme. The evaluation of results and decisions in relation to follow-up action in positive cases are the responsibility of official veterinarians in DAFM headquarters.

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### *(d)1.3 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, (CVRL) and laboratories approved by DAFM.

- Salmonella – ISO method – serotyping – ISO TR6579-3, antimicrobial resistance – CLS method/ and interpretation according to EURL recommendations and Decision 2013/652/EU  
Laboratories testing official and FBO samples are accredited to ISO 17025 and the Salmonella analytical method is within the scope of accreditation.

### *(d)1.4 Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Cultivation based on ISO 6579 : 2002.

### *(d)1.5 Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

- Feedmills:

There are 11 feed mills supplying poultry feed in Ireland. Routine official Salmonella Monitoring of raw materials used in poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988. Raw material samples are taken at point of import, at compound feed manufacturers premises or at the point of manufacture (e.g. fish meal).



## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Routine official Salmonella monitoring of compound (finished) poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988 in all poultry compound feed manufacturers. Compound feed samples are taken at point of dispatch in poultry compound feed manufacturers premises or from bagged product. Official sampling of feeding-stuffs from mills supplying the poultry industry occurs a minimum of 6 times per year in each mill.

In poultry offal rendering plants, sampling for salmonella is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

In addition, an Official Veterinarian as part of any suspect *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* investigations may take feed samples.

Detailed results of all Ireland official raw material and poultry compound feed results are presented to the Commission as part of Ireland's zoonosis data report as was required under Council Directive 2003/99/EEC.

Heat treatment of all poultry feed is compulsory under the Diseases of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 - S.I. No 364 of 1991.

### • FATTENING TURKEYS:

#### Operator Sampling:

Sampling of flocks of fattening and breeding turkeys within 3 weeks before the birds are moved to slaughterhouse in accordance with Article 5(3) of Regulation (EC) 2160/2003. These results only remain valid until maximum of 6 weeks after sampling and therefore repeat sampling of flocks may be required.

#### Sampling by the Competent Authority, (DAFM):

(i) Sampling to include at least once a year, all flocks on 10% of the holdings with at least 500 fattening birds carried out on a risk assessment basis.

In addition the Competent Authority will sample:

(ii) All flocks on a holding when one flock tested positive for *Salmonella enteritidis* (SE) or *Salmonella typhimurium* (ST) in samples taken by the food business operator, unless the meat of the turkeys in the flocks is destined for industrial heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella and

(iii) All flocks on the holding when one flock tested positive for *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* during the previous round in samples taken by the food business operator

(iv) Any other time the competent authority considers necessary

All flocks on a holding will be sampled following detection of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* in samples taken at hatchery or by a food business operator or as part of official controls to investigate the origin of infection.

### • (B) BREEDING FLOCKS OF TURKEYS

Sampling is required as follows:

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Operator sampling:

Rearing flocks at: (i) day olds (ii) four weeks of age & (iii) two weeks before moving to the laying unit

Adult flocks: Every third week during the laying period at the holding or at the hatchery

Sampling of flocks of fattening and breeding turkeys within 3 weeks before the birds are moved to slaughterhouse in accordance with Article 5(3) of Regulation (EC) 2160/2003.

These results only remain valid until maximum of 6 weeks after sampling and therefore repeat sampling of flocks may be required.

### *(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme*

#### *(d)2.1 The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Please see attachment 2 Structure of Meat sector below.

#### *(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

There are 11 feed mills owned by independent and private companies.

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### *(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least*

#### *(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The attached document was circulated to all poultry farmers in 2009. It has also been provided to new registrations since then.

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/animalhealthwelfare/diseasecontrols/avianinfluenzabirdflu/poultryindustry/4670BioSecuritylr.pdf>

#### *(d)2.3.2 Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The attached document was circulated to all poultry farmers in 2009. It has also been provided to new registrations since then.

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/animalhealthwelfare/diseasecontrols/avianinfluenzabirdflu/poultryindustry/4670BioSecuritylr.pdf>

#### *(d)2.3.3 Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The attached document was circulated to all poultry farmers in 2009. It has also been provided to new registrations since then.

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/animalhealthwelfare/diseasecontrols/>

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

avianinfluenzabirdflu/poultryindustry/4670BioSecuritylr.pdf

### (d)2.4 *Routine veterinary supervision of farms*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Veterinary officers are authorised under the relevant legislation to enforce EU and National measures relating to animal health and welfare, including legislation concerning the control of animal disease, veterinary medicines, and the hygienic production of foods of animal origin, by routine inspection and sampling, by investigation and the acquisition of evidence, and by legal process in the courts, often in co-operation with the Gardai (police) and Customs officers.

If an official veterinarian is carrying out inspections on farms for reasons such as checks on animal welfare or medicine records or to take samples for residues then, when appropriate, official sampling in the frame of the salmonella control programmes is undertaken at the same visit. The use of antimicrobials is in line with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

### (d)2.5 *Registration of farms*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Registration of farms takes place under a variety of legislative provisions. All poultry farms should be registered under legislation aimed at controlling avian influenza. The Control on places where Poultry are kept Regulation (S.I. 114 of 2014) is the updated national legal framework for this. Laying hen farms over 350 birds are registered under Council Directive 1999/74/EC, while smaller herds are registered under domestic legislation, namely the 1947 Poultry Hatcheries Act. All breeding farms engaging in intra Community trade are approved under Council Directive 2009/158/EC. All food business operators must be registered under the hygiene legislation.

Irish Poultry flocks are identified using a unique flock identifier number ("Flock Number"). This is an alpha-numeric code including an area-identifying letter followed by a 7 digit numeric code.

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### *(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All records must be controlled (e.g. by signing and dating) and must be maintained at a secure and easily accessible location for a minimum period of three years unless otherwise specified (e.g. for SRM). These records are maintained in accordance with EU and national legislation. In addition farm records must be maintained under the Bord Bia Quality Assurance Scheme. (link below).

<http://www.bordbia.ie/industryservices/quality/pages/poultryproductsqualityassurancescheme.aspx>

### *(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Documents under the Poultry Hatcheries Act 1947 and Poultry Hatcheries Act Regulations 1959.

Note: It is the responsibility of the processor and the transporter to ensure that the cold chain is maintained during loading and transport and is appropriate to the product.

A record of the following checks must be maintained (all Category 1):

- i. All transport vehicles must be inspected prior to loading to ensure that they are clean, waterproof and undamaged; that door seals and air circulation ducts are intact; and that the refrigeration unit is working properly,
- ii. Containers must be checked to ensure that they are pre-cooled prior to loading,
- iii. Product temperature must be checked prior to loading,
- iv. Records must be maintained to demonstrate the effectiveness of temperature control appropriate to the product during transit,
- v. A contingency plan must be in place to deal with refrigerated delivery breakdown.

Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with Directive 2009/158/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production. The ITAHC will also require the approval number of the operator's establishment.

The ITAHC will be amended to include the results of the last test for Salmonella as required in

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Commission Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 Article 9.1 prior to any dispatching of the live animals, or hatching eggs, from the food business of origin. The date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided for in Community legislation. This certificate must be completed and signed by the Official Veterinarian as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of the Directive.

### *(d)2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All official veterinary health certificates issued for the export of poultry and hatching eggs are recorded on the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES). Any flock supplying birds to an approved meat production establishment must provide food chain information that accompanies the birds.

# Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## ANNEX II - PART B

### 1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Turkeys

Request of Union co-financing  
for the period :

From 2015 To 2015

#### 1.1 Contact

Name : Robert P. Byrne

Phone : 00 353 1 607 2263

Fax. : 00 353 1 607 2823

Email : robert.byrne@agriculture.gov.ie

### 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

*A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The National Plan for Monitoring and Control of Salmonella in Breeding and Meat Production Flocks of Turkeys in Ireland, dated December 2008, was submitted, in order to fulfil the requirements of Article 5 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 on the control of salmonella in breeding and meat production flocks of turkeys. The plan outlines the measures being taken in Ireland including those measures taken to implement in full the requirements of Annexes II and III of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 with respect to the breeding and meat production flocks of turkeys. The Commission approved the National Plan in 2009 and the Plan sets out the monitoring arrangements for breeding and meat production flocks of turkeys.

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

In addition, a wider Salmonella Monitoring Programme has been in operation in the poultry sector in Ireland since 1989 covering areas such as laying and breeding flocks of Gallus gallus and broiler flocks. This programme was agreed between the industry and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) and sets out guidelines for monitoring and general bio-security arrangements.

There is no evidence of significant Salmonella typhimurium (St) or Salmonella enteritidis (Se) infection in the national poultry flock. During 2013 and to date in 2014, no outbreaks of Se or St were detected in any poultry flocks, so it was not necessary to put scheduled appropriate measures in force. Other Salmonella sero-types have been found in recent years, primarily S. kottbus since 2011.

To date there have been no cases confirmed for either St or Se in any fattening or breeding turkey flocks.

During 2013, 0.933 million turkeys were slaughtered at 3 approved slaughter plants.

### 3. Description of the submitted programme

*A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The monitoring system is designed to ascertain the presence/absence of salmonella. Generally, no official action is taken when serotypes other than Se and St are found.

Salmonella enteritidis (Se) and Salmonella typhimurium (St) were scheduled and notifiable in Ireland, during 2013, under a Statutory Instrument entitled the Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) (Amendment) Order 2010 - S.I. 475 of 2010. Following the enactment of the Animal Health and Welfare Act 2013 this regulation was updated with a new SI entitled Notification and Control of Animal Diseases Regulations 2014 (S.I. 110 of 2014). The monitoring system is designed to ascertain the presence/absence of salmonella. Generally, no official action is taken when serotypes other than Se and St are found

Sampling by the Competent Authority, (DAFM) is conducted at all commercial fattening and breeding sites, (including feed mills)

Procedure for sampling:

(i) Sampling to include at least once a year, all flocks on 10% of the holdings with at least 500 fattening birds and 10% of holdings with at least 250 breeding birds carried out on a risk assessment basis.

In addition the Competent Authority will sample:

(ii) All flocks on a holding when one flock tested positive for Salmonella enteritidis (Se) or Salmonella typhimurium (St) in samples taken by the food business operator, unless the meat of the turkeys in the flocks is destined for industrial heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella and



## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

- (iii) All flocks on the holding when one flock tested positive for Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium during the previous round in samples taken by the food business operator
- (iv) Each time the competent authority considers necessary

All fattening and breeding flocks on a holding will be sampled following detection of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium in samples taken at hatchery or by a food business operator or as part of official controls to investigate the origin of infection.

All testing on officially collected samples is conducted in the DAFM Central Veterinary Research Laboratory.

Flocks positive for Se or St are subjected to sanitary slaughter, the houses are thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and fumigated before restocking. Risk analysis is conducted and meat from positive flocks may be subjected to heat treatment and subjected to a positive release system.

In cases where there is a suspicion of a false positive, confirmatory testing is conducted. The sampling protocol is in accordance with EU regulations.

Valuation is carried out after a flock is confirmed positive by competent staff of the Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine. Valuation is based on such factors as the age of birds, costs expended and future production foregone. A scale of compensation is not publicly available and varies from case to case.

Primary responsibility for the control and monitoring of Salmonella is with the Zoonoses Division of Veterinary Public Health; on-farm issues are the responsibility of the Agricultural Inspectorate and Veterinary Animal Health and Welfare Division. Administrative functions are the responsibility of Pigmeat and Poultry Unit of Meat and Milk Policy Division.

Meat from Se or St infected birds is not marketed in Ireland. It is sent for rendering. If, in the future, birds were not go into the food chain they would be subject to sanitary slaughter and sent for further processing/cooking and subject to a positive release system with regard to negativity for Salmonella Se and St. There is no market for meat from birds that have originated from Salmonella positive table egg laying and broiler breeder flocks.

### 4. *Measures of the submitted programme*

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

*Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of Salmonella spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Year 2014: No outbreak of St/Se to date

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring

Year 2013: no outbreak of St/Se

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring

Year 2012: no outbreak of St/Se

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring

Year 2011: No outbreak of St/Se

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring

Year 2010: No outbreak of St/Se

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### • Monitoring

- In case a target Salmonella serovar is detected on a flock on a FBO sample, the Competent Authority (CA) advise Slaughter-out of the flock and emptying of houses/facilities and appropriate cleaning and disinfection of same
- In case a targeted Salmonella serovar is detected on a flock, the measures implemented at holding level to prevent the spread of the contamination include ensuring increased biosecurity– change of clothing after attending flock, use of appropriate disinfectant in footbaths, minimise movement of persons, cleaning and disinfection of utensils, maintain vigilance against vermin bait, bird barriers/nets..
- In case a target Salmonella serovar is detected on a flock, the CA advise Slaughter-out of the flock and emptying of houses/facilities and appropriate cleaning and disinfection of same

### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme : 2015 - 2015

#### **Measures**

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

# Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## 4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

*Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The central competent authority for this programme is the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM). Officially collected samples are tested at DAFM's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, the Director of which reports to DAFM's Chief Veterinary Officer. DAFM has a number of District Veterinary Offices located throughout the country and staff from these offices operate the official sampling programme. The evaluation of results and decisions in relation to follow-up action in positive cases are the responsibility of official veterinarians in DAFM headquarters.

## 4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

*Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The entire country.  
DAFM undertakes to inform the Commission regularly and fully of developments under the programme and to provide whatever additional information, if any, as required.

## 4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

*Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.*

### 4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All establishments keeping poultry, regardless of the numbers involved, are required to register with the competent authority under the Control on places where Poultry are kept Regulation (S.I. 114 of 2014).

Breeding establishments are registered under the Poultry Hatcheries Act 1947 and, if they are engaged in Intra Community Trade, they must be approved under the European Communities (Live Poultry and

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Hatching Eggs) Regulations 1992 and 1995 which implement Council Directive 90/539/EEC, replaced by Council Directive 2009/158 /EEC. European Communities (Marketing Standards for eggs for hatching and farmyard poultry chicks) Regulations 2008 (617/2008)

### 4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Not applicable.

### 4.4.3 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Salmonella enteritidis (Se) and Salmonella typhimurium (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Notification and Control of Animal Diseases Regulations 2014 (S.I. 110 of 2014).

### 4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006 – [S.I. 706 of 2006].

The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.C and Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010, Annex 4 refer.

National legislation was implemented in 2010 which transposed Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 [S.I. No. 99 of 2010]. The revised Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 which repealed CR 584/2008 will be transposed into national law through new secondary legislation and this is being drawn

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

up at present and will be introduced shortly.

### 4.4.5 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Not applicable.

### 4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

- The European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006 – [S.I. 706 of 2006].
- National legislation was implemented in 2010 transposing Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 [S. I. No. 99 of 2010]. Revised national legislation is currently being prepared to give effect to Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012.
- The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.C and Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010, Annex 4 refer.

Generally, no official action is taken when serotypes other than St and Se are found.

### 4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, ...) of the disease

*National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.*

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*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The monitoring system described above is the system for ascertaining presence/absence of salmonella. In addition the Disease of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 [S.I. 364 of 1991] requires that any feed intended to be fed to poultry (other than primary agricultural products grown on the poultry premises) must be heat treated to a minimum of 75°C and must show an absence of salmonella in a 25 grams sample.

### 4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

DAFM operates a non-statutory scheme of compensation whereby the value of poultry and eggs destroyed (less any salvage) and costs of transport to place of destruction are reimbursed. Other costs arising, such as loss of income, are not compensated.

### 4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The Text below is taken from the Poultry Standard Producer Requirements document, prepared and circulated in June 2008 to all poultry producers who have or apply for membership of the Bord Bia Poultry Quality Assurance Scheme.

#### 3.9 Site Hygiene & Biosecurity

##### Background Information

Producers will be aware of the need to ensure that best practice in bio-security is central to the prevention of disease in the flock and will have appropriate controls in place. Producers will also be aware of the risks associated with the movement of personnel between farms (e.g. catching teams, advisory staff, veterinarians, electricians).

- a) A documented terminal hygiene programme (equivalent to Appendix 8) that was prepared in consultation with the veterinarian must be in place (Category 1).
- b) A terminal hygiene checklist must be completed, dated and authorised by the designated person between flocks (Category 1).
- c) An effective hygiene control measure must be provided at the entry to each house including (All Category 1):
  - i) House-specific footwear (site specific for duck);
  - ii) Provision of covered foot dips with replenishment as required, but at least on a weekly basis;

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

- iii) Use of disinfectants with regulatory approval for the species in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- d) Hand washing with hot water (ideally premixed to 44°C) or hand sanitising facilities must be available on each site and hands must be washed/sanitised before and after entering the bird area of the house (Category 1).
- e) Only site personnel must be allowed access to the site; all others must be regarded as visitors and essential visitors only allowed on the site.
- f) These visitors must be provided with full protective clothing (disposable coats/suits, shoes and hairnets) and requested to wash hands on entry to and exit from the site (Category 1).
- g) A record of all visitors must be maintained and this must include:
  - i) Date of visit;
  - ii) Name and organisation/company;
  - iii) Name of poultry (production or processing) sites previously visited, with date of visit;
  - iv) Vehicle registration.
- h) Staff and all those in frequent contact with the flock must not keep or have contact with any other live birds whatever (for food or hobby purposes) and this must be demonstrated through records (e.g. staff declarations) (Category 1).
- i) All equipment used at another site must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before entry to this production site – including trucks, crates, trolleys and forklifts.
- j) Litter must be sourced from a documented source and stored so as to prevent contamination (e.g. from wild birds, rodents, water).
- k) An effective rodent control programme, approved by the veterinarian, must be in place for each site (Category 1).
- l) A plan of the bait points must be displayed on site (Category 1).
- m) Bait points must be checked weekly and replenished where necessary.
- n) Houses must be screened against wild birds, rodents and other animals.
- o) Domestic pets must be excluded from the production house(s).
- p) Dead birds must be removed on a daily basis and held in a sealed vermin-proof container outside each house (Category 1).
- q) Dead birds must only be disposed of by a licensed collection contractor for rendering or licensed incineration where applicable.
- r) Bins/containers must be retained on site and washed and disinfected after each collection.
- s) The site must be clearly defined and sign-posted to prevent entry of unauthorised personnel or vehicles.
- t) The loading bay at the entrance to each poultry house must be level (ideally constructed of concrete) for ease of access and to permit effective cleaning.

## 5. *General description of the costs and benefits of the programme*

A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general



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*(max. 32000 chars):*

The anticipated benefits of the programme are the minimising of human health problems arising from salmonella-based food poisoning and a consequent reduction in suffering, injury, mortality and health service costs.

The taking and testing of samples, and related tasks, are undertaken by personnel of DAFM and have not been separately costed. The costs in respect of which co-financing is sought are the costs of compensating owners of breeding flocks of domestic fowl whose flocks have been destroyed under the programme. In the unlikely event of an outbreak to occur, a Community co-financing provision of €1,000 is required, based in calculations on the number of analytical tests to be carried out throughout the year.

The objective is to monitor and detect the incidence of salmonella in the national flock, to remove infected poultry and eggs from the system and to minimise the level of salmonella-based food poisoning. Birds are slaughtered out and, given that there are no pasturisation facilities in Ireland, eggs from positive flocks are sent for rendering. The provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1237/2007 are complied with in this regard.

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2009 - 2012 :

yes

The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

### 6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic Salmonella

#### 6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
IRELAND	Turkeys	120	2 200 000	120	2 200 000	120	Any targeted serotype	3	0	0	0	0	X
<b>Total</b>		120	2 200 000	120	2 200 000	120		3	0	0	0	0	
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>													

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis = SE    Salmonella Typhimurium = ST    Salmonella Hadar = SH    Salmonella Infantis = SI    Salmonella Virchow = SV

### 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

#### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>IRELAND</b>	Microbiological test	<b>Salmonella Culture and Serotyping</b>	50	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>			50	0	
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

#### 6.3 Data on infection for year : **2013**

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
--------	---------------------------	----------------------------	--

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

IRELAND	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	0	0	
	<b>Add a new row</b>		

6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year :

2013

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
IRELAND	120	2 200 000	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	120	2 200 000	0	0	0	0	
	<b>Add a new row</b>						

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year : **2015**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
IRELAND	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	Boot swab and dust	Surveillance	15	<b>X</b>
IRELAND	Antimicrobial detection test	Turkeys	Isolates	Surveillance	1	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>					16	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					1	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					0	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					0	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					15	
			<b>Add a new row</b>			

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

**2015**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
IRELAND	Turkeys	120	120	120	15	15	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	1	1	0	0	0	X
<b>Total</b>		120	120	120	15	15		1	1	0	0	0	
										<b>Add a new row</b>			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis +Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

## 7.2 Targets on vaccination

### 7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

**2015**

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : 2015

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	15	38.38	575.7	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	1	3.43	3.43	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	0	8	0	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	0	0.04	0	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						



## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>5. Other costs</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>6. Cost of official sampling</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	15	23.24	348.6	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>		31		927.73		

### 8.2 Co-financing rate:

*The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, 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
- Not applicable

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 8.3 Source of national funding

*Please specify the source of the national funding:*

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

*Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)*

National Budget has provided for an amount of €130,000 to be made available in the event of an outbreak of a notifiable salmonella for which compensation may be payable.

## Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 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
	3965_3497.pdf	3965_3497.pdf	66 kb
		Total size of attachments :	66 kb