



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.

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- 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.

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Submission Date

Submission Number

Thursday, September 18, 2014 15:49:00

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Identification of the programme

Member state: NEDERLAND

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual:

no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2015

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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 monitor and reduce the prevalence of the following relevant Salmonella serovars: Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Hadar, Infantis and Virchow in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus. The target is to reduce the percentage of adult breeding flocks infected with the five relevant Salmonella serovars to less than 1%. As regards monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4, [5], 12:i:- are included in the target.

(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

(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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

With regard to breeding flocks where an infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (SE/ST) has been fixed the following requirements are implemented in the programme:

- All birds, including day-old chicks, in the flock must be slaughtered or destroyed to reduce the risk of spreading salmonella as much as possible. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may only be placed on the market for human consumption after heat treatment in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene regulation 2160/2003, Annex II, point C and E. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with regulation 1069/2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products not intended for human consumption.
- Non-incubated eggs from the flock must be destroyed or treated. Such eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of SE/ST in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which SE/ST is present are incubated in a hatchery, they must be destroyed in accordance with regulation 1069/2009.

(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) :

Regulation (EC) nr 1003/2005 (now (EC) nr 200/2010) was implemented on 1st January 2007. The results with regard to the occurrence of Salmonella Enteritidis (SE) and Salmonella Typhimurium (ST) in adult breeding flocks were:

- 2007:
Grandparent 130 flocks, 0 infections
Parent broiler 601 flocks, 4 infected flocks (3 SE and 1 Infantis)
Parent egg 69 flocks, 1 infected flock (Virchow)
- 2008:
Grandparent 148 flocks, 0 infections

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Parent broiler 675 flocks, 4 infected flocks (3 SE and 1 ST)

Parent egg 68 flocks, 0 infections

• 2009:

Grandparent 129 flocks, 0 infections

Parent broiler 662 flocks, 4 infected flocks (3 SE and 1 Infantis)

Parent egg 59 flocks, 0 infections

• 2010:

Grandparent 168 flocks, 0 infections

Parent broiler 688 flocks, 5 infected flocks (4 SE and 1 ST)

Parent egg 71 flocks, 1 infected flock (SE)

• 2011:

Grandparent 161 flocks, 0 infections

Parent broiler 601 flocks, 0 infections

Parent egg 57 flocks, 0 infections

• 2012:

Grandparent 160 flocks, 0 infections

Parent broiler 878 flocks, 9 infected flocks (8 SE and 1 S. Mbandaka)

Parent egg 70 flocks, 0 infections

• 2013:

Grandparent 163 flocks, 0 infections

Parent broiler 1166 flocks, 1 infected flocks (1 ST)

Parent egg 110 flocks, 0 infections

(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) :

In the following lines the structure and organisation of the relevant competent authorities is laid down.

1. Ministry of Economic Affairs (EZ)

EZ sets out the necessary legal and financial structures. Relevant legal structures are laid down by the following regulations: Gezondheids- en welzijnswet voor dieren, Besluit zoönosen and Regeling preventie, monitoring en bestrijding besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's.

2. Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA)

NVWA is the competent authority and responsible for implementing the salmonella programme. Various tasks are associated with the programme, some of them are:

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- To be responsible for correct official sampling (activity is done by Animal Health Service (GD)).
- To take the necessary steps when test results are positive.
- To approve control programmes from food and feed business operators, or organisations representing such operators, when they meet the requirements set in regulation 2160/2003 article 7, Annex II and the objectives of the national programme.
- Carry out inspections of food business operators to assess conformity with EU legislation.

3. Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl)

RVO.nl supports the competent authority in his task of monitoring the sampling. It also carries out various procedures around the co financing.

4. NRL (RIVM, National Institute for Public Health and the Environment)

The RIVM is the Dutch national reference laboratory for Salmonella. The RIVM is part of the Ministry of VWS, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as EZ. The NRL offers ring surveys, the results of these surveys are reported to the NVWA and measures will be taken if results are insufficient.

In Figure 1 (Annex) all organizations involved are displayed with their mutual connections and their relation to the programme. Paragraph 4.2 shows a more detailed prescription of all organizations.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with regulation 2160/2003, articles 11 and 12, laboratories are recognized on the basis of "Regeling erkenning en aanwijzing veterinaire laboratoria". In this way is ensured, according to regulation 882/2004, article 4, sub 2c, that the competent authority has access to an adequate laboratory capacity for testing and a sufficient number of suitably qualified and experienced staff so that official controls and control duties on behalf of NVWA can be carried out efficiently and effectively.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All the tests used in analysing samples are validated against NEN/ISO 6579 (2002) Annex D. In case of a Salmonella positive sample, serotyping is performed according to the White-Kaufmann-Le Minor scheme.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official controls are according to regulation 200/2010, Annex. Official sampling replaces monitoring by the operator.

Controls at feed level on Dutch territory are according to national legislation laid down in "Regeling preventie, monitoring en bestrijding besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's". Official controls shall be carried out in the context of the enforcement powers that result from the "Gezondheids- en welzijnswet voor dieren".

(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) :

Situation in the Netherlands in 2013:

1. Rearing grant parent stock meat production: 166 flocks
2. Rearing grant parent stock egg production: 20 flocks
3. Grant parent stock meat production: 133 flocks
4. Grant parent stock egg production: 30 flocks
5. Rearing parent stock meat production: 568 flocks
6. Rearing parent stock egg production: 39 flocks
7. Parent stock meat production: 1,166 flocks
8. Parent stock egg production: 110 flocks

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(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring conditions on feed on Dutch territory is implemented in national legislation: "Regeling preventie, monitoring en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoonosen en TSE's". This regulates the monitor obligations of the operators and the compulsory report of all test results in a database. NVWA has unconditional and without any restrictions access to this data. In addition salmonella monitoring is part of the private GMP+ Feed Certification scheme and is described in HACCP plans of operators.

(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) :

Hygiene management on farms has to be in accordance with regulation 852/2004, Annex I, part A and B. Hygiene management in feed is implemented in Dutch legislation: 'Wet dieren'. Measures taken at farmlevel are inspected by the NVWA.

Besides national legislation a code of good practices (according to regulation 852/2004 and national legislation "Wet dieren") describes how the farmer should manage on-farm hygiene. This code provides measures about visitors, boundaries, clean environment, paved drive- and walking routes and feed silo's placed outside the poultry house .

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

The code of good practices also has measures regarding pets, wild game, visitors, rodent control, hygiene barriers to enter the poultry house, hand washing facilities, yearly check of drinking water, removal of litter, cleaning and disinfecting of the poultry house and last but not least a yearly hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty poultry house.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Transport of animals to and from farms is in accordance with the relevant EU legislation (e.g. regulations 64/432/EEC and 90/425/EEC) and is implemented in national legislation: "Regeling preventie, monitoring en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's". On this basis centres for cleaning and desinfection of transportvehicles involved in poultry transport are appointed. NVWA approves these locations.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

NVWA visits yearly a sample size of 10% of all poultry farms taken at random. Based on legislation concerning welfare and the use of antibiotics farms are visited on a regular base by their veterinarian. Farmers who participate in the IKB-programme are visited a few times per year by the veterinarian who is committed to the farm. The IKB-programme is a voluntary quality programme and stands for Integrated Chain Management. It concerns all operators from breeding to packing station.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

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(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry farms and flocks (with more than 250 birds) are registered in a central database, in which every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another this information is stored in the database. At the moment this is laid down in the regulation "Verordening identificatie en registratie van pluimveebedrijven en levend pluimvee (PPE) 2012". This central database is called the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This KIP-system is also the base for registration in accordance with the EU Regulation 852/2004.

Because of the abolishment of the productboard (the productboard is currently responsible), some changes will be made, but the structure will stay the same. We will inform the Commission when the names of the players and the legislation are known, no later than September 1, 2014.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

- Regulation 1308/2013 about establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products;
- Regulation 852/2004 describes recommendations for guides to good hygiene practice;
- Regulation 853/2004 lays down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin.

In case of egg- and chicken production chain legislation lays down rules regarding:

- The producer's name and address
- The producer code
- The number of eggs and/or their weight
- The laying date or period
- The date of dispatch of the animals
- Deathrate and date of disposal of dead animals
- Farm of origin of the animals or hatching eggs
- Destination of the animals and hatching eggs leaving the farm
- Number of animals
- Date of birth
- Number of produced hatching eggs
- Salmonella samples taken including results
- Communication about Salmonella results.

Measures of regulations 1308/2013, 852/2004 and 853/2004 are inspected by the NVWA.

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(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with regulation 853/2004 a document called 'VKI – Voedsel Keten Informatie' is required for dispatch to a slaughterhouse . This document shows among others information about Salmonella status of the flock and use of medicines. Operators who want to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to an EU member state (or certain third countries) must ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production.

The used ITAHC includes the results of the last Salmonella test 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 relevant health certificates provided for in Community legislation must list the date and result of testing. This certificate must be completed and signed by the official veterinarian to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of EU Directive.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

TRACES is managed by the NVWA. An export can only be approved in TRACES if the official veterinarian has approved.

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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 : Ms S.P. (Sophie) van der Ploeg

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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 Netherlands has two programmes to control the prevalence of Salmonella, one for the broiler production chain and one for the egg production chain (both are the basis for this programme). In this Chapter these two programmes are discussed, together with the infection percentages in the broiler production chain and the egg production chain found in the past years.

2.1 Broiler production

In May 1997 a programme to control the prevalence of Salmonella in poultry was started. The programme that was designed was called "Plan of Approach Salmonella and Campylobacter in the Poultry meat sector 1997" and involved strict hygiene rules as well as monitoring of Salmonella

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infections throughout the broiler production chain. The programme aimed to decrease the prevalence of Salmonella infections in slaughtered broilers to less than 10% by the year 2000. The actions involved in the programme were obligatory for all broiler production operators (from grandparent flock to slaughterhouse and cutting plant) in the Netherlands, pursuant to the legislation of the productboard.

The effects of the programme were evaluated in January 2000. Even though the monitoring results showed a reduction of the percentage of Salmonella infected broilers after slaughter, in the fourth quarter of 1999 still 16% of the slaughtered broilers were infected with Salmonella. This meant that the initial aim was not achieved. This result led to the formulation of a stricter programme: "Action Plan Salmonella and Campylobacter in the Poultry meat sector 2000+". In this programme the Dutch broiler industry aims for an elimination of all Salmonella serotypes in poultry meat. This target is thus beyond that of the Zoonoses Directive (2003/2160 EG), as this directive only aims for serotypes with public health significance. Again, the actions involved are obligatory for all broiler operators in the Netherlands.

For the Netherlands a SE/ST-infection percentage of 1%, based on bacteriological results, was determined through an European study by MSs and analysed by EFSA in October 2005–October 2006. This percentage is the starting-point for the current programme. So at this moment the Netherlands reached the target mentioned in EG 646/2007 (yet 200/2012):

"The Community target, as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 646/2007, for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in broilers (Community target) shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of flocks of broilers remaining positive of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium to 1 % or less by 31 December 2011."

One of the objectives of the current programme is to monitor the prevalence of all serotypes of Salmonella in all links of the poultry production chain. The results over 2013 are again below the end target of less than 1% (see Table 1, Annex).

2.2 Egg production

In November 1997 a programme to control the prevalence of Salmonella in laying hens was started; the "Plan of Approach prevention and control of Salmonella in the egg industry 1999". The objective of this programme was to reduce the SE/ST prevalence in flocks of laying hens to 5 percent or less by November 2000. This programme involved strict hygiene rules and the monitoring of Salmonella infections throughout the egg production chain. However, this objective was not reached, so a new programme was introduced in the beginning of 2001. The aim of this programme, called "Action Plan Salmonella in egg production 2001+", was to strive for a 0+ percent of contaminated eggs. In this stricter approach the eggs of contaminated flocks of laying hens are delivered to the egg product industry, for a special allowed treatment. The actions involved in both programmes were/are obligatory, pursuant to the legislation of the productboard.

Until January 2008 the incidence of SE/ST infections in Dutch flocks of laying hens was monitored by taking blood samples of at least 0.5 percent of every flock (with a minimum of 24 and a maximum of 60 animals) before removal at the end of the production period. The samples were analyzed by the Animal Health Service and reported to the productboard. Table 2 shows the percentage of SE/ST infected layer hen flocks in the period from November 1997 until December 2007. From the 1st of February 2008 the monitoring has changed to bacteriological analysis of faecal samples taken every 15 weeks in

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accordance with EU Regulation 1168/2006 (replaced by EU Regulation 517/2011).

Over the period from February 1999 to December 2000 11,4 percent of the examined layer flocks tested SE/ST positive. After the introduction of the stricter programme "Action Plan Salmonella in egg production 2001+" the SE/ST-infection percentage, based on serological results, of layers decreased towards 5.8 % in 2007. This might be in part due to the increased use of vaccines against SE of the layers.

For The Netherlands a SE/ST-infection percentage, based on bacteriological results, of 7.8 % was determined through a European study "Analysis of the baseline study on the prevalence of Salmonella in laying hen flocks of Gallus gallus".

From 1st February 2008 EU Regulation 1168/2006 (replaced by EU Regulation 517/2011) was implemented in the Action plan Salmonella in egg production 2001+ in the Netherlands. Table 2 shows the results of the bacteriological tests in layer flocks in accordance with the EU-regulation 1168/2006 and 517/2011 performed from 2008 onwards. They are in accordance with the Community target set for the Netherlands. In 2009 and 2010 the percentage of SE/ST infected layer flocks was even below the end target of the community of 2%.

The higher percentage of Se/St infected layer flocks in 2011 was mainly a side-effect of the EU-ban on traditional cage flocks per 01-01-2012. Because of this ban many cage flocks were much longer in production and therefore (due to the higher age) more susceptible to a SE/ST infection. The results over 2013 are again below the end target of 2% (see Table 3, Annex).

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) :

3.1 Target Veterinary Control Programme for breeding flocks

The target for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Infantis, Salmonella Typhimurium and Salmonella Virchow in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus is a reduction of the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks comprising at least 250 birds remaining positive to 1 % or less by 1st January 2010. This target is laid down in regulation 200/2010.

3.2 Monitoring of the Veterinary Control Programme

Monitoring is in accordance with EU Regulations 2160/2003 and 200/2010.

A. Monitoring through the operator

Monitoring in breeder flocks is being done according to Table 4 (Annex). The monitoring will take place at the holding. The operator managing the breeding flock is responsible for the monitoring. In accordance with EU Regulation 200/2010 the monitoring frequency can be reduced to once every 3 weeks if the community target has been met during two consecutive years. The Netherlands has reached this target in 2007 t/m 2011 and reduced the monitoring frequency in accordance with regulation

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200/2010 (Annex, point 2.1.1) to once every three weeks (starting 25 October 2009).

B. Official Sampling

Due to the fact that the Netherlands have reached the community target for breeding flocks in two consecutive years, the official sampling in accordance with regulation 200/2010 (Annex, point 2.1.2.3), is reduced to two occasions which are sufficiently distant in time during a production cycle.

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) :

Duration of the programme:

1. Broiler production: programme runs since 1997, since 2002 adopted co financing for culling of SE / ST infected breeding flocks. The programme has slightly been adjusted due to the requirements laid down in EU Regulations 2160/2003 and 200/2010. The programme is ongoing, at least up to December 31, 2015.
2. Egg production: programme runs since 1997, since 2002 adopted co financing for culling of SE / ST infected breeding flocks. The programme has slightly been adjusted due to the requirements laid down in EU Regulations 2160/2003 and 200/2010. The programme is ongoing, at least up to December 31, 2015.
3. Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings at the poultry house
Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings are represented in Table 5 for the broiler production chain and in Table 6 for the egg production chain (Annex). When detecting Salmonella in the broiler productions chain, serotyping is always performed. Detection of Salmonella in the egg production chain will lead to serotyping to at least the relevant Salmonella's.

When necessary to reach the community target culling of breeding flocks (including the destruction or processing of hatching eggs) infected with Salmonella serovars, Virchow, Hadar and Infantis will be compulsory. Recent figures show an increase in the infection numbers of several serovars, e.g. Salmonella Java in the Netherlands. To minimize the risk of vertical transmission through these infections culling of flocks and destruction or processing of hatching eggs can also become compulsory for other Salmonella serovars, e.g. Salmonella Java. Salmonella Java has shown to be extremely

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persistent on farms that have been infected with this serovar. Therefore every measure has to be considered to prevent the vertical spreading of Salmonella Java including culling of (grand)parent animals and destruction or processing of the hatching eggs. These costs are taken into account in the cost estimate of the programme for 2015 that can be found in Chapter 8.

Measures at slaughterhouse:

Food business operators ensure the safety of foodstuffs mainly by a preventive approach, such as implementation of good hygiene practice and application of procedures based on hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP) principles. Microbiological criteria are used as validation and verification of HACCP procedures and other hygiene control measures.

Official services (NWWA)

Official controls include:

- a) audits of good hygiene practices and hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP)-based procedures. They, in particular, determine whether the procedures guarantee, to the extent possible, that products of animal origin comply with microbiological criteria laid down under Community legislation.
- b) inspection tasks in slaughterhouses, game handling establishments and cutting plants placing fresh meat on the market carried out by the official veterinarian. In particular:
 - * checks on food-chain information (VKI form): this document shows among others information the Salmonella status of the flock.
 - * checks if flocks of Salmonella positive breeders are slaughtered logistically i.e. slaughtered at the end of the day.
 - * checks if laboratory results en analyse trends are in conformity with microbiological criteria laid down under Community legislation.
 - * check if appropriate actions were taken to prevent the occurrence of microbiological risks when the results of testing where unsatisfactory.
 - * check if products derived from the product or batch of foodstuffs with unsatisfactory results were only placed on the market for human consumption after heat treatment. When the poultry meat is not destined for human consumption, a check is carried out if the products are used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme: 2015 - 2015

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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

vaccination is voluntary
hygiene measures, rodent control, cleaning and
desinfection, sampling.

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):

In the following lines the structure and organisation of the relevant competent authorities is laid down.

1. Ministry of Economic Affairs (EZ)

EZ coordinates the implementation of the programme and sets out the necessary legislation and financial provisions.

2. Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA)

NVWA is the competent authority and responsible for implementing the salmonella programme. Various tasks are associated with the programme, some of them are:

- To be responsible for correct official sampling.
- To take the necessary steps when test results are positive.
- To approve control programmes from food and feed business operators, or organisations representing such operators, when they meet the requirements set in regulation 2160/2003 article 7, Annex II and the objectives of the national programme.
- Carry out inspections of food business operators to assess conformity with EU legislation.

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3. Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl)

RVO.nl supports the competent authority by monitoring the sample taking. It will also play a role in the distribution of co financing.

4. NRL (RIVM, National Institute for Public Health and the Environment)

The RIVM is the Dutch national reference laboratory for Salmonella. The RIVM is part of the Ministry of VWS, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as EZ. The NRL offers ring surveys, the results of these surveys are reported to the NVWA and measures will be taken if results are insufficient.

5. Animal Health Service (GD)

Concerning poultry, the main objective is to promote optimal health of poultry, particularly by preventing infectious diseases and the presence of microorganisms and residues that may be harmful to consumers. As a competent independent organization, GD occupies a central position in organized poultry health care. Based on (government) regulations or by government order, disease control programmes are realized. GD is acknowledged by the Ministry of EZ to perform these tasks. Additionally, GD will perform official sampling.

6. Laboratories

Laboratories can be acknowledged by EZ to perform analysis to determine the Salmonella status of samples taken by the food business operator. All test results obtained by these laboratories are reported to OVONED and collected in a central database. Every acknowledged laboratory has to participate in the relevant ring surveys. All of the ring surveys are set up under auspices of the Dutch NRL (RIVM) every three months. Laboratories are also obliged to use approved methods and laboratories have to declare (by means of EN ISO 17025 accreditation) that they are able to use the methods correctly. The authorization of the acknowledgement of laboratories is delegated by the Ministry of EZ to NVWA.

7. Private data collector

When the Productboard, the former competent authority, is neutralized probably some of the operational tasks concerning the Salmonella Action Plan will be continued by private organizations in which farmers are organized. This organisation is responsible for the Code of Good Practices, the management of the central database and co financing tasks. These organizations do not have any management responsibility. NVWA has unconditional and without any restrictions access to data.

In Figure 1 (Annex) all these organizations involved are displayed with their mutual connections and their relation to the programme.

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) :

Geographical limitations: The Netherlands.

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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) :

At this moment all poultry farms and flocks (with more than 250 birds) are registered in a central database, in which every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another the manager must be informed. This is laid down in the regulation "Verordening identificatie en registratie van pluimveebedrijven en levend pluimvee (PPE) 2012". All the information is stored in a central database called the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This KIP-system is also the base for registration in accordance with the EU Regulation 852/2004.

Because of the abolishment of the productboard (the productboard is currently responsible), we expect that the names of the organisations in this structure will change, but that the structure will stay the same. We will inform the Commission when the names of the players and the legislation are known, no later than September 1, 2014.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the Netherlands we have a central database for registration of farms and poultry flocks. FBO's are obliged to register every movement of a poultry flock (on poultry house level) in the database. Data that are registered per flock are:

- *Type of poultry (turkey, duck, chicken)
- *Category (breeding, layer, broiler, etc)
- *Breed
- *Meat or egg production
- *Housing method (organic, barn, free range)
- *Date of movement
- *Number of animals
- *Identification of the poultry house of the flock
- *Date of birth

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*Place of origin (farm, hatchery)
*Destination (farm, slaughterhouse, etc).

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case of a Salmonella infection the laboratory that signalises the positive testresult has to inform the GD and the farmer. When a test is positive for relevant serotypes, the NVWA and the farmer are informed. If necessary (see chapter 3.3) NVWA organises the culling of the infected flock and the destruction or processing of the hatching eggs.

The veterinarian has the obligation to notify Salmonella. This is specified in legislation of the Ministry of Economic Affairs "Regeling preventie, monitoring en bestrijding besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's". This also states the farmer has to notify Salmonella. In most cases the veterinarian will do this for the farmer.

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) :

All measures are mentioned in Chapter 3. Whenever a positive flock is found by own-check sampling in the frame of the programme in breeding flocks, than this flock should be considered as a suspect flock and movement restrictions are mandatorily imposed on this flock. In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling) 4 (results and reporting) of Annex of regulation 200/2010 (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) are implemented.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable for poultry.

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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 animals and eggs are transported. The inspection body takes care of the counting of all the animals and eggs (in order to check the correct number that can be co financed). All birds, including day-old chicks, in the flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may only be placed on the market for human consumption after heat treatment in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene regulation 2160/2003, Annex II, point C and E. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with regulation 1069/2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

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) :

Laboratory tests and analyses

The tests that are performed are validated against the method as prescribed by the EU (ISO 6579 Annex D). In case of a positive finding, serotyping is performed according to the White-Kaufmann-Le Minor scheme.

Salmonella vaccines

Although vaccination of a breeding flock is not compulsory, in the Netherlands a large number of the parent flocks (egg production sector and broiler production sector) are vaccinated against Salmonella. Grandparent flocks are not vaccinated. There is no central database with information on the number of vaccinated flocks.

In the broiler production sector Salmonella vaccines are used only for parent flocks. Approximately 50% of the parent flocks are vaccinated. In the egg production sector Salmonella vaccines are used for parent

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flocks and layer flocks. 100% of the parent flocks and 95% of the layer flocks are vaccinated. There are no criteria for vaccination, other than using only registered vaccines and complying with the registration criteria. Only vaccines that are officially registered for use in poultry can be administered. Most vaccines used are live vaccines i.e. Avipro Vac E, Avipro Vac T and Avipro Salmonella Duo. The vaccination schedule is according to the specifications of the manufacturer. All these vaccines comply with Article 3 of EU Regulation 1177/2006:

*All live vaccines have an appropriate method to distinguish wild-type strains of Salmonella from vaccine strains.

*Live vaccines are not used during the laying period.

Antimicrobials

The use of antimicrobials is prohibited except for circumstances laid down in regulation 1177/2006, article 1.

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):

Depending on the content of the EU regulations compensation will be given for culling of breeding flocks, destruction or processing of hatching eggs, vaccination of breeding flocks, official analysis. The financial contribution for the farmer and the measures to be taken to receive the contribution are specified in legislation.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Besides the control programme for Salmonella, each flock will be checked once by a veterinarian, in accordance to the GVP-code (Good Veterinarian Practice). This is a Dutch quality code for veterinarians and ensures that the veterinarian has knowledge of poultry (including turkeys).

Each poultry farmer has to comply with the following bio-security measures, following from regulations 852/2004 and 853/2004.

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 incidence of human Salmonellosis from 1984 until 2013 in the Netherlands is outlined in Figure 2 (Annex).

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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	
The Netherlands	Breeding flocks a	1 439	12 320 000	1 439	12 320 000	1 439	Any targeted serotype	1	1	10 559	179 580	0	X
Total		1 439	12 320 000	1 439	12 320 000	1 439		1	1	10 559	179 580	0	
ADD A NEW ROW													

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	
The Netherlands	bacteriological test	MSRV faeces	29 000	31	X
Total			29 000	31	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

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

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

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The Netherlands		1	10 559	X
Total		1	10 559	
		Add a new row		

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	
The Netherlands	1 439	12 320 000	1 276	693	5 000 000	12 000 000	X
Total	1 439	12 320 000	1 276	693	5 000 000	12 000 000	
					Add a new row		

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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	
The Netherlands	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	5 600	X
The Netherlands	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	60	X
Total					5 660	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					0	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					0	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					5 600	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					60	
			Add a new row			

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)	
The Netherlands	Breeding flocks	1 439	1 439	1 439	1 439	2 878	SE+ST	9	9	180 000	500 000	900 000	X
The Netherlands	Breeding flocks	1 439	1 439	1 439	1 439	2 878	Java	1	1	14 000	60 000	120 000	X
Total		2 878	2 878	2 878	2 878	5 756		10	10	194 000	560 000	1020000	
Add a new row													

(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

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7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2015

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	
The Netherlands	1 276	11 120 000	1 276	693	6 500 000	20 000 000	X
Total	1 276	11 120 000	1 276	693	6 500 000	20 000 000	
					Add a new row		

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	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	5 600	18.19	101,864	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	60	38.38	2302.8	yes	X
				Add a new row		
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	20 000 000	0.06	1,200,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
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	194 000	8	1,552,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	560 000	0.4	224,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	1 020 000	0.4	408,000	yes	X

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						Add a new row	
4.Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
						Add a new row	
5.Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
						Add a new row	
6. Cost of official sampling							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	2 878	30.43	87577.54	yes		X
						Add a new row	
Total		21 782 538		3,575,744.34			

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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

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)

There is a fund (Diergezondheidsfonds) which is filled from the budget of EZ and a levy imposed on private enterprises. From this fund government spendings for the purpose of control and prevention of animal diseases, including salmonella, will be financed. This fund was approved by the European

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Commission as aid scheme (N351/2009 en 515/2009).

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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
	3759_3322.pdf	3759_3322.pdf	134 kb
		Total size of attachments :	134 kb



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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, 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.
- 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

Thursday, September 18, 2014 15:47:48

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Identification of the programme

Member state: NEDERLAND

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2015

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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 monitor and reduce the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in broiler flocks of Gallus gallus. The target is to reduce the percentage of broiler flocks infected with Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium to less than 1%. As regards monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4, [5], 12:i:- will be included in the target.

(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 Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

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

Broilers Birds leaving for slaughter

(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) :

With regard to broiler flocks where testresults show an infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (Se/St) the following requirements are implemented in the programme:

Broilers from an Se/St infected flock must be slaughtered to reduce the risk of spreading salmonella as

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much as possible. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may only be placed on the market for human consumption after heat treatment in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II, point E.

If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

(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) :

Regulation 200/2012 was implemented on 8 March 2012. The results with regard to the occurrence of SE and ST were:

- 2012: 37 SE/ST infected flocks out of 13,928 (0.27 %)
- 2013: 34 SE/ST infected flocks out of 15,929 (0.21 %)

(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) :

In the following lines the structure and organisation of the relevant competent authorities is laid down.

1. Ministry of Economic Affairs (EZ)

EZ sets out the necessary legal and financial structures. Relevant legal structures are laid down by the following regulations: Gezondheids- en welzijnswet voor dieren, Besluit zoönosen and Regeling preventie, monitoring en bestrijding besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's.

2. Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA)

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NVWA is the competent authority and responsible for implementing the salmonella programme. Various tasks are associated with the programme, some of them are:

- To be responsible for correct official sampling (activity is done by Animal Health Service (GD)).
- To take the necessary steps when test results are positive.
- To approve control programmes from food and feed business operators, or organisations representing such operators, when they meet the requirements set in regulation 2160/2003 article 7, Annex II and the objectives of the national programme.
- Carry out inspections of food business operators to assess conformity with EU legislation.

3. Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl)

RVO.nl supports the competent authority in his task of monitoring the sampling. It also carries out various procedures around the co-financing.

4. NRL (RIVM, National Institute for Public Health and the Environment)

The RIVM is the Dutch national reference laboratory for Salmonella. The RIVM is part of the Ministry of VWS, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as EZ. The NRL offers ring surveys, the results of these surveys are reported to the NVWA and measures will be taken if results are insufficient.

In Figure 1 (Annex) all organizations involved are displayed with their mutual connections and their relation to the programme. Paragraph 4.2 shows a more detailed prescription of all organizations.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with regulation 2160/2003, articles 11 and 12, laboratories are recognized on the basis of "Regeling erkenning en aanwijzing veterinaire laboratoria". In this way is ensured, according to regulation 882/2004, article 4, sub 2c, that the competent authority has access to an adequate laboratory capacity for testing and a sufficient number of suitably qualified and experienced staff so that official controls and control duties on behalf of NVWA can be carried out efficiently and effectively.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All the tests used in analysing samples are validated against NEN/ISO 6579 (2002) Annex D. In case of a Salmonella positive sample, serotyping is performed according to the White-Kaufmann-Le Minor scheme.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official controls at flock level are according to regulation 200/2012, Annex, point 2.1.b). Official sampling replaces monitoring by the operator. According to our farm and flock identification database, the number of broilerfarms in 2013 was 800. We don't expect that number to increase in 2015. Therefore 85 flocks will cover the EU requirement of 10%, these flocks consist of more than 5000 birds. Off course, in 2015 we'll recalculate these numbers and adapt if necessary.

Controls at feed level on Dutch territory are according to national legislation laid down in "Regeling preventie, monitoring en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's.". Official controls shall be carried out in the context of the enforcement powers that result from the "Gezondheids- en welzijnswet voor dieren".

(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) :

Situation in the Netherlands in 2013:

1. Rearing grandparent stock meat production: 166 flocks
2. Grandparent stock meat production: 133 flocks
3. Rearing parent stock meat production: 568 flocks
4. Parent stock meat production: 1,166 flocks
5. Broilers: 15,929 flocks

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(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring conditions on feed on Dutch territory is implemented in national legislation: "Regeling preventie, monitoring en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoonosen en TSE's". This regulates the monitor obligations of the operators and the compulsory report of all test results in a database. NVWA has unconditional and without any restrictions access to this data. In addition salmonella monitoring is part of the private GMP+ Feed Certification scheme and is described in HACCP plans of operators.

(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) :

Hygiene management on farms has to be in accordance with regulation 852/2004, Annex I, part A and B. Hygiene management in feed is implemented in Dutch legislation: 'Wet dieren'. Measures taken at farmlevel are inspected by the NVWA on a risk based frequency.

Besides national legislation a code of good practices (according to regulation 852/2004 and national legislation "Wet dieren") describes how the farmer should manage on-farm hygiene. This code provides measures about visitors, boundaries, clean environment, paved drive- and walking routes and feed silo's placed outside the poultry house .

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

The code of good practices also has measures regarding pets, wild game, visitors, rodent control, hygiene barriers to enter the poultry house, hand washing facilities, yearly check of drinking water, removal of litter, cleaning and disinfecting of the poultry house and last but not least a yearly hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty poultry house.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Transport of animals to and from farms is in accordance with the relevant EU legislation (e.g. regulations 64/432/EEC and 90/425/EEC) and is implemented in national legislation: "Regeling preventie, monitoring en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's". On this basis centres for cleaning and desinfection of transportvehicles involved in poultry transport are appointed. NVWA approves these locations and inspects them and vehicles during transport on a risk based frequency.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

NVWA visits yearly a sample size of 10% of all poultry farms taken at random. Based on legislation concerning welfare and the use of antibiotics farms are visited on a regular base by their veterinarian. Farmers who participate in the IKB-programme are visited a few times per year by the veterinarian who is committed to the farm. The IKB-programme is a voluntary quality programme and stands for Integrated Chain Management. It concerns all operators from breeding to packing station.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

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(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry farms and flocks (with more than 250 birds) are registered in a central database, in which every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another this information is stored in the database. At the moment this is laid down in the regulation "Verordening identificatie en registratie van pluimveebedrijven en levend pluimvee (PPE) 2012". This central database is called the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This KIP-system is also the base for registration in accordance with the EU Regulation 852/2004.

Because of the abolishment of the productboard (the productboard is currently responsible), some changes will be made, but the structure will stay the same. We will inform the Commission when the names of the players and the legislation are known, no later than September 1, 2014.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

In this area different regulations are relevant:

- Regulation 1308/2013 about establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products;
- Regulation 852/2004 describes recommendations for guides to good hygiene practice;
- Regulation 853/2004 lays down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin.

In case of the meatproduction chain legislation lays down rules regarding:

- The producer's name and address;
- The producer code;
- Deathrate and date of disposal of dead animals
- Hatchery of origin of the animals
- The date of dispatch of the animals.
- Destination of the animals leaving the farm
- Number of animals
- Date of birth
- Date of slaughter
- Salmonella sample taken including result
- Communication about Salmonella result.

Measures of regulations 1308/2013, 852/2004 and 853/2004 are inspected by the NVWA.

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(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with regulation 853/2004 a document called 'VKI – Voedsel Keten Informatie' is required for dispatch to a slaughterhouse . This document shows among others information about Salmonella status of the flock and use of medicines. Operators who want to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to an EU member state (or certain third countries) must ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production.

The used ITAHC includes the results of the last Salmonella test 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 relevant health certificates provided for in Community legislation must list the date and result of testing. This certificate must be completed and signed by the official veterinarian to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of EU Directive.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

TRACES is managed by the NVWA. An export can only be approved in TRACES if the official veterinarian has approved.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From 2015 To 2015

1.1 Contact

Name : Ms S.P. (Sophie) van der Ploeg

Phone : +3165 526 1355

Fax. : +3170 378 6114

Email : s.vanderploeg@nvw.nl

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 Netherlands has two programmes to control the prevalence of Salmonella, one for the broiler production chain (which is the basis for this programme) and one for the egg production chain. In this Chapter the programme in the broiler production chain is discussed, together with the infection percentages found in the past years.

2.1 Broiler production

In May 1997 a programme to control the prevalence of Salmonella in poultry was started. The programme that was designed was called "Plan of Approach Salmonella and Campylobacter in the Poultry meat sector 1997" and involved strict hygiene rules as well as monitoring of Salmonella

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infections throughout the broiler production chain. The programme aimed to decrease the prevalence of Salmonella infections in slaughtered broilers to less than 10% by the year 2000. The actions involved in the programme were obligatory for all broiler production operators (from grandparent flock to slaughterhouse and cutting plant) in the Netherlands, pursuant to the legislation of the productboard.

The effects of the programme were evaluated in January 2000. Even though the monitoring results showed a reduction of the percentage of Salmonella infected broilers after slaughter, in the fourth quarter of 1999 still 16% of the slaughtered broilers were infected with Salmonella. This meant that the initial aim was not achieved. This result led to the formulation of a stricter programme: "Action Plan Salmonella and Campylobacter in the Poultry meat sector 2000+". In this programme the Dutch broiler industry aims for an elimination of all Salmonella serotypes in poultry meat. This target is thus beyond that of the Zoonoses Directive (2003/2160 EG), as this directive only aims for serotypes with public health significance. Again, the actions involved are obligatory for all broiler operators in the Netherlands.

For the Netherlands a SE/ST-infection percentage of 1%, based on bacteriological results, was determined through an European study by MSs and analysed by EFSA in October 2005–October 2006. This percentage is the starting-point for the current programme. So at this moment the Netherlands reached the target mentioned in EG 646/2007 (yet 200/2012):

"The Community target, as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 646/2007, for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in broilers (Community target) shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of flocks of broilers remaining positive of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium to 1 % or less by 31 December 2011."

One of the objectives of the current programme is to monitor the prevalence of all serotypes of Salmonella in all links of the poultry production chain. The results over 2013 are again below the end target of less than 1% (see Table 1, Annex).

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) :

3.1 Target Veterinary Control Programme

The target for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis (SE) and Salmonella Typhimurium (ST) in broiler flocks of Gallus gallus is a reduction of the maximum percentage of broilers remaining positive to less than 1 percent. As regards monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1, 4, [5], 12:i:- will be included in the target.

3.2 Monitoring of the Veterinary Control Programme

A: In the Netherlands we have two Salmonella monitoring moments at broiler farms:

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1. Box paper (national)

On day of arrival at least 40 pieces of box paper, per truck, are taken. In case of a Se/St positive finding, it's optional to request an extra sampling by GD at the broiler farm at a later time.

2. Boot swabs (EU)

21 days or less before the date of slaughter counted from the day of sampling, samples are taken at the holding. This time window for sampling is in accordance with EU regulation 200/2012. During monitoring at least two pair of boot / sock swabs are taken per poultry house. It is ensured that all sections in a poultry house are represented in the sampling in a proportionate way and each pair of boot / sock swabs should cover about 50% of the area of the house.

Before putting on the boot / sock swabs, their surface is moistened with maximum recovery diluents (MRD: 0,8% sodium chloride, 0,1% peptone in sterile deionised water), sterile water or any other diluent approved by the national reference laboratory. The use of farm water containing antimicrobials or additional disinfectants is prohibited. On completion of sampling the boot / sock swabs are carefully removed so as not to dislodge adherent material. Boot swabs may be inverted to retain material. The overshoes are transported in a bottle or plastic bag with a label. For free range flocks of broilers samples need only be collected in the area inside the house.

Samples (box paper and boot swabs) will be send by (express) mail or courier to an acknowledged laboratory, within 25 hours after collection. At the laboratory examination is carried out within 48 hours following receipt. Each Salmonella positive sample has to be serotyped.

B. Official sampling

Official sampling is performed by GD, one flock at 10% of the broiler farms with more than 5,000 broilers, once a year. This official sampling will be risk based, but the decision of which specific risk factor demands extra attention will be made in line with the situation at hand. The aim of official sampling is to provide additional control of the monitoring results at the broiler farm. Selection of the farms is done by the competent authority.

When the selected risk group does not reach 10% of the total number of broilers farms in the Netherlands a random selection will take place to supplement the group until 10%. Official sampling replaces monitoring by the operator.

3.3 Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings at the poultry house

Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings in broilers are:

- a) swab check executed in the poultry house after cleaning and disinfection
- b) in case of a positive swab result the poultry house has to be cleaned and disinfected by a professional company after the next round

3.4 Monitoring in slaughterhouse

Before the carcass leaves the slaughterhouse samples from each batch are taken from the skin (25 grams). Each positive sample has to be serotyped.

3.5 Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings at the slaughterhouse

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When a flock of Salmonella positive broilers arrives at the slaughterhouse, they have to be slaughtered logistically, i.e. slaughtered at the end of the day. In the Netherlands we distinguish two types of logistically slaughtering. First all negative flocks are slaughtered, then positive flocks other than Se/St flock are slaughtered, at last Se/St positive flocks are slaughtered. This not only prevents Salmonella cross contamination between flocks in the slaughterhouse but also Se/St cross contamination between flocks.

3.6 Other bio-security regulations

Besides Salmonella monitoring and measures in case of a positive sample other bio-security regulations are part of the code of good practices.

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) :

Measures are described in the previous question in paragraphs 3.3 and 3.5.

Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings at the poultry house are:

- a) swab check executed in the poultry house after cleaning and disinfection
- b) in case of a positive swab result the poultry house has to be cleaned and disinfected after the next round

Measures at the slaughterhouse:

When a flock of Salmonella positive broilers arrives at the slaughterhouse, they have to be slaughtered logistically, i.e. slaughtered at the end of the day. In the Netherlands we distinguish two types of logistically slaughtering. First all negative flocks are slaughtered, then positive flocks other than Se/St flock are slaughtered, at last Se/St positive flocks are slaughtered. This not only prevents Salmonella cross contamination between flocks in the slaughterhouse but also Se/St cross contamination between flocks.

Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings at the poultry house

Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings are represented in Table 5 for the broiler production chain and in Table 6 for the egg production chain (Annex). When detecting Salmonella in the

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broiler production chain, serotyping is always performed. Detection of Salmonella in the egg production chain will lead to serotyping to at least the relevant Salmonella's.

When necessary to reach the community target culling of breeding flocks (including the destruction or processing of hatching eggs) infected with Salmonella serovars, Virchow, Hadar and Infantis will be compulsory. Recent figures show an increase in the infection numbers of several serovars, e.g. Salmonella Java in the Netherlands. To minimize the risk of vertical transmission through these infections culling of flocks and destruction or processing of hatching eggs can also become compulsory for other Salmonella serovars, e.g. Salmonella Java. Salmonella Java has shown to be extremely persistent on farms that have been infected with this serovar. Therefore every measure has to be considered to prevent the vertical spreading of Salmonella Java including culling of (grand)parent animals and destruction or processing of the hatching eggs. These costs are taken into account in the cost estimate of the programme for 2015 that can be found in Chapter 8.

Food business operators ensure the safety of foodstuffs mainly by a preventive approach, such as implementation of good hygiene practice and application of procedures based on hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP) principles. Microbiological criteria are used as validation and verification of HACCP procedures and other hygiene control measures.

Official services (NVA) (NVWA)

Official controls include:

a) audits of good hygiene practices and hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP)-based procedures. They, in particular, determine whether the procedures guarantee, to the extent possible, that products of animal origin comply with microbiological criteria laid down under Community legislation.

b) inspection tasks in slaughterhouses, game handling establishments and cutting plants placing fresh meat on the market carried out by the official veterinarian. In particular:

* checks on food-chain information (VKI form): this document shows among others information the Salmonella status of the flock.

* checks if flocks of Salmonella positive broilers are slaughtered logistically i.e. slaughtered at the end of the day.

* checks if laboratory results and analysis trends are in conformity with microbiological criteria laid down under Community legislation.

* check if appropriate actions were taken to prevent the occurrence of microbiological risks when the results of testing were unsatisfactory.

* check if products derived from the product or batch of foodstuffs with unsatisfactory results were only placed on the market for human consumption after heat treatment. When the poultry meat is not destined for human consumption, a check is carried out if the products are used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

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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

Rodent control and hygiene measures

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) :

In the following lines the structure and organisation of the relevant competent authorities is laid down.

1. Ministry of Economic Affairs (EZ)

EZ coordinates the implementation of the programme and sets out the necessary legislation and financial provisions.

2. Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA)

NVWA is the competent authority and responsible for implementing the salmonella programme. This is laid down in legislation by the Ministry of Economic Affairs: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's".

Various tasks are associated with the programme, some of them are:

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* prosecute in specific cases when measures were not followed correctly.

* act when test results are positive.

* approves control programmes from food and feed business operators, or organisations representing such operators, when they meet the requirements set in regulation 2160/2003 Annex II and the objectives of the national programme.

3. Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl)

RVO.nl supports the competent authority by monitoring the sample taking. It will also play a role in the distribution of co financing.

4. NRL (RIVM, National Institute for Public Health and the Environment)

The RIVM is the Dutch national reference laboratory for Salmonella. The RIVM is part of the Ministry of VWS, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as EZ. The NRL offers ring surveys, the results of these surveys are reported to the NVWA and measures will be taken if results are insufficient.

5. Animal Health Service (GD)

Concerning poultry, the main objective is to promote optimal health of poultry, particularly by preventing infectious diseases and the presence of microorganisms and residues that may be harmful to consumers. As a competent independent organization, GD occupies a central position in organized poultry health care. Based on (government) regulations or by government order, disease control programmes are realized. GD is acknowledged by the Ministry of EZ to perform these tasks. Additionally, GD will perform official sampling.

6. Laboratories

Laboratories can be acknowledged by EZ to perform analysis to determine the Salmonella status of samples taken by the food business operator. All test results obtained by these laboratories are reported to OVONED and collected in a central database. Every acknowledged laboratory has to participate in the relevant ring surveys. All of the ring surveys are set up under auspices of the Dutch NRL (RIVM) every three months. Laboratories are also obliged to use approved methods and laboratories have to declare (by means of EN ISO 17025 accreditation) that they are able to use the methods correctly. The authorization of the acknowledgement of laboratories is delegated by the Ministry of EZ to NVWA.

7. Private data collector

When the Productboard, the former competent authority, is neutralized probably some of the operational tasks concerning the Salmonella Action Plan will be continued by private organizations in which farmers are organized. This organisation is responsible for the Code of Good Practices, the management of the central database and co financing tasks. NVWA has unconditional and without any restrictions access to data.

In Figure 1 (Annex) all these organizations involved are displayed with their mutual connections and their relation to the programme.

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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) :

Geographical limitations: The Netherlands.

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) :

At this moment all poultry farms and flocks (with more than 250 birds) are registered in a central database, in which every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another the manager must be informed. This is laid down in the regulation "Verordening identificatie en registratie van pluimveebedrijven en levend pluimvee (PPE) 2012". All the information is stored in a central database called the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-systeem)". This KIP-system is also the base for registration in accordance with the EU Regulation 852/2004.

Because of the abolishment of the productboard (the productboard is currently responsible), we expect that the names of the organisations in this structure will change, but that the structure will stay the same. We will inform the Commission when the names of the players and the legislation are known, no later than September 1, 2014.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the Netherlands we have a central database for registration of farms and poultry flocks. FBO's are obliged to register every movement of a poultry flock (on poultry house level) in the database. Data that

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are registered per flock are:

- *Type of poultry (turkey, duck, chicken)
- *Category (breeding, layer, broiler, etc)
- *Breed
- *Meat or egg production
- *Housing method (organic, barn, free range)
- *Date of movement
- *Number of animals
- *Identification of the poultry house of the flock
- *Date of birth
- *Place of origin (farm, hatchery)
- *Destination (farm, slaughterhouse, etc).

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The farmer has to notify the slaughterhouse about the result of faecal sampling at least 24 hours prior to slaughter. In case of a Salmonella positive finding the slaughterhouse has to slaughter the flock at the end of the day (logistic slaughtering).

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) :

All measures are stated in part 3.3. In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in broilers the provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2012 are implemented. Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings in broilers are:

- a) animals are, at the end of the production period, logistically slaughtered in the presence of a VKI form.
- b) swab check executed in the poultry house after cleaning and disinfection.
- c) in case of a positive swab result the poultry house has to be cleaned and disinfected by a professional company after the next round.

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable for poultry.

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) :

When birds from infected flocks with relevant serotypes are slaughtered, steps are taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering will be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may only be placed on the market for human consumption after heat treatment in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II, point E. When the poultry meat is not destined for human consumption, the products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

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 tests that are performed in the Action Plan are validated against the method as prescribed by the EU (ISO 6579 Annex D).

In case of a positive finding, serotyping is performed according to the White-Kaufmann-Le Minor scheme.

Antimicrobials

The use of antimicrobials is prohibited except for circumstances laid down in 1177/2006/EC, Article 2.

Salmonella Vaccines

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Vaccination against salmonella is not used in broilers in the Netherlands.

Financial contribution

The financial contribution for the farmer and the measures to be taken to receive the contribution will be specified in legislation.

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) :

In 2014 there is no financial assistance for broiler flocks.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Besides the control programme for Salmonella, each flock will be checked once by a veterinarian, in accordance to the GVP-code (Good Veterinarian Practice). This is a Dutch quality code for veterinarians and ensures that the veterinarian has knowledge of poultry (including turkeys).

Each poultry farmer has to comply with bio-security measures, following from regulations 852/2004 and 853/2004.

Every holding is obligated to inform the slaughterhouse where the broilers are transferred, about the Salmonella status of the flock.

In accordance with EU Regulations 852/2004 and 853/2004 Guides for Good Practices are being developed for the poultry sector. In these guides HACCP principles and traceability measures are implemented. The guides for poultry farms are based on the quality system IKB. More than 80 % of the poultry farms are currently certified for IKB. IKB standards include among others hygiene management at farms, measures to prevent incoming infections and hygiene during transport.

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 incidence of human Salmonellosis from 1984 until 2013 in the Netherlands is outlined in Figure 2 (Annex).

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

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

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	
The Netherlands	Broiler flocks of C	15 929	432 700	15 929	432 700	15 929	Any targeted serotype	34	0	0	0	0	X
Total		15 929	432 700	15 929	432 700	15 929		34	0	0	0	0	
ADD A NEW ROW													

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(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	
The Netherlands	bacteriological test	MSRV faeces	15 929	769	X
Total			15 929	769	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

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

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

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The Netherlands	34	923 588	X
Total	34	923 588	
	Add a new row		

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	
The Netherlands	159 292	432 700 816	0	0	0	0	X
Total	159 292	432 700 816	0	0	0	0	
	Add a new row						

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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	
The Netherlands	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	85	X
The Netherlands	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	5	X
Total					90	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					0	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					0	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					85	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					5	
			Add a new row			

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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)	
The Netherlands	Broiler flocks of	15 929	15 929	15 929	85	85	SE+ST	34	0	0	0	0	X
Total		15 929	15 929	15 929	85	85		34	0	0	0	0	
										Add a new row			

(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

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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	
The Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

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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	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	85	18.19	1546.15	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	5	38.38	191.9	yes	X
				Add a new row		
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
				Add a new row		
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	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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						Add a new row	
5. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
						Add a new row	
6. Cost of official sampling							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	85	30.43	2586.55	yes	X	
						Add a new row	
Total		175		4324.6			

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

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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)

There is a fund (Diergezondheidsfonds) which is filled from the budget of EZ and a levy imposed on private enterprises. From this fund government spendings for the purpose of control and prevention of animal diseases, including salmonella, will be financed. This fund was approved by the European Commission as aid scheme (N351/2009 en 515/2009).

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
	3757_3321.pdf	3757_3321.pdf	111 kb
		Total size of attachments :	111 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, 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.
- 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

Thursday, September 18, 2014 15:45:28

1411047929277-3753

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

Identification of the programme

Member state: NEDERLAND

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 monitor and reduce the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in laying hen flocks of Gallus gallus. The target is to reduce the percentage of adult laying hen flocks infected with Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium to less than 2%. As regards monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5], 12:i:- are included in the target.

(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

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Eggs originating from a suspected or infected flock with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (Se/St) or from flocks with an unknown health status must be adequately marked. They must be destroyed or destined for the egg processing industry. They can only be used for human consumption if treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of all salmonella serotypes with public health significance, in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene .

- Suspicion= positive result after first test
- Infection= positive result after verification of the first test or no verification after first test with positive result.

If laying hens from an Se/St suspected or infected flock are slaughtered or destroyed, this has to take place in accordance to reduce the risk of spreading salmonella as much as possible. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may only be placed on the market for human consumption after heat treatment in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II, point E. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

(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) :

Regulation (EC) 2006/1186 (now (EC) 517/2011) was implemented on February 1st, 2008. The results with regard to the targeted serovars in the salmonella control programme (Salmonella Enteritidis (SE) and Salmonella Typhimurium (ST)) are:

- 2008: 61 SE/ST infected flocks out of 2,346 (2.64%)
- 2009: 33 SE/ST infected flocks out of 2,240 (1.47%)
- 2010: 26 SE/ST infected flocks out of 2,426 (1.07%)
- 2011: 40 SE/ST infected flocks out of 1,839 (2.18%)
- 2012: 35 SE/ST infected flocks out of 2,346 (1.49%)

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

- 2013: 25 SE/ST infected flocks out of 3,457 (0.72%)

P.S. The criteria to calculate the number of flocks in production in a specific year has changed in 2013. Based on the "old" calculation 1.06 % flocks would have been infected.

(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) :

In the following lines the structure and organisation of the relevant competent authorities is laid down.

1. Ministry of Economic Affairs (EZ)

EZ sets out the necessary legal and financial structures. Relevant legal structures are laid down by the following regulations: Gezondheids- en welzijnswet voor dieren, Besluit zoönosen and Regeling preventie, monitoring en bestrijding besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's.

2. Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA)

NVWA is the competent authority and responsible for implementing the salmonella programme. Various tasks are associated with the programme, some of them are:

- To be responsible for correct official sampling (activity is done by Animal Health Service (GD)).
- To take the necessary steps when test results are positive.
- To approve control programmes from food and feed business operators, or organisations representing such operators, when they meet the requirements set in regulation 2160/2003 article 7, Annex II and the objectives of the national programme.
- Carry out inspections of food business operators to assess conformity with EU legislation (activity is done by Netherlands Control Body Eggs (NCAE)).

3. Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl)

RVO.nl supports the competent authority in his task of monitoring the sampling. It also carries out various procedures around the co-financing.

4. NRL (RIVM, National Institute for Public Health and the Environment)

The RIVM is the Dutch national reference laboratory for Salmonella. The RIVM is part of the Ministry of VWS, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as EZ. The NRL offers ring surveys, the results of these surveys are reported to the NVWA and measures will be taken if results are insufficient.

In Figure 1 (Annex) all organizations involved are displayed with their mutual connections and their relation to the programme. Paragraph 4.2 shows a more detailed description of all organizations.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with regulation 2160/2003, articles 11 and 12, laboratories are recognized on the basis of "Regeling erkenning en aanwijzing veterinaire laboratoria". In this way is ensured, according to regulation 882/2004, article 4, sub 2c, that the competent authority has access to an adequate laboratory capacity for testing and a sufficient number of suitably qualified and experienced staff so that official controls and control duties on behalf of NVWA can be carried out efficiently and effectively.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All the tests used in analysing samples are validated against NEN/ISO 6579 (2002) Annex D. In case of a Salmonella positive sample, serotyping is performed according to the White-Kaufmann-Le Minor scheme.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official controls at flock level are according to regulation 517/2011, Annex. Official sampling replaces monitoring by the operator. Controls at feed level on Dutch territory are according to national legislation laid down in "Regeling preventie, monitoring en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's.". Official controls shall be carried out in the context of the enforcement powers that result from the "Gezondheids- en welzijnswet voor dieren".

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(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) :

Situation in the Netherlands in 2013:

1. Rearing grant parent stock: 20 flocks
2. Grant parent stock: 30 flocks
3. Rearing parent stock: 39 flocks
4. Parent stock: 110 flocks
5. Rearing layers: 1,065 flocks
6. Layers: 3,457 flocks

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring conditions on feed on Dutch territory is implemented in national legislation: "Regeling preventie, monitoring en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's". This regulates the monitor obligations of the operators and the compulsory report of all test results in a database. NVWA has unconditional and without any restrictions access to this data. In addition salmonella monitoring is part of the private GMP+ Feed Certification scheme and is described in HACCP plans of operators.

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(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) :

On-farm hygiene management has to be in accordance with regulation 852/2004, Annex I, part A and B. Hygiene management in feed is implemented in Dutch legislation: 'Wet dieren'. On behalf of the NVWA, measures taken at farmlevel are inspected by the Netherlands Control Body Eggs (NCAE) which is assigned by EZ and the Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport for supervising the marketing and hygiene standards of the eggs sector in the Netherlands.

Besides national legislation a code of good practices (according to regulation 852/2004 and national legislation "Wet dieren") describes how the farmer should manage on-farm hygiene. This code provides measures about visitors, boundaries, clean environment, paved drive- and walking routes and feed silo's placed outside the poultry house . All operators concerning the production of eggs can use this code.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The code of good practices also has measures regarding pets, wild game, visitors, rodent control, hygiene barriers to enter the poultry house, hand washing facilities, yearly check of drinking water, removal of litter, cleaning and disinfecting of the poultry house and last but not least a yearly hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty poultry house.

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Transport of animals to and from farms is in accordance with the relevant EU legislation (e.g. regulations 64/432/EEC and 90/425/EEC) and is implemented in national legislation: "Regeling preventie, monitoring en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's". On this basis centres for cleaning and disinfection of transportvehicles involved in poultry transport are appointed. NVWA approves these locations.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

NVWA visits yearly a sample size of 10% of all poultry farms taken at random. Based on legislation concerning welfare and the use of antibiotics farms are visited on a regular base by their veterinarian. Farmers who participate in the IKB-programme are visited a few times per year by the veterinarian who is committed to the farm. The IKB-programme is a voluntary quality programme and stands for Integrated Chain Management. It concerns all operators from breeding to packing station.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry farms and flocks (with more than 250 birds) are registered in a central database, in which every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another this information is stored in the database. At the moment this is laid down in the regulation "Verordening identificatie en registratie van pluimveebedrijven en levend pluimvee (PPE) 2012". This central database is called the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This KIP-system is also the base for registration in accordance with the EU Regulation 852/2004.

Because of the abolishment of the productboard (the productboard is currently responsible), some changes will be made, but the structure will stay the same. We will inform the Commission when the names of the players and the legislation are known, no later than September 1, 2014.

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(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

In this area different regulations are relevant:

- Regulation 1308/2013 about establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products;
- Regulation 589/2008 lays down the detailed rules for marketing standards for eggs;
- Regulation 852/2004 describes recommendations for guides to good hygiene practice;
- Regulation 853/2004 lays down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin.

In case of eggproduction legislation lays down rules regarding:

- Eggs are graded by quality (class A or B) and, depending on class and market, weight
- Eggs are marked with the producer code
- The producer's name and address
- The producer code
- The number of eggs and/or their weight
- The laying date or period
- The date of dispatch of the animals and eggs
- Deathrate and date of disposal of dead animals
- Farm of origin of the animals
- Destination of the animals and eggs leaving the farm
- Number of animals
- Date of birth
- Salmonella samples taken including results
- Communication about Salmonella results.

Measures of regulations 1308/2013, 589/2008, 852/2004 and 853/2004 are inspected by the NCAE on behalf of the NVWA. The NCAE is assigned by EZ and the Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport for supervising the marketing and hygiene standards of the eggs sector in the Netherlands.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with regulation 853/2004 a document called 'VKI – Voedsel Keten Informatie' is required

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for dispatch to a slaughterhouse . This document shows among others information about Salmonella status of the flock and use of medicines. Operators who want to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to an EU member state (or certain third countries) must ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production.

The used ITAHC includes the results of the last Salmonella test 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 relevant health certificates provided for in Community legislation must list the date and result of testing. This certificate must be completed and signed by the official veterinarian to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of EU Directive.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

TRACES is managed by the NVWA. An export can only be approved in TRACES if the official veterinarian has approved.

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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 : Ms S.P. (Sophie) van der Ploeg

Phone : +3165 526 1355

Fax. : +3170 378 6114

Email : s.vanderploeg@nvw.nl

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 Netherlands has two programmes to control the prevalence of Salmonella, one for the egg production chain (which is the basis for this programme) and one for the broiler production chain. In this Chapter the programme in the egg production chain is discussed, together with the infection percentages found in the past years.

2.1 Egg production

In November 1997 a programme to control the prevalence of Salmonella in laying hens was started; the "Plan of Approach prevention and control of Salmonella in the egg industry 1999". The objective of this programme was to reduce the SE/ST prevalence in flocks of laying hens to 5 percent or less by

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November 2000. This programme involved strict hygiene rules and the monitoring of Salmonella infections throughout the egg production chain. However, this objective was not reached, so a new programme was introduced in the beginning of 2001. The aim of this programme, called "Action Plan Salmonella in egg production 2001+", was to strive for a 0+ percent of contaminated eggs. In this stricter approach the eggs of contaminated flocks of laying hens are delivered to the egg product industry, for a special allowed treatment. The actions involved in both programmes were/are obligatory, pursuant to the legislation of the productboard.

Until January 2008 the incidence of SE/ST infections in Dutch flocks of laying hens was monitored by taking blood samples of at least 0.5 percent of every flock (with a minimum of 24 and a maximum of 60 animals) before removal at the end of the production period. The samples were analyzed by the Animal Health Service and reported to the productboard. Table 1 shows the percentage of SE/ST infected layer hen flocks in the period from November 1997 until December 2007. From the 1st of February 2008 the monitoring has changed to bacteriological analysis of faecal samples taken every 15 weeks in accordance with EU Regulation 1168/2006 (replaced by EU Regulation 517/2011).

Over the period from February 1999 to December 2000 11,4 percent of the examined layer flocks tested SE/ST positive. After the introduction of the stricter programme "Action Plan Salmonella in egg production 2001+" the SE/ST-infection percentage, based on serological results, of layers decreased towards 5.8 % in 2007. This might be in part due to the increased use of vaccines against SE of the layers.

For The Netherlands a SE/ST-infection percentage, based on bacteriological results, of 7.8 % was determined through a European study "Analysis of the baseline study on the prevalence of Salmonella in laying hen flocks of Gallus gallus".

From 1st February 2008 EU Regulation 1168/2006 (replaced by EU Regulation 517/2011) was implemented in the Action plan Salmonella in egg production 2001+ in the Netherlands. Table 2 shows the results of the bacteriological tests in layer flocks in accordance with the EU-regulation 1168/2006 and 517/2011 performed from 2008 onwards. They are in accordance with the Community target set for the Netherlands. In 2009 and 2010 the percentage of SE/ST infected layer flocks was even below the end target of the community of 2%.

The higher percentage of Se/St infected layer flocks in 2011 was mainly a side-effect of the EU-ban on traditional cage flocks per 01-01-2012. Because of this ban many cage flocks were much longer in production and therefore (due to the higher age) more susceptible to a Se/St infection. The results over 2013 are again below the end target of 2%.

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) :

3.1 Target Veterinary Control Programme for laying hen flocks.

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The target for the reduction of SE and ST in laying hen flocks of *Gallus gallus* is a reduction of the maximum percentage of infected flocks with 10 percent each year or a reduction of the maximum percentage to less than 2 percent. In accordance with regulation 517/2011 the scope of this programme is limited to laying hen flocks. Starting-point is an infection percentage of 7.8 in 2006. As regards monophasic *Salmonella* Typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1, 4, [5], 12:i:- will be included in the target.

3.2 Monitoring of the Veterinary Control Programme

Monitoring is in accordance with regulations 2160/2003 and 517/2011.

In Table 3 (Annex) a short overview of the monitoring programme in rearing layers and laying hens is given. In paragraph 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 the monitoring programme is explained in more detail .

3.2.1 Laying flocks

A. Monitoring through the operator

Monitoring in laying hen flocks is being done at least each 15 weeks as of the age of 24 weeks +/- 2 weeks. The monitoring takes place at the holding. The operator managing the laying hen flock is responsible for the monitoring. When a SE/ST positive sample is found, a verification test (according to regulation 2160/2003, Annex II, D point 4) can take place at the holding. The verification test is carried out by the GD and guarantees quality and independency. If no verification is carried out or if the result of the verification test is positive on SE or St, the flock is considered to be infected with *Salmonella* Enteritidis or Typhimurium.

B. Official sampling

Every year an official sample is taken at the holdings, which shall replace on that occasion the corresponding sampling at the initiative of the operator. Official sampling is done:

- a) In one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1.000 birds;
- b) At the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where *Salmonella* was detected in the preceding flock;
- c) In any case of suspicion of *Salmonella* infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks in accordance with directive 2003/99/EC, article 8.
- d) In all other laying flocks on the holding in case SE or ST are detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- e) In cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

When a SE/ST positive sample is found, a verification test can take place at the holding. The verification test is carried out by the GD and guarantees quality and independency. If no verification is carried out or if the result of the verification test is positive on SE or ST, the flock is considered to be infected with *Salmonella* Enteritidis or Typhimurium.

In the case of sampling by the competent authority, one additional sample (one pair of boot swabs or 150 gr of naturally pooled faeces) shall be taken.

In the case of sampling referred to in point b, c, d or e mentioned above, the competent authority shall satisfy itself by conducting further tests as appropriate that the results of examinations for salmonella in

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birds are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in the flocks. Where the presence of SE and ST is not detected, but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect is, it shall be accounted for as an infected laying flock.

3.2.2 Rearing layers

Day-old chicks are monitored in the hatchery according regulation 517/2011. To monitor the incidence of SE/ST infections in Dutch pullets sampling is done with two pairs of boot swabs or 2 x 150 gr of natural faeces (as prescribed for layers). When a SE/ST positive sample is found, GD will carry out a verification test at the holding.

3.3 Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings

3.3.1 Laying hens

Measures to be taken in case of SE/ST positive findings in laying hen flocks are:

Possibility of verification in case of suspicion.

If the flock is considered to be infected with SE or ST:

- a) after professional cleaning and disinfection a swab test of the poultry house must be done;
- b) vaccination of all new flocks placed in the holding, until all flocks in the holding are vaccinated.

Eggs originating from a SE/ST suspected or infected flock or from flocks with an unknown health status must be adequately marked. They must be destroyed or channelled to the egg processing industry. They can only be used for human consumption if treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of all salmonella serotypes with public health significance, in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

Suspicion= positive result after first test

Infection= positive result after verification test or no verification after first test.

If a SE/ST-infected flock is not eradicated or over 43 weeks of age, then the flock will be monitored according to the programme (every 15 weeks) and the eggs must be destroyed or channelled (to the egg processing industry).

3.3.2 Rearing layers

Measures to be taken in case of SE / ST positive findings in rearing layers:

- a) verification in case of suspicion;
- b) After verification with a positive result: the flock can be eradicated and additional measures will be taken.

3.4 Additional measures if target Veterinary Control Programme is not met

If the target of the programme is not met after one year, compulsory vaccination of all laying hen flocks, as an additional measure will be considered.

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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) :

Measures are described in the previous question in paragraphs 3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 3.3.

Laying flocks

When during monitoring through the operator a SE/ST positive sample is found, a verification test (according to regulation 2160/2003, Annex II, D point 4) can take place at the holding. The verification test is carried out by the GD and guarantees quality and independency. If no verification is carried out or if the result of the verification test is positive on SE or ST, the flock is considered to be infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Typhimurium.

An official sample is taken from all other laying flocks on the holding.

After dispatch of the infected flock the following measures should be taken:

- a) after professional cleaning and disinfection a swab test of the poultry house must be done;
- b) vaccination of all new flocks placed in the holding, until all flocks in the holding are vaccinated.

At the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks an official sample is taken from laying flocks housed in buildings where Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock.

Eggs

Eggs originating from a SE/ST suspected or infected flock or from flocks with an unknown health status must be adequately marked. They must be destroyed or channelled to the egg processing industry. They can only be used for human consumption if treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of all salmonella serotypes with public health significance, in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

Rearing flocks

When through monitoring of the operator a positive testresult is found in a flock of rearing layers, the flock can be eradicated and the house should be professional cleaned and disinfected.

Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings at the poultry house

Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings are represented in Table 5 for the broiler production chain and in Table 6 for the egg production chain (Annex). When detecting Salmonella in the

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broiler productions chain, serotyping is always performed. Detection of Salmonella in the egg production chain will lead to serotyping to at least the relevant Salmonella's.

When necessary to reach the community target culling of breeding flocks (including the destruction or processing of hatching eggs) infected with Salmonella serovars, Virchow, Hadar and Infantis will be compulsory. Recent figures show an increase in the infection numbers of several serovars, e.g. Salmonella Java in the Netherlands. To minimize the risk of vertical transmission through these infections culling of flocks and destruction or processing of hatching eggs can also become compulsory for other Salmonella serovars, e.g. Salmonella Java. Salmonella Java has shown to be extremely persistent on farms that have been infected with this serovar. Therefore every measure has to be considered to prevent the vertical spreading of Salmonella Java including culling of (grand)parent animals and destruction or processing of the hatching eggs. These costs are taken into account in the cost estimate of the programme for 2015 that can be found in Chapter 8.

Measures at slaughterhouse:

Food business operators ensure the safety of foodstuffs mainly by a preventive approach, such as implementation of good hygiene practice and application of procedures based on hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP) principles. Microbiological criteria are used as validation and verification of HACCP procedures and other hygiene control measures.

Official services (NVWA)

Official controls include:

a) audits of good hygiene practices and hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP)-based procedures. They, in particular, determine whether the procedures guarantee, to the extent possible, that products of animal origin comply with microbiological criteria laid down under Community legislation.

b) inspection tasks in slaughterhouses, game handling establishments and cutting plants placing fresh meat on the market carried out by the official veterinarian. In particular:

* checks on food-chain information (VKI form): this document shows among others information the Salmonella status of the flock.

* checks if flocks of Salmonella positive layers are slaughtered logistically i.e. slaughtered at the end of the day.

* checks if laboratory results en analyse trends are in conformity with microbiological criteria laid down under Community legislation.

* check if appropriate actions were taken to prevent the occurrence of microbiological risks when the results of testing were unsatisfactory.

* check if products derived from the product or batch of foodstuffs with unsatisfactory results were only placed on the market for human consumption after heat treatment. When the poultry meat is not destined for human consumption, a check is carried out if the products are used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

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

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

hygiene measures, rodent control, cleaning and disinfection, sampling.

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) :

In the following lines the structure and organisation of the relevant competent authorities is laid down.

1. Ministry of Economic Affairs (EZ)

EZ sets out the necessary legal and financial structures. Relevant legal structures are laid down by the following regulations: Gezondheids- en welzijnswet voor dieren, Besluit zoönosen and Regeling preventie, monitoring en bestrijding besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's.

2. Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA)

NVWA is the competent authority and responsible for implementing the salmonella programme.

Various tasks are associated with the programme, some of them are:

- To be responsible for correct official sampling.
- To take the necessary steps when test results are positive.

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

- To approve control programmes from food and feed business operators, or organisations representing such operators, when they meet the requirements set in regulation 2160/2003 article 7, Annex II and the objectives of the national programme.
- Carry out inspections of food business operators to assess conformity with EU legislation.

3. Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl)

RVO.nl supports the competent authority in his task of monitoring the sampling. It also carries out various procedures around the co-financing.

4. NRL (RIVM, National Institute for Public Health and the Environment)

The RIVM is the Dutch national reference laboratory for Salmonella. The RIVM is part of the Ministry of VWS, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as EZ. The NRL offers ring surveys, the results of these surveys are reported to the NVWA and measures will be taken if results are insufficient.

5. Animal Health Service (GD)

Concerning poultry, the main objective is to promote optimal health of poultry, particularly by preventing infectious diseases and the presence of microorganisms and residues that may be harmful to consumers. As a competent independent organization, GD occupies a central position in organized poultry health care. Based on (government) regulations or by government order, disease control programmes are realized. GD is acknowledged by the Ministry of EZ to perform these tasks. Additionally, GD will perform official sampling.

6. Laboratories

Laboratories can be acknowledged by EZ to perform analysis to determine the Salmonella status of samples taken by the food business operator. All test results obtained by these laboratories are reported to OVONED and collected in a central database. Every acknowledged laboratory has to participate in the relevant ring surveys. All of the ring surveys are set up under auspices of the Dutch NRL (RIVM) every three months. Laboratories are also obliged to use approved methods and laboratories have to declare (by means of EN ISO 17025 accreditation) that they are able to use the methods correctly. The authorization of the acknowledgement of laboratories is delegated by the Ministry of EZ to NVWA.

7. Netherlands Control Body Eggs (NCAE)

The NCAE is assigned by EZ and the Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport for supervising the marketing and hygiene standards of the eggs sector in the Netherlands. Hygiene measures taken at farm level and the follow-up of channelled eggs to the processing industry are inspected by the NCAE.

8. Private data collector

When the Productboard, the former competent authority, is neutralized probably some of the operational tasks concerning the Salmonella Action Plan will be continued by private organizations in which farmers are organized. This organisation is responsible for the Code of Good Practices, the management of the central database and co financing tasks. NVWA has unconditional and without any restrictions access to data.

In Figure 1 (Annex) all these organizations involved are displayed with their mutual connections and

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

their relation to the programme.

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) :

Geographical limitations: The Netherlands.

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) :

At this moment all poultry farms and flocks (with more than 250 birds) are registered in a central database, in which every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another the manager must be informed. This is laid down in the regulation "Verordening identificatie en registratie van pluimveebedrijven en levend pluimvee (PPE) 2012". All the information is stored in a central database called the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This KIP-system is also the base for registration in accordance with the EU Regulation 852/2004.

Because of the abolishment of the productboard (the productboard is currently responsible), we expect that the names of the organisations in this structure will change, but that the structure will stay the same. We will inform the Commission when the names of the players and the legislation are known, no later than September 1, 2014.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the Netherlands we have a central database for registration of farms and poultry flocks. FBO's are obliged to register every movement of a poultry flock (on poultry house level) in the database. Data that are registered per flock are:

- *Type of poultry (turkey, duck, chicken)
- *Category (breeding, layer, broiler, etc)
- *Breed
- *Meat or egg production
- *Housing method (organic, barn, free range)
- *Date of movement
- *Number of animals
- *Identification of the poultry house of the flock
- *Date of birth
- *Place of origin (farm, hatchery)
- *Destination (farm, slaughterhouse, etc).

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case of a SE and ST infection the laboratory that signals the first indication / suspicion has to inform GD (Animal Health Service) and the farmer. After this a verification study can take place. When the infection is confirmed the NVWA and the farmer are informed.

Each veterinarian has the obligation to notify Salmonella to the GD. This is specified in legislation of the Ministry of EZ, "Regeling preventie, monitoring en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's". In most cases the veterinarian will do this for the farmer.

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 measures applied on infected flocks are already mentioned in part 3.3 of the submitted SNCP. They are:

If a layer flock is considered to be infected with SE or ST:

- a) after professional cleaning and disinfection a swab test of the poultry house on Salmonella must be done;
- b) a new flock can only be placed in that house when the swab test on Salmonella is negative

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

c) vaccination of all new flocks placed in the holding, until all flocks in the holding are vaccinated. Eggs originating from a SE/ST infected flock or from flocks with an unknown health status must be adequately marked. They must be destroyed or channelled to the egg processing industry. These processes are controlled by the NCEA assigned by the competent authority. Those eggs can only be used for human consumption if treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of all salmonella serotypes with public health significance, in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Not applicable for poultry.

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):

Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may only be placed on the market for human consumption after heat treatment in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene regulation 2160/2003, Annex II, point D and E. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with regulation 1069/2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

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.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratory tests and analyses

The tests that are performed are validated against the method as prescribed by the EU (ISO 6579 Annex D). In case of a positive finding, serotyping is performed according to the White-Kaufmann-Le Minor scheme.

Salmonella vaccines

Vaccination is not compulsory in the frame of the Salmonella control programme, because the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis in the Netherlands is below 10% (EU Regulation 1177/2006, Article 3.3).

In the Netherlands a large number of the parent flocks (egg production sector and broiler production sector) are vaccinated against Salmonella. Grandparent flocks are not vaccinated. There is no central database with information on the number of vaccinated flocks.

In the egg production sector Salmonella vaccines are used for parent flocks and layer flocks. An estimated 100% of the parent and layer flocks are vaccinated.

Only vaccines that are officially registered for use in poultry can be administered. Most vaccines used are live vaccines i.e. Avipro Vac E, Avipro Vac T and Avipro Salmonella Duo. The vaccination schedule is according to the specifications of the manufacturer. All these vaccines comply with Article 3 of EU Regulation 1177/2006:

*All live vaccines have an appropriate method to distinguish wild-type strains of Salmonella from vaccine strains.

*Live vaccines are not used during the laying period.

Antimicrobials

The use of antimicrobials is prohibited except for circumstances laid down in EU Regulation 1177/2006, Article 2.

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) :

Depending on the content of the EU regulations compensation will be given for culling of laying flocks, vaccination of laying flocks and official analysis. The financial contribution for the farmer and the measures to be taken to receive the contribution are specified in legislation of EZ.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Besides the control programme for Salmonella, each flock will be checked once by a veterinarian, in accordance to the GVP-code (Good Veterinarian Practice). This is a Dutch quality code for veterinarians and ensures that the veterinarian has knowledge of poultry (including turkeys). In accordance with regulation 852/2004, Annex I, part A and B each poultry farmer has to comply with the bio-security measures.

Although eggs from suspected flocks will not be transported to egg packing stations, but direct to the egg processing industry, all egg packing stations receive the Salmonella status of delivered eggs.

In accordance with EU Regulations 852/2004 and 853/2004 Guides for Good Practices are being developed for the poultry sector. In these guides HACCP principles and traceability measures are implemented. The guides for poultry farms are based on the quality system IKB. More than 80 % of the poultry farms are currently certified for IKB. IKB standards include hygiene management at farms, measures to prevent incoming infections and the hygienic transportation of animals.

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 incidence of human Salmonellosis from 1984 until 2013 in the Netherlands is outlined in Figure 2 (Annex).

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	
The Netherlands	Laying flocks of C	3 457	58 000	3 457	58 000	3 457	Any targeted serotype	25	1	17 174	0	120 000	X
Total		3 457	58 000	3 457	58 000	3 457		25	1	17 174	0	120 000	
ADD A NEW ROW													

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	
The Netherlands	bacteriological test	MSRV faeces	9 200	119	X
Total			9 200	119	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

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

The Netherlands	25	790 000	X
Total	25	790 000	
		Add a new row	

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	
The Netherlands	3 457	58 000 000	2 000	1 900	28 600 000	86 000 000	X
Total	3 457	58 000 000	2 000	1 900	28 600 000	86 000 000	
					Add a new row		

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	
The Netherlands	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	3 500	X
The Netherlands	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	100	X
Total					3 600	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					0	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					0	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					3 500	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					100	
			Add a new row			

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)	
The Netherlands	Laying flocks of	3 457	3 457	3 457	3 457	3 457	SE+ST	36	2	40 000	0	120 000 000	X
Total		3 457	3 457	3 457	3 457	3 457		36	2	40 000	0	120000000	
										Add a new row			

(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	
The Netherlands	3 457	58 000 000	3 000	2 000	28 000 000	85 000 000	X
Total	3 457	58 000 000	3 000	2 000	28 000 000	85 000 000	
					Add a new row		

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	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	3 500	18.19	63665	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	100	38.38	3838	yes	X
				Add a new row		
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	85 000 000	0.06	5,100,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
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	40 000	4.4	176,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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						Add a new row	
5. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
						Add a new row	
6. Cost of official sampling							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	3 457	30.43	105,196.51	yes	X	
						Add a new row	
Total		85 047 057		5,448,699.51			

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)

There is a fund (Diergezondheidsfonds) which is filled from the budget of EZ and a levy imposed on private enterprises. From this fund government spendings for the purpose of control and prevention of animal diseases, including salmonella, will be financed. This fund was approved by the European Commission as aid scheme (N351/2009 en 515/2009).

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
	3753_3320.pdf	3753_3320.pdf	116 kb
		Total size of attachments :	116 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, 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.
- 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

Thursday, September 18, 2014 15:46:59

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

Identification of the programme

Member state: NEDERLAND

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 monitor and reduce the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in turkey flocks. The target is to reduce the percentage of adult turkey and of adult breeding turkey flocks infected with Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium to less than 1%. As regards monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4, [5], 12:i:- are included in the target.

(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

(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) :

Annex II, part C and D are not applicable for turkeys. There are no breeding and rearing flocks in the Netherlands. Annex II, part E is applicable to turkeys but is specifically directed to the trade of meat for human consumption. In the Netherlands, there are no slaughterhouses for turkeys, all turkeys from the

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

Netherlands are slaughtered in Germany. Therefore, the Dutch program focuses on live production of fattening turkeys only. Hence, Annex II, part E is not applicable for the Dutch program.

(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) :

Regulation 1190/2012 was implemented on 12 December 2012. The results with regard to the occurrence of Salmonella Enteritidis (SE) and Salmonella Typhimurium (ST) in fattening turkey flocks were:

- 2012: 0 SE/ST infected flocks out of 241 (0 %)
- 2013: 0 SE/ST infected flocks out of 273 (0 %)

(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) :

In the following lines the structure and organisation of the relevant competent authorities is laid down.

1. Ministry of Economic Affairs (EZ)

EZ sets out the necessary legal and financial structures. Relevant legal structures are laid down by the following regulations: Gezondheids- en welzijnswet voor dieren, Besluit zoönosen and Regeling preventie, monitoring en bestrijding besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's.

2. Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA)

NVWA is the competent authority and responsible for implementing the salmonella programme. Various tasks are associated with the programme, some of them are:

- To be responsible for correct official sampling (activity is done by Animal Health Service (GD).
- To take the necessary steps when test results are positive.

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

- To approve control programmes from food and feed business operators, or organisations representing such operators, when they meet the requirements set in regulation 2160/2003 article 7, Annex II and the objectives of the national programme.
- Carry out inspections of food business operators to assess conformity with EU legislation.

3. Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl)

RVO.nl supports the competent authority in his task of monitoring the sampling. It also carries out various procedures around the co financing.

4. NRL (RIVM, National Institute for Public Health and the Environment)

The RIVM is the Dutch national reference laboratory for Salmonella. The RIVM is part of the Ministry of VWS, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as EZ. The NRL offers ring surveys, the results of these surveys are reported to the NVWA and measures will be taken if results are insufficient.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with regulation 2160/2003, articles 11 and 12, laboratories are recognized on the basis of "Regeling erkenning en aanwijzing veterinaire laboratoria". In this way is ensured, according to regulation 882/2004, article 4, sub 2c, that the competent authority has access to an adequate laboratory capacity for testing and a sufficient number of suitably qualified and experienced staff so that official controls and control duties on behalf of NVWA can be carried out efficiently and effectively.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All the tests used in analysing samples are validated against EN/ISO 6579 (2002) Annex D. In case of a Salmonella positive sample, serotyping is performed according to the White-Kaufmann-Le Minor scheme.

(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) :

Official controls at flock level are according to regulation 1190/2012, Annex. Official sampling replaces monitoring by the operator. According to our farm and flock identification database, the number of turkeyfarms in 2013 was 55. We expect this number to decrease or stay equal in 2015. Therefore 6 flocks will cover the EU requirement of 10% these flocks consist of more than 500 birds. Off course, in 2015 we'll recalculate these numbers and adapt if necessary.

Controls at feed level on Dutch territory are according to national legislation laid down in "Regeling preventie, monitoring en bestrijding besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's.". Official controls shall be carried out in the context of the enforcement powers that result from the "Gezondheids- en welzijnswet voor dieren".

(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) :

Situation in the Netherlands in 2013:

1. Parent stock: 0 flocks (no parent stock for turkey in the Netherlands)
2. Fattening turkeys: 273 flocks

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring conditions on feed on Dutch territory is implemented in national legislation: "Regeling

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preventie, monitoring en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's". This regulates the monitor obligations of the operators and the compulsory report of all test results in a database. NVWA has unconditional and without any restrictions access to this data. In addition salmonella monitoring is part of the private GMP+ Feed Certification scheme and is described in HACCP plans of operators.

(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) :

Hygiene management on farms has to be in accordance with regulation 852/2004, Annex I, part A and B. Hygiene management in feed is implemented in Dutch legislation: 'Wet dieren'. Measures taken at farmlevel are inspected by the NVWA on a risk based frequency.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

A code of good practices can contain measures regarding pets, wild game, visitors, rodent control, hygiene barriers to enter the poultry house, hand washing facilities, yearly check of drinking water, removal of litter, cleaning and disinfecting of the poultry house and last but not least a yearly hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty poultry house.

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Transport of animals or eggs to and from farms is in accordance with the relevant EU legislation (e.g. regulations 64/432/EEC and 90/425/EEC) and is implemented in national legislation: "Regeling preventie, monitoring en bestrijding besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's". On this basis centres for cleaning and disinfection of transport vehicles involved in poultry transport are appointed. NVWA approves these locations and inspects them and vehicles during transport on a risk based frequency.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

NVWA visits yearly a sample size of 10% of all poultry farms taken at random. Based on legislation concerning welfare and the use of antibiotics farms are visited on a regular base by their veterinarian. Farmers who participate in the QS-programme are visited a few times per year by the veterinarian who is committed to the farm. The QS-programme is a voluntary German quality programme and stands for Quality and Security.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry farms and flocks (with more than 250 birds) are registered in a central database, in which every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another this information is stored in the database. At the moment this is laid down in the regulation "Verordening identificatie en registratie van pluimveebedrijven en levend pluimvee (PPE) 2012". This central database is called the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This KIP-system is also the base for registration in accordance with the EU Regulation 852/2004.

Because of the abolishment of the productboard (the productboard is currently responsible), some changes will be made, but the structure will stay the same. We will inform the Commission when the names of the players and the legislation are known, no later than September 1, 2014.

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(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

In this area different regulations are relevant:

- Regulation 1308/2013 about establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and specific provisions for certain agricultural products;
- Regulation 852/2004 describes recommendations for guides to good hygiene practice.
- Regulation 853/2004 lays down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin.

In case of turkey fattening legislation lays down rules regarding:

- The producer's name and address;
- The producer code;
- The date of dispatch of the animals.
- Deathrate and date of disposal of dead animals.
- Hatchery of origin of the animals
- Destination of the animals leaving the farm
- Number of animals
- Date of birth
- Date of slaughter
- Salmonella sample taken including result
- Communication about Salmonella results.

Measures of regulations 1308/2013, 852/2004 and 853/2004 are inspected by NVWA.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with regulation 853/2004 a document called 'VKI – Voedsel Keten Informatie' is required for dispatch to a slaughterhouse . This document shows among others information about Salmonella status of the flock and use of medicines. Operators who want to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to an EU member state (or certain third countries) must ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production.

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The used ITAHC includes the results of the last Salmonella test 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 relevant health certificates provided for in Community legislation must list the date and result of testing. This certificate must be completed and signed by the official veterinarian to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of EU Directive.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

TRACES is managed by the NVWA. An export can only be approved in TRACES if the official veterinarian has approved.

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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 : Ms S.P. (Sophie) van der Ploeg

Phone : +3165 526 1355

Fax. : +3170 378 6114

Email : s.vanderploeg@nvw.nl

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 Netherlands has a programme to control the prevalence of Salmonella in turkeys since 1999. The programme is called "Plan of Approach Salmonella in the turkey sector 1999". The programme that was designed involved strict hygiene rules and the monitoring of Salmonella infections throughout the turkey production chain. The actions involved in the Plan are obligatory, pursuant to the legislation of the PPE. The programme is compulsory for all turkey operators in the Netherlands. The Dutch turkey business is very small. There are no Dutch (rearing) grandparent flocks, parent flocks or slaughterhouses. All turkeys are slaughtered in Germany. Consequently the programme is applied for fattening turkey flocks.

The number of turkey operators in the Netherlands:

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- 1 hatchery;
- 55 fattening turkey holdings.

The Salmonella spp. prevalence in fattening turkeys decreased from 2004 till 2007 to 3,7%. In 2012, the Salmonella spp. prevalence in fattening turkeys was 4,1%. In 2011, 2012 and 2013 there have been no contaminations with Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium.

In the Baseline survey 2006-2007, which is performed by MSs and analysed by EFSA, the Netherlands had a Se / St-infection percentage, based on bacteriological results, of 1,5% in fattening turkeys. This percentage is the starting-point for this programme. At this moment, the Netherlands comply with the target mentioned in EG 584/2008 article 1, a:

The Community target, as referred to in Article 1 (a and b) of Regulation (EC) No 584/2008, for the reduction of Se and St in turkeys ('Community target') is a reduction of the maximum percentage of fattening turkey flocks remaining positive of Se and St to 1% or less by 31 December 2012.

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) :

3.1 Target Veterinary Control Programme for turkeys.

The Union 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 ('Union target') shall be: a reduction of the maximum annual percentage of fattening turkey flocks remaining positive of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium to 1 % or less. As regards monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4, [5], 12:i:- will be included in the target.

3.2 Monitoring of the Veterinary Control Programme

At the maximum of 21 days before slaughter, samples are taken at the holding. The operator is responsible for the monitoring. During monitoring at least two pair of boot / sock swabs are taken per turkey house. All compartments of the turkey house are equally represented in the samples. It is ensured that all sections in a turkey house are represented in the sampling in a proportionate way. Each pair should cover about 50% of the area of the house.

On completion of sampling the boot / sock swabs are carefully removed so as not to dislodge adherent material. Boot swabs may be inverted to retain material. The boot swabs are transported in a bottle or plastic bag with a label.

Before putting on the boot / sock swabs, their surface is moistened with maximum recovery diluents (MRD: 0,8% sodium chloride, 0,1% peptone in sterile deionised water), or sterile water or any other

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diluent approved by the national reference laboratory. The use of farm water containing antimicrobials or additional disinfectants is prohibited.

Samples will send by (express) mail or courier to an acknowledged laboratory, within 24 hours after collection. If not sent within 24 hours, they will be stored. At the laboratory samples will be kept refrigerated until examination, which is carried out within 48 hours following receipt and within 96 hours of sampling. Samples are analyzed according to the MSRV-branchemethod, which is according to point 3.4 of the Annex of 584/2008 and is based on the latest version of Annex D, ISO 6579(2002). Each Salmonella positive sample has to be analyzed to a serotype.

When a turkey farmer feeds the turkeys with cereal grown on his own farm or bought from another farmer, the turkey farmer has to take a double sample from every batch of cereal. The farmer has to take at least 5 separate samples from different parts of one batch of cereal. The total of these samples has to be at least 500 grams. Of each sample the following features have to be registered:

- Date of sample
- Name of product
- Size of batch
- Origin (home grown, bought from other farmer)
- Place of sampling

When there is positive Salmonella finding at the turkey house of which the origin is unknown, the cereal sample has to be examined for Salmonella spp. The samples have to be sent to an acknowledged laboratory.

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) :

Measures to be taken in case of positive findings in fattening turkeys are:

- a) removal of litter when infected turkeys have left the house;
- b) cleaning and disinfection of turkey house when empty;
- c) swab test of the house after cleaning and disinfection;
- d) when swab test is negative, new flock can be placed. When the swab test is positive, new flock can be placed, however, after this flock has left the turkey house, the cleaning and disinfection of the turkey house has to be executed by a professional cleaning and disinfection company.

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Measures at the slaughterhouse are not applicable because there are no slaughterhouses for turkeys in the Netherlands, all Dutch turkeys are slaughtered in Germany.

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

Rodent control, hygiene measures

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) :

In the following lines the structure and organisation of the relevant competent authorities is laid down.

1. Ministry of Economic Affairs (EZ)

EZ coordinates the implementation of the programme and sets out the necessary legislation and financial provisions.

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2. Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA)

NVWA is the competent authority and responsible for implementing the salmonella programme.

Various tasks are associated with the programme, some of them are:

- To be responsible for correct official sampling.
- To take the necessary steps when test results are positive.
- To approve control programmes from food and feed business operators, or organisations representing such operators, when they meet the requirements set in regulation 2160/2003 article 7, Annex II and the objectives of the national programme.
- Carry out inspections of food business operators to assess conformity with EU legislation.

3. Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl)

RVO.nl supports the competent authority by monitoring the sample taking. It will also play a role in the distribution of co financing.

4. NRL (RIVM, National Institute for Public Health and the Environment)

The RIVM is the Dutch national reference laboratory for Salmonella. The RIVM is part of the Ministry of VWS, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as EZ. The NRL offers ring surveys, the results of these surveys are reported to the NVWA and measures will be taken if results are insufficient.

5. Animal Health Service (GD)

Concerning poultry, the main objective is to promote optimal health of poultry, particularly by preventing infectious diseases and the presence of microorganisms and residues that may be harmful to consumers. As a competent independent organization, GD occupies a central position in organized poultry health care. Based on (government) regulations or by government order, disease control programmes are realized. GD is acknowledged by the Ministry of EZ to perform these tasks. Additionally, GD will perform official sampling.

6. Laboratories

Laboratories can be acknowledged by EZ to perform analysis to determine the Salmonella status of samples taken by the food business operator. All test results obtained by these laboratories are reported to OVONED and collected in a central database. Every acknowledged laboratory has to participate in the relevant ring surveys. All of the ring surveys are set up under auspices of the Dutch NRL (RIVM) every three months. Laboratories are also obliged to use approved methods and laboratories have to declare (by means of EN ISO 17025 accreditation) that they are able to use the methods correctly. The authorization of the acknowledgement of laboratories is delegated by the Ministry of EZ to NVWA.

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) :

Geographical limitations: The Netherlands.

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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) :

At this moment all poultry farms and flocks (with more than 250 birds) are registered in a central database, in which every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another the manager must be informed. This is laid down in the regulation "Verordening identificatie en registratie van pluimveebedrijven en levend pluimvee (PPE) 2012". All the information is stored in a central database called the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This KIP-system is also the base for registration in accordance with the EU Regulation 852/2004.

Because of the neutralization of the productboard (the productboard is currently responsible), we expect that the names of the organisations in this structure will change, but that the structure will stay the same. We will inform the Commission when the names of the players and the legislation are known, no later than September 1, 2014.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the Netherlands we have a central database for registration of farms and poultry flocks. FBO's are obliged to register every movement of a poultry flock (on poultry house level) in the database. Data that are registered per flock are:

- *Type of poultry (turkey, duck, chicken)
- *Category (breeding, layer, broiler, etc)
- *Breed
- *Meat or egg production
- *Housing method (organic, barn, free range)
- *Date of movement
- *Number of animals
- *Identification of the poultry house of the flock
- *Date of birth

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*Place of origin (farm, hatchery)
*Destination (farm, slaughterhouse, etc).

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The farmer has to notify the slaughterhouse about the result of faecal sampling at least 24 hours prior to slaughter.

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) :

All measures are stated in Chapter 3.
In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in turkey flocks of Meleagris gallopavo, the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling) 4 (results and reporting) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) are implemented.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable for poultry.

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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) :

When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered, steps are taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering will be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may only be placed on the market for human consumption after heat treatment in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II, point E. When the poultry meat is not destined for human consumption, the products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

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) :

Laboratory tests and analyses:

The tests that are performed are validated against the method as prescribed by the EU (ISO 6579 Annex D). In case of a positive finding, serotyping is performed according to the White-Kaufmann-Le Minor scheme.

Antimicrobials:

The use of antimicrobials is prohibited except for circumstances laid down in 1177/2006/EC, Article 2.

Salmonella Vaccines:

Vaccination against salmonella is not used in the Dutch turkey industry.

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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) :

In 2013 there was no financial assistance for fattening turkey flocks.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Besides the control programme for Salmonella, each flock will be checked once by a veterinarian, in accordance to the GVP-code (Good Veterinarian Practice). This is a Dutch quality code for veterinarians and ensures that the veterinarian has knowledge of poultry (including turkeys).

In accordance with regulation 852/2004, Annex I, part A and B each poultry farmer has to comply with the bio-security measures.

Every holding is obligated to inform the slaughterhouse where the fattening turkeys are transferred, about the Salmonella status.

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) :

Detailed cost benefits data are not available.

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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	
The Netherlands	Turkeys	273	2 871 719	273	2 871 719	273	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total		273	2 871 719	273	2 871 719	273		0	0	0	0	0	
ADD A NEW ROW													

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(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	
The Netherlands	bacteriological test	MSRV faeces	273	0	X
Total			273	0	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

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

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

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The Netherlands	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
	Add a new row		

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	
The Netherlands	273	2 871 719	0	0	0	0	X
Total	273	2 871 719	0	0	0	0	
	Add a new row						

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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	
The Netherlands	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	environmental sample	routine sampling	6	X
The Netherlands	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	environmental sample	routine sampling	2	X
Total					8	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					0	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					0	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					6	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					2	
			Add a new row			

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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)	
The Netherlands	Turkeys	273	273	273	6	6	SE+ST	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total		273	273	273	6	6		0	0	0	0	0	
										Add a new row			

(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

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NUTS Region	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment 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	
The Netherlands	273	2 871 719	0	0	0	0	X
Total	273	2 871 719	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

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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	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	6	18.19	109.14	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	2	38.38	76.76	yes	X
				Add a new row		
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
				Add a new row		
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	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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						Add a new row	
5. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
						Add a new row	
6. Cost of official sampling							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	6	30.43	182.58	yes	X	
						Add a new row	
Total		14		368.48			

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

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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)

There is a fund (Diergezondheidsfonds) which is filled from the budget of EZ and a levy imposed on private enterprises. From this fund government spendings for the purpose of control and prevention of animal diseases, including salmonella, will be financed. This fund was approved by the European Commission as aid scheme (N351/2009 en 515/2009).

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
		Total size of attachments :	No attachmen