



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/12925/2010

*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain  
animal diseases and zoonoses*

## **Control programme of Salmonella**

**Approved\* for 2011 by Commission Decision 2010/712/EU**

**United Kingdom**

\* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

## **ANNEX II**

**Standard requirements for the submission of national programmes for the control of Salmonellosis (zoonotic Salmonella) as referred to in Article 1(b)**

### **Part A**

#### **General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes**

- (a) state the aim of the programme

To reduce or maintain the low prevalence of salmonellas of public health significance in fattening and adult breeding turkey flocks on holdings in the UK, at least to the target levels set out in Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 which is a maximum percentage of fattening and adult breeding turkey flocks<sup>1</sup> remaining positive of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium to 1% or less by 31 December 2012.

- (b) 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<sup>2</sup> indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

The National Control Programme (NCP) for the control of Salmonella in flocks of breeding and fattening turkeys, as approved by Commission Decision 2009/771/EC, was implemented in the UK on 1st January 2010. The requirements of the Salmonella control programme apply to all breeding turkey flocks of 250 or more birds that produce hatching eggs and all fattening turkey flocks unless exempted under Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003.

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<sup>1</sup> Flock means all poultry of the same health status kept on the same premises or in the same enclosure and constituting a single epidemiological unit; in the case of housed poultry, this includes all birds sharing the same airspace.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1.

All operators with 50 or more birds and all hatcheries with a capacity of 1,000 eggs must register with the Competent Authority . Operators are required to keep records when eggs or birds are moved onto/off the holding.

Sampling at the initiative of the operator and at the initiative of the Competent Authority is carried out according to the requirements of the legislation. Operators are required to implement the sampling programme in Annex IIB of EC Regulation 2160/2003. Samples for the detection of Salmonella are taken from turkey day-old birds to be used for breeding, when the birds are approximately 4 weeks of age, and approximately 2 weeks before the birds come into lay. During the production phase of laying eggs for hatching the flocks are sampled every three weeks by the operator on the holding or at the hatchery and three weeks before slaughter, if not already included in the 3 weekly sampling schedule . Sampling to verify the achievement of the target is as detailed in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008. Samples are taken according to the requirements of the UK National Control Programme by the Competent Authority and by the operator as detailed in the Annex paragraph 1 of Regulation (EC) 584/2008 and Regulation (EC) No. 213/2009.

Samples are submitted to a laboratory authorised by the Competent Authority and which applies quality assurance systems that conform to the requirements of the current EN/ISO standard. The owner shall keep a record of the date and time of sampling, the details of the flock sampled, the laboratory which undertook the analysis and the result of the tests and make these records available to the Competent Authority for inspection where required.

The requirements of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 Annex IIC apply in the case of detection of certain Salmonella serotypes in breeding turkey flocks. When a breeding flock of turkeys is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. This applies to breeding flocks from day old through to end of production. When infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium is confirmed, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002. There is the requirement for mandatory cleansing and disinfection following depopulation.

Breeding and fattening turkey flocks are recorded as positive for purposes of reporting of the results of Salmonella monitoring under the requirements of Dir (EC) No 2003/99 when Salmonella is detected in one or more samples taken from that flock. An infected flock is counted only once, regardless of how often Salmonella is detected in the flock during production.

## 1. General

1.1. 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<sup>3</sup>, particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

*Salmonella* has been recognised as an important zoonotic pathogen for many years. *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium have accounted for the majority of cases of human salmonellosis since the 1980s and have consistently been the most commonly implicated pathogens in general outbreaks of food-borne disease.

The results of the UK Salmonella control programme are reported annually to the Commission and are published by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) in the Community Summary Report on Trends and Sources of Zoonoses, Zoonotic Agents, Antimicrobial resistance and Foodborne outbreaks in the European Union.

A European Union-wide baseline survey was carried out to determine the prevalence of *Salmonella* in commercial turkey holdings with at least 250 birds for breeding turkeys and with at least 500 birds for fattening turkeys. The reports for the survey which took place between October 2006 and September 2007 are available on the EFSA website at:

[http://www.efsa.europa.eu/cs/BlobServer/Report/zoon\\_report\\_ej134\\_finturkeys\\_en.0.pdf](http://www.efsa.europa.eu/cs/BlobServer/Report/zoon_report_ej134_finturkeys_en.0.pdf) and  
[http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa\\_locale-1178620753812\\_1211902151685.htm](http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_1211902151685.htm)

The reports submitted by the UK for the analysis are available on the Defra website at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/zoonoses/trends-sources.htm>

A sharp rise in the incidence of human salmonellosis in the UK was observed in the mid 1980s. This was largely due to an increase in *S. Enteritidis* phage type 4 (PT 4) infections, which reached a peak in the early 1990s. The incidence of salmonellosis reached a peak in the early 1990s with over 30,000 cases recorded and remained broadly stable until 1998 when a significant fall was recorded throughout most of the UK which continued for the next two years. Since then the general decline has continued, albeit less sharply.

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<sup>3</sup> OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31.

There were 12,091 laboratory confirmed cases of salmonellosis in humans reported in the UK in 2008, a decrease of 8.5% on the 13,213 confirmed cases recorded in 2007. This is consistent with the overall trend of reduction in reports in recent years (12,831 cases in 2005, 14,060 in 2006 and 13,213 in 2007). *S. Enteritidis* remained the most commonly isolated *Salmonella* serotype followed by *S. Typhimurium*. The number of *S. Enteritidis* cases decreased from 6,941 reports in 2007 to 4,806 in 2008 while an increase was seen in the number of *S. Typhimurium* reports with 2,148 in 2008 compared to 1,796 in 2007. *Salmonella* reporting shows a consistent seasonal pattern with a distinct peak of infection observed in July, August, September and October. Overall, there is little regional variation in salmonellosis in humans in the UK.

In 2007 there were 112 reported incidents of *Salmonella* in turkeys in the UK, detected as a result of voluntary monitoring carried out by the industry and private veterinarians. The most commonly reported serotypes were *S. Derby* (37 incidents) and *S. Kottbus* (24 incidents) which comprised 33.0% and 21.4% of total reports respectively. There were 12 incidents of *S. Typhimurium* but no *S. Enteritidis* reported from turkeys during the year. When *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated from a turkey flock, advice is given to the operators on control of *Salmonella*.

It is a statutory requirement for all laboratories which isolate *Salmonella* from a flock of turkeys or its environment to report positive findings and supply the isolate to the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for *Salmonella* – the Veterinary Laboratories Agency in Great Britain or to Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute in Northern Ireland. The isolates are serotyped, phage-typed, where appropriate, and tested for sensitivity against a panel of 16 antimicrobials in the monitoring programme by the NRL, which provides information on trends. This information is recorded and analysed. The number of reports received depends on the level and sensitivity of monitoring which is undertaken by the producers. The reports provide useful information on the serovars which are most common in poultry, and indicate trends.

- 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.

The Competent Authority for this National Control Programme in respect of EC Regulation 2160/2003 and EC Regulation 584/2008 for the control of *Salmonella* in fattening and breeding turkey flocks is:

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London, SW1P 3JR.

or In Northern Ireland the operation of the Control Programme is under Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD).

or The programme in Wales operates with the collaboration of the Welsh Assembly.

└ The programme in Scotland operates with the collaboration of the Scottish Government.

The Competent Authority in respect of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with the main body of the feed and food law, is the:

• Food Standards Agency, Aviation House, 125 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6NH.

The Food Standards Agency (FSA) is an independent Government department set up by an Act of Parliament in 2000 to protect the public's health and consumer interests in relation to food. The Agency is led by a Board that has been appointed to act in the public interest and not to represent particular sectors. Board members have a wide range of relevant skills and experience. The Food Standards Agency is accountable to Parliament through Health Ministers, and to the devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland for its activities within their areas. Further information can be found at [www.food.gov.uk](http://www.food.gov.uk)

└ Defra and the equivalent bodies in the devolved administrations are the central competent authorities for the animal health and welfare elements of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.

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

Veterinary Laboratories Agency- an agency of Defra, with a network of regional laboratories in Great Britain including the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for *Salmonella*. Samples in Northern Ireland are tested at the Agri-Food & Biosciences Institute (AFBI), AFBI Headquarters, Newforge Lane, Belfast BT9 5PX. AFBI is a DARD Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB). In addition samples taken by the operator may be analysed at laboratories authorised by the Competent Authority and overseen by the NRL.

1.4. Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

Samples taken by operators and samples taken as official controls are prepared and tested in accordance with the requirements of the Annex in Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 using the method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for *Salmonella* in Bilthoven, Netherlands. The method is described in the current version of Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): „Detection of

*Salmonella* spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage'. A semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. At least one isolate will be serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme. Isolates of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* will also be phage typed. Sensitivity to a panel of 16 antimicrobials will be determined.

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

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 the Competent Authority will select each year at random:

- All flocks on at least 10% of holdings with more than 500 **fattening turkeys**.
- All flocks on at least 10% of holdings with at least 250 adult **breeding turkeys** between 30 and 45 weeks of age, but including all holdings where *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* has been detected during the previous 12 months and all holdings with elite, great grandparents and grandparent breeding turkeys. This sampling may also take place at the hatchery
- Each time the Competent Authority considers it necessary

The random selection will take into account the size of holding and geographical distribution. The Competent Authority or its agent will select one flock at random on the holding. In the case of fattening turkeys the flock should be within 3 weeks of going for slaughter. The selected flock will be sampled in accordance with the Annex in Regulation (EC) No 584/2008..

The sampling under the Animal By-Products legislation is monitored by the Competent Authority with inspections carried out using a risk-based approach. Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs requires poultry abattoirs to undertake microbiological testing for *Salmonella* on 5 samples a week (each sample is 3 neck skins). Establishments producing minced meat, meat preparations and mechanically separated meat must also undertake weekly testing for *Salmonella*. The Food Standards Agency (FSA) is the Competent Authority which monitors these controls.

1.6. 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.

When a turkey flock is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium the flock will be investigated. The flock is suspected of being infected when *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated from samples, carried out privately or as required by either the operator or the Competent Authority as detailed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 584/2008. Tissue/organs may be taken from birds as part of the investigation of clinical disease by the private veterinarian; these cases will be discussed and additional follow up investigation carried out as appropriate, along with advice on *Salmonella* control. Neck skins are sampled at abattoirs under Regulation (EC) No 1441/2007. The potential for cross contamination make the results from abattoir sampling difficult to interpret in relation to a particular flock. Isolates of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* will be examined to determine if they are vaccine strains according to the manufacturer's specification. If vaccine strains are confirmed in samples the flock will not be classed as positive for the purposes of establishing the progress towards the target. Although vaccines against *Salmonella* are not currently used in meat turkeys in the UK, *Salmonella* Typhimurium vaccine is sometimes used in breeding flocks. Also, this practice may change in the future if suitable vaccines are developed.

When a turkey breeding flock is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. This applies to breeding flocks from day old through to end of production. If the flock is in the laying phase, no further eggs may be sent for hatching and no birds or hatching eggs may leave the holding, except under license issued by the Competent Authority. Following placing of official restrictions, infection with *S. Typhimurium* and *S. Enteritidis* detected by operator sampling (Annex, paragraph 1b(i) and (ii)) may be confirmed by samples taken by the Competent Authority. Confirmatory sampling is not carried out following detection of *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Typhimurium* through official testing carried out according to the Annex, paragraph 1 (b) (iii) at the holding.

As per the requirements of Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Annex IIC, when infection with *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* has been confirmed in a breeding turkey flock, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the infected birds were kept, and provide evidence to the Competent Authority that the cleaning and disinfection has been satisfactory. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out. Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against *Salmonella* (which takes place under the cascade system, under the supervision of the prescribing veterinary surgeon) ensuring compliance with the requirements of Regulation 1177/2006/EC.



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

Zoonoses Order 1989 and in Northern Ireland, the Zoonoses Order (Northern Ireland) 1991 – requires the person responsible in all laboratories to report the isolation of a *Salmonella* and to provide a sub-culture on request to the National Reference Laboratory for *Salmonella*

The Control of *Salmonella* in Turkey Flocks Order 2009 requires operators to carry out sampling of turkey flocks as specified in Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 and to keep records of samples taken, the results of each test carried out on the samples and details of bird movements on to or off a holding.

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

Currently, when *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium is confirmed in a breeding turkey flock the owner is compensated following compulsory slaughter of the flock. Compensation is based on the costs incurred in rearing the bird to a certain age, less any income which has been derived from the bird (e.g. hatching eggs). A scale of compensation is published on a quarterly basis according to the age of the birds. The valuation tables detailing the quarterly calculations is published on a breakdown indicating the monetary values against the age of the birds and are publicly available on the Defra website ([www.defra.gov.uk](http://www.defra.gov.uk)). The value of specific compensation payments made to operators following slaughter of a flock are not made publicly available.

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

2.1. The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.

There are 723,798 breeding turkey birds on 285 premises in the UK. For the fattening flocks there are 8569645 birds on 1574 premises. There are a total of 9293443 breeding and fattening flocks.

Production Type	Number of birds		
	0-499	500-10,000	+10,000
<b>Meat</b>			
Turkeys	96,272	1,144,897	7,328,476
Premises	964	447	163
	0-249	250-10,000	+10,000
<b>Breeding</b>			
Turkeys	4,578	276,520	442,700
Premises	208	52	25

2.2. The structure of the production of feed

Poultry feed is supplied to farms by a small number of manufacturers. The major manufacturers of poultry feed operate to assurance schemes, apply HACCP principles and monitor for Salmonella.

A number of Competent Authorities are involved in feed law policy and its enforcement. The Food Standards Agency deals with the composition and marketing of animal feeds (including undesirable substances, additives and labelling); Defra (Veterinary Medicines Directorate VMD) which deals with zotechnical and medicated feeds; and Defra Animal Health and veterinary group, or its equivalent in the devolved administrations, covers processed animal proteins and *Salmonella*. Many low moisture feeds, in particular those derived from cereals and oilseeds processing industries are widely used in the manufacture of compound feeds and blends. Soya bean and rapeseed meals are major sources of protein. The Animal By-Products Regulations 2005 requires operators of rendering plants to take samples of rendered animal protein (fishmeal) that is intended for use in animal feedingsuffs. The samples must then be tested at an approved laboratory for the presence of *Salmonella*. Only a small number of feed compounders operate on a national scale, manufacturing and distributing compound livestock feeds on a nation-wide basis. Other feed compounders operate on a regional basis. Some feed compounders may be farmer controlled or co-operatives. A number of companies manufacture feeds as part of an integrated process of poultry and egg production.

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

- hygiene management at farms,
- measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and
- hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.
- Hygiene management at farms
- Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and
- Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

A number of voluntary guides have been produced in collaboration with representatives of the industry on the control of *Salmonella* in poultry production.

Relevant ones are listed below, and some are also available on the website at:  
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/zoonosis/salmonella-cop.htm>

Code of Practice For The Prevention and Control of *Salmonella* –

In Commercial Egg Laying Flocks. Ref No PB 2205

2. Codes of Practice For The Control of *Salmonella* –

For The UK Fish Meal Industry Ref No PB 2203

3. UK Guide to the National Control Programme for *Salmonella* in turkey flocks (Ref No. PB 13380)

4. Code of Practice For the Prevention and Control of *Salmonella* –

In Chickens Reared For Meat on farm Ref No PB7323

[http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/zoonoses/zoonoses\\_reports/salmonellainchick.pdf](http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/zoonoses/zoonoses_reports/salmonellainchick.pdf)

5. Code of Practice For The Control of *Salmonella* –

During the Production, Storage and Transport of Compound Feeds, Premixtures, Feed Materials and Feed Additives. (Ref No. PB13303)

6. Code of Practice For The Control of *Salmonella* –  
In Animal By-products Rendering Industry. Ref No 2199
7. Code of Practice For The Control of *Salmonella* –  
For The Prevention of Rodent Infestation In Poultry Flocks. Ref No 13233  
[http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/zoonoses/zoonoses\\_reports/salrodent.pdf](http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/zoonoses/zoonoses_reports/salrodent.pdf)
8. Code of Practice For The Prevention and Control of *Salmonella* -  
In Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries. Ref No PB 1564
9. Code of Practice For The Control of *Salmonella* –  
In The Production Of Final Feed For Livestock. Ref No 2200 & 2201
10. Egg Quality Guide Ref No PB 4821
11. Code of Practice The Handling and storage of eggs from farm to retail sale Ref No. PB2818

#### 2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

The owner is responsible for the health and welfare of the poultry on the holding, and for ensuring that a veterinarian is consulted on disease and welfare issues as appropriate. The Competent Authority carries out inspections on farms for animal welfare reasons, to take samples for residues and to check medicine records.

#### 2.5. Registration of farms.

All poultry breeding flocks of more than 250 birds are registered (Control of *Salmonella* in Poultry Order 2007). The register is maintained at the local level by the Competent Authority or its agent (Animal Health in Great Britain, DARD in Northern Ireland). A GB Poultry Register and an equivalent register in Northern Ireland detail the locations and numbers of all poultry for the purposes of control of avian influenza.

#### 2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

All turkey flock operators are required to keep records of medicine usage, including vaccines, which must be available for inspection. Records relating to movement of flocks onto and off the holding must be kept.

Records giving details of sampling for *Salmonella* and results will be kept either at the holding or be readily available.

#### 2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU Member State (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production. This can be obtained from a local Animal Health Divisional Office and must be completed and signed by the Official Veterinarian as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of Directive. The flock of origin and the hatchery must be currently registered with the Poultry Health Scheme in compliance with EU Directive 90/539/EC. This is administered by the Animal Health Agency, which undertakes the approval process and administers the scheme for hatcheries and flocks. The ITAHC will also require the reference number of the

operator's poultry health certificate. The ITAHC will be amended to include the results of the last test for *Salmonella* as required in Commission Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 Article 9.1 prior to any dispatching of the live animals, or hatching eggs, from the food business of origin. The date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided for in Community legislation as required by Decision (EC) No 2007/594

#### 2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

The Control of *Salmonella* in Turkey Order 2009 (CSTO), and the equivalent legislation implemented in the devolved administrations in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland require the operators of hatcheries and the keepers of breeding flocks to keep records of poultry or hatching eggs entering or leaving the premises. The records must contain information on the number, date, and origin or destination. These records must be retained for one year and be available to the Competent Authority for inspection. The Diseases of Poultry Order 2003 (and equivalent legislation) extends this requirement to every person who is engaged in the transport or marketing of poultry. All official veterinary health certificates issued for the export of poultry and hatching eggs are recorded on either the Centaur system or the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES). Both of these systems allow tracking of exports of live animals and hatching eggs accompanied by veterinary health certification. Centaur creates Export Health Certificates for exports to third countries while TRACES generates ITAHCs issued for intra-Community movements. TRACES is an internet-based service which is owned and maintained by the Commission. It is possible for traders (economic operators) to apply for both Centaur EHCs and TRACES ITAHCs on-line or using paper application forms. Operators wishing to export birds to EU Member States can register with TRACES via Defra's website or their local Animal Health Office.

<sup>12</sup> CSTO was brought into force to support the introduction of *Salmonella* National Control Programmes required by Regulation 2160/2003 for breeding and fattening turkey flocks

Part B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: UK

Disease : infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella spp*

Animal population covered by the programme: Turkey breeding and fattening flocks

Year/s of implementation: 2010-2012

Reference of this document: UK Salmonella in Turkey programme 2011

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail):

Ricky Doghor

Defra, Area 4A, Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London, SW1P 3JR

Tel 44 207 238 6080 FAX 44 207 238 1109

Email ricky.doghor@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Date sent to the Commission:

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point 1<sup>4</sup>:

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<sup>4</sup> A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of flocks/herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of flocks/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.



3. Description of the submitted programme<sup>5</sup>:

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<sup>5</sup> A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of flocks/herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

#### 4. Measures of the submitted programme

##### 4.1. *Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme:

First year:2010

Last year:2012

X Control

Control/Eradication

Testing

Testing

x Slaughter of animals tested positive

Slaughter of animals tested positive

Killing of animals tested positive

Killing of animals tested positive

Vaccination

Extended slaughter or killing

Treatment of animal products

Disposal of products

Disposal of products

Monitoring or surveillance

Other measures (specify):

4.2. *Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme*<sup>6</sup>:

The Competent Authority for this National Control Programme in respect of EC Regulation 2160/2003 for the control of Salmonella in turkeys is:

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<sup>6</sup> 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.

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London SW1P 3JR

- In Northern Ireland the operation of the Control Programme is under Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD).
- The programme in Wales operates with the collaboration of the Welsh Assembly.
- The programme in Scotland operates with the collaboration of the Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department.

The Competent Authority in respect of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules is the Food Standards Agency, Aviation House, Holborn, London.

With reference to the slaughter of turkey flocks at the end of lay the Meat Hygiene Service is an Executive Agency of the Food Standards Agency and is responsible for the protection of public health and animal health and welfare in Great Britain, through proportionate enforcement of legislation in licensed meat premises. Enforcement in licensed premises in Northern Ireland is the responsibility of DARDNI.

In respect of EC Regulation No 1831/2003 on feed hygiene, the Competent Authorities are the Food Standards Agency and local authorities (Trading Standards Departments and some Environmental Health Services).

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

The plan will be implemented throughout the UK including England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland.

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<sup>7</sup> 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.

#### 4.4. Measures implemented under the programme<sup>8</sup>

4.4.1. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings:

**All breeding turkey flocks of 250 or more birds are registered under the Registration of Establishments (Control of Salmonella in Turkeys Order 2009)**

4.4.2. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals<sup>9</sup>:

**Not Applicable**

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

**The owner in charge of any laboratory must report the isolation of *Salmonella* from any bird or livestock kept to produce food for human consumption to Defra or its agency, detailing the date, type of sample, animal or bird type, and to supply the culture of the *Salmonella* (Zoonoses Order 1989 and equivalent legislation in the devolved administrations)**

4.4.4. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result<sup>10</sup>:

**Following testing carried out according to Regulation 584/2008/EC, Annex paragraph 1 (own check and official sampling), when a breeding flock of turkeys is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. This applies to breeding flocks from day old through to end of production. If the flock is in the laying phase no further eggs may be sent for hatching and no birds or hatching eggs may leave the holding, except under license issued by the Competent Authority.**

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<sup>8</sup> Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

<sup>9</sup> Not applicable for poultry.

<sup>10</sup> 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 .

As per the requirements of Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Annex IIC, when infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium has been confirmed, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Mandatory slaughter is carried out under the Animal Health Act 1981. The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the infected birds were kept, and provide evidence to the Competent Authority that the cleaning and disinfection has been satisfactory. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out. Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

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

All eligible turkey flocks, according to Regulation 2160/2003 are in the national control programme

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<sup>11</sup>:

When a breeding flock of turkeys is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. A notice, requiring the isolation of the infected animals from other animals on the premise and prohibiting movement of the infected flock or eggs from the flock is served under the Zoonoses Order 1989 (and equivalent legislation in the Devolved Administrations). Movement of birds, equipment, bedding materials onto or off the premise can only occur under license from the Competent Authority. These restrictions are lifted after full depopulation of the infected flock and satisfactory cleansing and disinfection procedures have been carried out.

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

Measures as outlined in 4.4.4. above.

The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against Salmonella which takes place under the cascade (off-label use) under the supervision of a veterinary surgeon and complies with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006 for specific control methods in the framework of the national

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<sup>11</sup> 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.

programmes for the control of Salmonella. Vaccination may only be used as a preventative measure; it is not an alternative to the requirements in Annex II C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Antimicrobial treatment may not be used for the control of Salmonella within the framework of the UK National Control Programme, except within the limits set by Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006.

There is no central database recording vaccine usage. However, the Veterinary Medicine Directorate (VMD), an executive agency of Defra, which operates across the UK, holds records of the number of licensed vaccines for use in the UK and number of vaccine doses sold. There are 7 veterinary medicinal products authorised in the UK for use in the poultry sector to protect against infections with either Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium or Salmonella Gallinarum. These vaccines are used in conjunction with a number of other measures relating to hygiene, biosecurity and management to help protect the birds against certain strains of Salmonella of public health significance.

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

In breeding turkey flocks, the provisions of the Animal Health Act 1981 will apply where relevant.

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

Hygiene measures on the breeding farms are also assessed during visits for the collection of official samples and during general visits to premises by officials for other purposes. Advisory visits are carried out by Salmonella experts from the Veterinary Laboratory Agency in England and Wales, by Animal Health Veterinary Officers in Scotland and by state veterinarians in Northern Ireland to farms where Salmonella has been detected or where advice and assistance is needed in control/prevention of disease. The objectives of the visit are to advise on disease control and prevention of zoonotic transmission and to collect data for epidemiological purposes. The farm visit is carried out in accordance with the requirements of standard operating procedures "Generic Guidance for Farm Visits".

In Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland), during advisory visits, a specific form is completed, containing a minimum dataset for statutory purposes. Additional information on the farm epidemiological situation is also collected to facilitate further investigation of disease source, limit potential for spread off the premises and determine best control options etc. It is obligatory by law to obtain the minimum dataset which includes:

- the known, or suspected, identity of the organism

- the nature of the sample from which the isolate originated
- the address of the premises at which the sample(s) was taken
- the name of the owner, or person, in charge of the premises (state which)
- the species and type of animal or bird from which the sample was taken (if appropriate)
- the date on which the sample was examined

Provision of the additional information on the specific farm situation is not mandatory by law. This form is sent to the central Competent Authority. Copies of the standard form used ('ZO4' form) are available on request.

5. General description of the costs and benefits<sup>12</sup>:

Accurate details on the costs and benefits of the programme to farmers and society in general are not available. Costs specific to the application for co-financing for the 2011 Salmonella control programme in turkeys relate to payment of compensation to the operator following mandatory slaughter of a flock(s) detected positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium under the framework of the programme. For 2011, based on the baseline survey results and scanning surveillance information collected during 2008 and 2009, it is estimated that 1 flocks will be detected positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium and will require compulsory slaughter according to Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Annex IIC. The average flock size is approximately 5000 birds. At an average compensation value as taken from the compensation tables (January to March 2010), the total cost is estimated to be approximately £119,000 per flock

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years<sup>13</sup>

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

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<sup>12</sup> A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general.  
<sup>13</sup> The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate.



## 6.1.2.

## Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2004 to 2008

Situation on date: **No flock level information available for 2004 to 2008**

Animal species:

Disease/infection<sup>(a)</sup>:

Region (a1)	Type of flock <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of flocks <sup>(c)</sup>	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked <sup>(d)</sup>	Number of positive <sup>(e)</sup> flocks <sup>(a)</sup>		Number of flocks depopulated <sup>(a)</sup>		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(a)</sup>	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup>	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup>
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)			
Total													

(a) For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.

(b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, broiler turkeys, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

(d) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.

(e) 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 once.

(f) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

## 6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

### 6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Animal species <sup>(a)</sup>: \_\_\_\_\_ Category <sup>(b)</sup>: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

Description of the other used tests:

Region <sup>(c)</sup>	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested <sup>(d)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>(d)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>(d)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>(e)</sup>
<b>Total</b>						

(a) Animal species if necessary.

(b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. when appropriate.

(c) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

### 6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per species)

<u>Year:</u>		
<u>Animal species<sup>(a)</sup>:</u>		
Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Number of herds infected <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of animals infected
<b>Total</b>		

(a) Animal species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

#### 6.4. Data on vaccination programmes<sup>14</sup>

Year:

Animal species: (a):

Description of the used vaccination

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of herds <sup>(c)</sup>	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination programme			
			Number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> in vaccination programme	Number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
Total						

(a) Animal species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

<sup>14</sup> Data to provide only if vaccination has been carried out.

## 7. Targets

### 7.1. Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

#### 7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Animal species: <sup>(a)</sup>

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Type of the test <sup>(c)</sup>	Target population <sup>(d)</sup>	Type of sample <sup>(e)</sup>	Objective <sup>(f)</sup>	Number of planned tests
Total					

(a) Species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Description of the test.

(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals if necessary.

(e) Description of the sample (for instance faeces).

(f) Description of the objective (for instance surveillance, monitoring, control of vaccination).

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks<sup>15</sup>

Year: 2008

Situation on date:

Animal species: infection<sup>(a)</sup>:

Region (a1)	Type of flock <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of flocks <sup>(c)</sup>	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme <sup>c</sup>	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked <sup>(d)</sup>	Number of flocks <sup>(e)</sup> expected to be positive <sup>(a)</sup>		Number of flocks expected to be slaughtered or depopulated <sup>(f)</sup>		Expected quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(g)</sup>
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	
UK	Breeding Turkey	285	723 798	Unknown	9192593	Unknown	1		1		
<b>Total</b>											

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.  
 (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.  
 (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, broiler turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding turkeys, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.  
 (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.  
 (d) 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 once.  
 (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.  
 \* Total number of flocks not available

<sup>15</sup> Specify types of flocks if appropriate (breeders, layers, broilers).

**7.2. Targets on vaccination (one table for each year of implementation)**

**7.2.1. Targets on vaccination <sup>16</sup>**

**Animal species: <sup>(a)</sup>**

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Targets on vaccination programme			
			Number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> in vaccination programme	Number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
<b>Total</b>						

(a) Species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

<sup>16</sup> Data to provide only if appropriate.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation)

<u>Costs related to</u>	<u>Specification</u>	<u>Number of units</u>	<u>Unitary cost in EUR</u>	<u>Total amount in EUR</u>	<u>Community funding requested (yes/no)</u>
<u>1. Testing</u>					
<u>1.1. Cost of the analysis</u>					
<u>1.2. Cost of sampling</u>					
<u>1.3. Other costs</u>					



<b><u>2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products</u></b>							
<b><u>2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products</u></b>							
<b><u>2.2. Distribution costs</u></b>							
<b><u>2.3. Administering costs</u></b>							
<b><u>2.4. Control costs</u></b>							
<b><u>3. Slaughter and destruction</u></b>							
<b><u>3.1. Compensation of animals</u></b>							<b><u>4 119,000</u></b>
<b><u>3.2. Transport costs</u></b>							

<u>3.3. Destruction costs</u>									
<u>3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering</u>									
<u>3.5 Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)</u>									
<u>4. Cleaning and disinfection</u>									
<u>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)</u>									
<u>6. Consumables and specific equipment</u>									

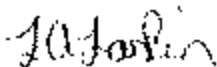
<u>7. Other costs</u>										
<u><b>TOTAL</b></u>										<u>£ 119,800</u>

## **Annex - Declaration**

I hereby confirm that implementation of the National Control Programme for *Salmonella* in turkey flocks in 2011 in the UK will be according to the provisions of the following veterinary legislation:

- **Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003**
- **Regulation (EC) No. 584/2008**
- **Regulation (EC) No. 213/2009**

1. Sampling will be carried out under the requirements of the UK National Control Programme for *Salmonella* in turkeys by the Competent Authority and by the operator according to the requirements of Annex IIB of EC Regulation 2160/2003 and paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No. 584/2008
2. Reporting of results will be carried out according to the provisions of paragraph 4 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No. 584/2008.



Lesley Larkin  
Defra  
21 October 2010.

Country Geographical English Name United Kingdom  
 Submission number 1283352813987-386  
 Submission date 01/09/2010 16:53:34

**(a) State the aim of the program**

To reduce/maintain the prevalence of breeding chicken flocks (Gallus gallus) in the UK infected with *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis* and *S. Virchow* to 1% or less flocks infected by the end of 2011.

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

Animal population and phases of production which sampling cover	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus
Gallus Slaughter Pigs	
Gallus Hens Pullets	
Partab Gallus Hens Laying	
Gallus Hens Day Old	
Gallus Four Week	X
Gallus During Laying	X
Partab Gallus Day Old	X
Gallus Breeding Pigs	
Gallus Before Laying	X

**(c) Demonstrate the evidence...**

The National Control Programme (NCP) for the control of Salmonella in flocks of domestic fowl of breeding chickens, as approved by Commission Decision 2006/759/EC, was implemented in the UK on 1st January 2007. The requirements of the Salmonella control programme apply to all breeding chicken flocks of 250 or more birds that produce hatching eggs. All operators with 50 or more birds and all hatcheries with a capacity of 1,000 eggs must register with the Competent Authority. Operators are required to keep records when eggs, chicks or birds are moved onto/off the holding.

Sampling at the initiative of the operator and at the initiative of the Competent Authority is carried out according to the requirements of the legislation. Operators are required to implement the sampling programme in Annex IIB of EC Regulation 2160/2003. Samples for the detection of Salmonella are taken from Gallus gallus day-old chicks to be used for breeding, when the birds are

approximately 4 weeks of age, and approximately 2 weeks before the birds come into lay. For 2007, 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, during the production phase of laying eggs for hatching the flocks were sampled every two weeks by the operator on the holding. Sampling to verify the achievement of the target was as detailed in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005. From April 2009, samples are taken according to the requirements of the UK National Control Programme by the Competent Authority and by the operator as detailed in Annex 2.2.1 of Regulation (EC) 1003/2005, as amended by Regulation (EC) No. 213/2009. The frequency of sample collection is as laid out in Regulation (EC) No. 213/2009 paragraph 2.1.1 and paragraph 2.1.2.3(b) (derogation as the Community target has been reached for at least two consecutive calendar years in the UK). Samples must consist of chick box liner or hatchery tray liners, chick carcasses, boot swabs or composite faeces samples, depending on the stage in the flock's productive life.

Samples are submitted to a laboratory authorised by the Competent Authority and which applies quality assurance systems that conform to the requirements of the current EMISO standard. The owner shall keep a record of date when each flock is sampled for Salmonella, the identity of the flock sampled, the age of the flock sampled, the laboratory which undertook the analysis and the result of the tests and make these records available to the Competent Authority for inspection where required.

The requirements of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 Annex IIC apply in the case of detection of certain Salmonella serotypes in breeding chicken flocks. When a breeding flock of Gallus gallus is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. This applies to breeding flocks from day old through to end of production. When infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium is confirmed, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002. There is the requirement for mandatory cleansing and disinfection following depopulation.

When a breeding flock is infected with S. Hadar, S. Infantis, or S. Virchow, the operator/owner of the flock is required to draw up a plan in consultation with their veterinarian and the Competent Authority for the monitoring and control of the infection.

A breeding flock is recorded as positive for purposes of reporting of the results of Salmonella monitoring under the requirements of Dir (EC) No 2003/99 when Salmonella is detected in one or more samples taken from that flock. An infected flock is counted only once, regardless of how often Salmonella is detected in the flock during production.

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

**(d)1. General**

**(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence**

A sharp rise in the incidence of human salmonellosis in the UK was observed in the mid 1980s. This was largely due to an increase in S. Enteritidis phage type 4 (PT 4) infection. The incidence of this phage type reached a peak in the early 1990s and remained broadly stable until 1998 when a significant fall was recorded throughout most of the UK which continued for the next two years. Since then, the decline has continued, albeit less sharply.

There were 12,091 laboratory confirmed cases of salmonellosis in humans reported in the UK in 2008, a decrease of 8.5% on the 13,213 confirmed cases recorded in 2007. This is consistent with the overall trend of reduction in reports in recent years (12,831 cases in 2005, 14,060 in 2006 and 13,213 in 2007). S. Enteritidis remained the most commonly isolated Salmonella serotype followed by S. Typhimurium. The number of S. Enteritidis cases decreased from 6,941 reports in 2007 to 4,806 in 2008 while an increase was seen in the number of S. Typhimurium reports with 2,148 in 2008 compared to 1,796 in 2007. Salmonella reporting shows a consistent seasonal pattern with a distinct peak of infection observed in July, August, September and October. Overall, there is little regional variation in salmonellosis in humans in the UK.

A programme for the control of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus has been in operation in the UK since 1989. As a result, the number of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium infected breeding flocks of Gallus gallus in the UK is currently very low. In 2007, there was one confirmed report of S. Typhimurium in a parent Broiler Breeder (Meat Production Line) flock. In 2008, there were 6 broiler breeder flocks reported with S. Typhimurium 6+6 on the same holding. Provisional results for 2009 were 2 flocks positive for S. Typhimurium during the year. Of the other three Salmonella serovars, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Infantis and Salmonella Virchow, the occurrence is likewise at low levels. There were no reports of S. Enteritidis, S. Infantis, S. Virchow or S. Hadar in 2008 or 2009.

**(d)1.2 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonella**

The Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), is the competent authority for Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 in England, Wales and Scotland (Great Britain). The Department of Agriculture, Development and Rural Affairs (DARD) Northern Ireland is the competent authority for Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 in Northern Ireland. DARD provides information on the Salmonella in breeding flocks to Defra who collates it. In Scotland the Scottish Government, and the Welsh Assembly Government in Wales administer the control plans, and supply information to Defra for collation. Official samples are taken by staff from Animal Health which is a Defra Agency. Follow up samples in infected holdings may be taken either by Animal Health or the Veterinary Laboratories Agency (VLA). The laboratories authorised to test samples in the control programme are required to report all isolations of Salmonella from samples taken (both statutory and voluntary samples) from poultry or their environment to VLA and to supply the isolate for serotyping and antimicrobial resistance.

**(d)1.3 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonella**

Veterinary Laboratories Agency- an agency of Defra, with a network of regional laboratories in Great Britain including the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for Salmonella Samples in Northern Ireland are tested at the Agri-Food & Biosciences Institute (AFBI), AFBI Headquarters, Newforge Lane, Belfast BT9 5PX. AFBI is a DARD Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB).

In addition samples taken by the operator may be analysed at laboratories authorised by the Competent Authority and overseen by the NRL.

**(d)1.4 Methods in examination**

Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002) a- Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage-a-

**(d)1.5 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis**

Sampling at the initiative of the Competent Authority is carried out according to the protocol specified in Annex II B of EC Regulation 2160/2003, as detailed in the Annex 2.2.2.1 of Regulation (EC) 1003/2005, as amended by Regulation (EC) No. 213/2009. The frequency of sample collection is as laid out in Regulation (EC) No. 213/2009 paragraph 2.1.1 and paragraph 2.1.2.3(b) (derogation as the Community target has been reached for at least two consecutive calendar years in the UK).

Two or three samples are taken under the control of the Competent Authority for Regulation 2160/2003 from each breeding flock during production of eggs for hatching Routine official sampling is carried out according to the stage in the flock's production cycle:

The records of samples taken by the operator will be made available for inspection to the Competent Authority and provide details of date of sample, type of sample, laboratory carrying out the examination, and the result.

The sampling under the Animal By-Products legislation is monitored by the Competent Authority with inspections carried out using a risk-based approach.

Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs requires poultry abattoirs to undertake microbiological testing for Salmonella on 5 samples a week (each sample is 3 neck skins). Establishments producing minced meat, meat preparations and mechanically separated meat must also undertake weekly testing for Salmonella. The Food Standards Agency (FSA) are the Competent Authority which monitors these controls.

**(d)1.6 Measures**

**(d)1.7 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellos**

Zoonoses Order 1989 and in Northern Ireland, the Zoonoses Order (Northern Ireland) 1991a- requires the person responsible in all laboratories to report the isolation of a Salmonella and to provide a sub-culture on request to the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella

The Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2008 a- requires operators to take samples from breeding flocks as specified in Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 as amended by Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010, and to keep records of results, and details of flocks sampled.

**(d)1.8 Financial assistance**

Currently, when Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium is confirmed in a flock the owner is compensated following compulsory slaughter of the flock. Compensation is based on the costs incurred in rearing the bird to a certain age, less any income which has been derived from the bird (e.g. hatching eggs). A scale of compensation is published on a quarterly basis according to the age of the bird, and whether it is a breeding flock on the meat production side or a breeding flock on the egg production side. The valuation tables detailing the quarterly calculations via a weekly breakdown indicating the monetary values against the age of the birds are publicly available on the Defra website ([www.defra.gov.uk](http://www.defra.gov.uk)). The value of specific compensation payments made to operators following slaughter of a flock are not made publicly available.

Occasionally, the valuation tables cannot be used to accurately assess the value of a flock(s) of poultry under certain circumstances, for example high value breeding stock (elite, great grandparent or grandparent stock), moulted birds, the presence of concurrent disease or production related anomalies. In these cases, an ad hoc valuation is carried out, taking into account the specific situation. The details of how the valuation was achieved are made available to the operator but are not made publicly available.

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

**(d)2.1 Structure of the production**

In the UK there are approximately 1500 breeding chicken holdings with 250 or more birds present on the holding.

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

Poultry feed is supplied to farms by a small number of manufacturers. The major manufacturers of poultry feed operate to assurance schemes, apply HACCP principles and monitor for Salmonella.

**(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines**

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

A number of voluntary guides have been produced in collaboration with representatives of the industry on the control of Salmonella in poultry production. Relevant ones are listed below, and some are also available on the website at: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animal/diseases/zoonoses/salmonella-cop.htm>

1. Code of Practice For The Prevention and Control of Salmonella in Commercial Egg Laying Flocks. (Ref No PB 2205)
2. Code of Practice For The Prevention and Control of Salmonella in Chickens Reared For Meat (Ref No 7323)
3. Code of Practice For The Prevention of Rodent Infestation in Poultry Flocks. (Ref No 2630)
4. Code of Practice For The Prevention and Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries. (Ref No PB 1564)
5. Egg Quality Guide
6. Code of Practice The Handling and storage of eggs from farm to retail sale (Ref No. PB 2818)

**(d)2.3.2 Relevant guidelines**

A number of voluntary guides have been produced in collaboration with representatives of the industry on the control of Salmonella in poultry production. Relevant ones are listed below, and some are also available on the website at: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animal/diseases/zoonoses/salmonella-cop.htm>

1. Codes of Practice For The Control of Salmonella in The UK Fish Meal Industry (Ref No PB 2203)
2. Code of Practice For The Control of Salmonella in The Production of Final Feed For Livestock In Premises Producing Less than 10,000 Tonnes Per Annum. (Ref No 2201)
3. Code of Practice For The Control of Salmonella in The Production of Final Feed for Livestock In Premises Producing Over 10,000 Tonnes Per Annum. (Ref No 2200)
4. Code of Practice For The Control of Salmonella in Animal By-products Rendering Industry. (Ref No 2199)

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

Covered in the Codes of Practice detailed above in (d)2.3.1

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

The owner is responsible for the health and welfare of the poultry on the holding, and for ensuring that a veterinarian is consulted on disease and welfare issues as appropriate. The Competent Authority carries out inspections on farms for animal welfare reasons, to take samples for residues, to administer and enforce national legislation and to check medicine records

**(d)2.5 Registration of farms**

All poultry breeding flocks of more than 250 birds are registered (Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2006). The register is maintained at the local level by the Competent Authority or its agent (Animal Health Agency in Great Britain, DARD in Northern Ireland). A Great Britain Poultry Register and an equivalent register in Northern Ireland detail the locations and numbers of all poultry for the purposes of control of avian diseases such as Avian Influenza and Salmonella.

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



All breeding flock operators are required to keep records of medicine usage, including vaccines, which must be available for inspection Records relating to movement of flocks onto and off the holding must be kept.

Records giving details of sampling for Salmonella and results will be kept either at the holding or be readily available for inspection by the Competent Authority.

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

Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EEC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-Trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production. This can be obtained from a local Animal Health Divisional Office and must be completed and signed by the Official Veterinarian as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of Directive.

The ITAHC will also require the reference number of the operator's poultry health certificate.

The ITAHC will be amended to include the results of the last test for Salmonella as required in Commission Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 Article 9.1 prior to any dispatching of the live animals, or hatching eggs, from the food business of origin. The date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided for in Community legislation.

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

The Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order (England) 2008, and the equivalent legislation in the devolved administrations in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland requires the operators of hatcheries and the keepers of breeding flocks to keep records of poultry or hatching eggs entering or leaving the premises. The records must contain information on the number, date, and origin or destination. These records must be retained for one year and be available to the Competent Authority for inspection. The Diseases of Poultry Order 2003 (and equivalent legislation) extends this requirement to every person who is engaged in the transport or marketing of poultry.

All official veterinary health certificates issued for the export of poultry and hatching eggs are recorded on either the Centaur system or the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES). Both of these systems allow tracking of exports of live animals and hatching eggs accompanied by veterinary health certification. Centaur creates Export Health Certificates for exports to third countries while TRACES generates ITAHCs issued for Intra-Community movements. TRACES is an internet-based service which is owned and maintained by the Commission. It is possible for traders (economic operators) to apply for both Centaur EHCs and TRACES ITAHCs on-line or using paper application forms. Operators wishing to export birds to EU member states can register with TRACES via Defra's website or their local Animal Health Office.

**1. Identification of the programme**

Disease	Zoonotic Salmonella
Species	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus
Other Species	
Request period To	2011
Request period From	2011
<b>1.1 Contact</b>	
Contact Name	Lesley Larkin
Contact Phone	00442072385723
Contact Fax	00442072381109
Contact Email	lesley.larkin@defra.gsi.gov.uk

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

There were 1476 breeding chicken flocks registered in the UK in 2008. Approximate numbers are as follows:

Elite breeding flocks for egg production: 4  
 Grandparent breeding flocks for egg production: 73  
 Parent breeding flocks for egg production: 122  
 Elite breeding flocks for meat production: 97  
 Grandparent breeding flocks for meat production: 90  
 Parent breeding flocks for meat production: 1090

All breeding flocks of 250 birds or more, and all hatcheries with an incubator capacity of 1000 eggs or more are required to register with the Competent Authority.

## 3. Description of the submitted programme

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

Operators are required to implement the sampling programme in Annex II B of EC Regulation 2160/2003. Samples for the detection of Salmonella are taken from Gallus gallus day-old chicks to be used for breeding, when the birds are approximately 4 weeks of age, approximately 2 weeks before the birds come into lay and then every second or third week during production. From April 2009, samples are taken according to the requirements of the UK National Control Programme by the Competent Authority and by the operator as detailed in with Annex 2.2.2.1 of Regulation (EC) 1003/2005, as amended by Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010. The frequency of sample collection is as laid out in Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010 paragraph 2.1.1 and paragraph 2.1.2.3(b) (derogation as the Community target has been reached for at least two consecutive calendar years in the UK). Samples must be submitted to a laboratory authorised by the Competent Authority and which applies quality assurance systems that conform to the requirements of the current EN/ISO standard. The owner shall keep a record of date when each flock is sampled for Salmonella, the identity of the flock sampled, the age of the flock sampled, the laboratory which undertook the analysis, and the result of the tests and make these records available to the Competent Authority.

When infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium has been confirmed, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002. When a breeding flock is infected with S. Hadar, S. Infantis, or S. Virchow, the operator/owner of the flock will be required to draw up a plan in consultation with his/her veterinarian and the Competent Authority for the monitoring and control of the infection. The plan should include an epidemiological investigation, a review of biosecurity measures, any additional monitoring procedures, and measures to be taken to reduce or eliminate the infection. As appropriate the flock may be placed under official control.

A breeding flock is recorded as positive for purposes of reporting of the results of Salmonella monitoring under the requirements of Directive (EC) No 2003/99 when Salmonella is detected in one or more samples taken from that flock. An infected flock is counted only once, regardless of how often Salmonella is detected in the flock during production.

## 4. Measures of the submitted programme

**4.1 Summary of measures under the programme**

Duration of the programme :	2010 to 2012
<b>First year :</b>	
Control	
Testing	
Slaughter and animals tested positive	X
Killing of animals tested positive	
Vaccination	
Treatment of animal products	
Disposal of products	
Monitoring or surveillance	
Other, please specify	N/A

**Last year :**

Control/eradication	
Testing	
Slaughter of positive animals	X
Killing of animals tested positive	
Extended slaughter or killing	
Disposal of products	

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

The Competent Authority for the National Control Programme in respect of EC Regulation 2160/2003 for the control of Salmonella in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus is: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London SW1P 3JR

- á-ç In Northern Ireland the operation of the Control Programme is under Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD).
- á-ç The programme in Wales operates with the collaboration of the Welsh Assembly.
- á-ç The programme in Scotland operates with the collaboration of the Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department.

The Competent Authority in respect of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules is the Food Standards Agency, Aviation House, Holborn, London.

With reference to the slaughter of breeding flocks at the end of lay, the Meat Hygiene Service, a division of the Food Standards Agency and is responsible for the protection of public health and animal health and welfare in Great Britain, through proportionate enforcement of legislation in licensed meat premises. Enforcement in licensed premises in Northern Ireland is the responsibility of DARDNI.

In respect of EC Regulation No 1831/2003 on feed hygiene, the Competent Authorities are the Food Standards Agency and local authorities (Trading Standards Departments and some Environmental Health Services).

Defra is the Competent Authority in respect of the rules on the Marketing of Eggs (Council Regulation (EEC) No 1907/90 on certain marketing standards for eggs, Commission Regulation (EC) No 2295/2003 of 23 December 2003 introducing detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1907/90 on certain marketing standards for eggs, and from 01 July 2007 Council Regulation (EC) No 1028/2006 of 19 June 2006 on marketing standards for eggs administered and enforced by the Egg Marketing Inspectorate (EMI) in England and Wales. The equivalent body in Scotland is Eggs and Poultry Unit (EPU) of Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department and in Northern Ireland the function is the responsibility of Quality Assurance Branch, (DARD)

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

The Salmonella National Control Programme is implemented throughout the UK, including England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland

**4.4 Measures implemented under the programme**

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

The Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2008 (previously the Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries Order 2007) required owners of more than 250 breeding birds to register the name of the holding with the Local Animal Health Divisional Office of the State Veterinary Service, which is an Agency of Defra. In Northern Ireland the Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries Scheme Order (Northern Ireland) 2007 is similar to the above Order with the same requirements to register with DARD.

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

Not applicable

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

The owner in charge of any laboratory must report the isolation of Salmonella from any bird or livestock kept to produce food for human consumption to Defra or its agency, detailing the date, type of sample, animal or bird type, and to supply the culture of the Salmonella (according to the requirements of the Zoonoses Order 1989 and equivalent legislation in the Devolved Administrations)

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

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

All eligible breeding flocks, according to Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 are included in the National Control Programme

**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**

When a breeding flock of Gallus gallus is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. A notice, requiring the isolation of the infected animals from other animals on the premise and prohibiting movement of the infected flock or eggs from the flock is served under the Zoonoses Order 1989 (and equivalent legislation in the Devolved Administrations). Movement of birds, equipment, bedding materials onto or off the premise can only occur under license from the Competent Authority. These restrictions are lifted after full depopulation of the infected flock and satisfactory cleansing and disinfection procedures have been carried out.

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

The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against Salmonella with a product which has a marketing authorisation in the UK and complies with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006 for specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of Salmonella. Vaccination may only be used as a preventative measure; it is not an alternative to the requirements in Annex II C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Antimicrobial treatment may not be used for the control of Salmonella within the framework of the UK National Control Programme, except within the limits set by Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006.

There is no central database recording vaccine usage. However, the Veterinary Medicine Directorate (VMD), an executive agency of Defra, which operates across the UK, holds records of the number of licensed vaccines for use in the UK and number of vaccine doses sold. There are 7 veterinary medicinal products authorised in the UK for use in the poultry sector to protect against infections with either Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium or Salmonella Gallinarum. These vaccines are used in conjunction with a number of other measures relating to hygiene, biosecurity and management to help protect the birds against certain strains of Salmonella of public health significance.

Sales data is collected through Periodic Safety Update Reports (PSURs). Each product is on a different PSUR cycle depending on when it is first licensed. This can be a 6-monthly cycle, an annual cycle or a 3-yearly cycle depending on how long the product has been on the market and whether there are any concerns with the product. Therefore, sales figures are not available for all products for 2009 and because some of the products are on 3-yearly cycles and the last PSUR they submitted was in 2008, the 2009 figures are not due until the deadline for the next PSUR submission in 2011. The last full year for which sales figures are available is 2007, when there were approximately 180,000,000 doses of Salmonella vaccine sold for use in chickens in the UK.

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

Currently, when Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium is confirmed in a flock the owner is compensated. Compensation is based on the costs incurred in rearing the bird to a certain age, less any income which has been derived from the bird (e.g., hatching eggs). A scale of compensation is published on a monthly basis according to the age of the bird, and whether it is a breeding flock on the meat production side or a breeding flock on the egg production side. The Animal Health Act, 1981 and the Diseases Of poultry order 1993 designate Salmonella as a disease of poultry and provides powers for the slaughter of flocks which are confirmed to be infected. In Northern Ireland the Disease of Animals (Northern Ireland) Order 1961 designates Salmonella as a disease of poultry and provides similar powers as above.

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

Hygiene measures on the breeding farms are also assessed during visits for the collection of official samples and during general visits to premises by officials for other purposes. Advisory visits are carried out by Salmonella experts from the Veterinary Laboratory Agency in England and Wales, by Animal Health Veterinary Officers in Scotland and by state veterinarians in Northern Ireland to farms where Salmonella has been detected or where advice and assistance is needed in control/prevention of disease. The objectives of the visit are to advise on disease control and prevention of zoonotic transmission and to collect data for epidemiological purposes. The farm visit is carried out in accordance with the requirements of standard operating procedures as Generic Guidance for Farm Visits<sup>66</sup>.

In Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland), during advisory visits, a specific form is completed, containing a minimum dataset for statutory purposes. Additional information on the farm epidemiological situation is also collected to facilitate further investigation of disease source, limit potential for spread off the premises and determine best control options etc. It is obligatory by law to obtain the minimum dataset which includes:

- a) the known, or suspected, identity of the organism
- b) the nature of the sample from which the isolate originated
- c) the address of the premises at which the sample(s) was taken
- d) the name of the owner, or person, in charge of the premises (state which)
- e) the species and type of animal or bird from which the sample was taken (if appropriate)

By the date on which the sample was examined  
 Provision of the additional information on the specific farm situation is not mandatory by law. This form is sent to the central Competent Authority. Copies of the standard form used (â\*\*ZO4â\*\* form) are available on request

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

Accurate details on the costs and benefits of the programme to farmers and society in general are not available. Costs specific to the application for co-financing for the 2011 Salmonella control programme in breeding chickens relate to payment of compensation to the operator following mandatory slaughter of a flock(s) detected positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium under the framework of the programme. For 2011, based on the epidemiological situation from 2007 â\*\* 2009, it is estimated that 2 flocks will be detected positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium and will require compulsory slaughter according to Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Annex 31C. The average flock size is approximately 5000 birds. At an average compensation value as taken from the compensation tables (January to March 2010), the total cost is estimated to be approximately Euro 34,628 per flock

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

**6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis**

Year	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	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number of eggs destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number of eggs destroyed (product)
2,009	United Kingdom	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	1,500	8,000,000	1,500	8,000,000	1,500	salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium	2	2	10,000	kg	0	0
2,008	United Kingdom	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	1,636	8,000,000	1,636	8,000,000	1,636	salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium	8	8	40,000	kg	0	0
2,007	United Kingdom	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	1,395	822,600	1,395	822,600	1,395	salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium	1	1	5,000	kg	0	0
2,006	Not available	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium	0	0	0	kg	0	0

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

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

Year	Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals under the program	Total number of flocks under the program	Total number of animals under the program	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	kg/number of eggs destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number of eggs destroyed (product)	Quantity of eggs destroyed to product
2,005	Not available	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Sum: 4,531	16,822,600	4,531	16,822,600	4,531		11	11	0	0	0	0

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

Year	Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2009	N/A	microbiological test	N/A	0	0
2008	N/A	microbiological test	N/A	0	0
2007	N/A	microbiological test	N/A	0	0
2006	N/A	microbiological test	N/A	0	0
2005	N/A	microbiological test	N/A	0	0
			Sum:	0	0

6.3 Data on infection for year :

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6.3 Data on infection for year :

Year	Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
2009	United Kingdom	2	10,000
2008	United Kingdom	8	40,000
2007	United Kingdom	1	5,000
2006	United Kingdom - information not available	0	0
2005	United Kingdom - information not available	0	0
<b>Sum:</b>			<b>55,000</b>

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year :

Year	Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
2009	United Kingdom - Not applicable	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	United Kingdom - not applicable	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	United Kingdom - not applicable	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	United Kingdom - not applicable	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	United Kingdom - not applicable	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sum:</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)



7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year :

Year	Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
2011	United Kingdom - not applicable	N/A	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	monitoring of campaigns	0
<b>Sum:</b>						<b>0</b>

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

Year	Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals under the programme	Total number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number of eggs destroyed	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product
2011	United Kingdom - not applicable	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	1,500	8,000,000	1,500	salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium	2	10,000	kg	0.0
<b>Sum:</b>			<b>1,500</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>kg</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Sum:</b>									<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

Year	Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered
2011		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sum:	0	0	0	0	0	0

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

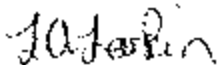
Year	Category	Specification	Cost related to	Number of units	Unitary cost	Total amount in EURO	Community funding requested
2011	1. Testing	Not applicable	Cost of sampling	0	0	0	no
	2. Vaccination or treatment	Not applicable	Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products	0	0	0	no
	3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)	Compensation of animals slaughtered	Compensation of animals	2	34,628	69,256	yes
	4. Cleaning and disinfection	Not applicable	Cleaning and disinfection	0	0	0	no
	5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)	Not applicable	Salaries	0	0	0	no
	6. Consumables and specific equipment	Not applicable	Consumables and specific equipment	0	0	0	no
	7. Other costs	Not applicable	Not applicable	0	0	0	no
	<b>Total</b>			<b>2</b>		<b>69,256</b>	

## Annex - Declaration

I hereby confirm that implementation of the National Control Programme for *Salmonella* in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in 2011 in the UK will be according to the provisions of the following veterinary legislation:

- Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003
- Regulation (EC) No. 213/2009

1. In the frame of the *Salmonella* control programme in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling) are implemented.
  
2. Reporting of results is carried out according to the provisions of paragraph 4 of Regulation (EC) No. 213/2009, including in regard to carrying out of official confirmatory sampling to rule out a false positive operator result at the holding in order to apply the provision of compensation to operators in the case of mandatory slaughter of a breeding flock following detection of *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.



Lesley Larkin

Defra

21<sup>st</sup> October 2010