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Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

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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

The Netherlands

^{*} in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

PROPOSED VETERINARY CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR

SALMONELLA IN TURKEYS PRESENTED FOR 2011*

BY THE NETHERLANDS

*In accordance with Regulation 2160/2003 and (EG) Nr. 584/2008

INDEX

ANNEX II – PART A	4
1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROGRAMME	4
A.a: AIM OF THE PROGRAM	4
A.b: ANIMAL POPULATION AND PHASES OF PRODUCTION	4
A.C. EVIDENCE THAT PROGRAMME COMPLIES REQUIREMENTS LAID DOWN IN PARTS C, D AND E OF ANNEX II REGULATION NO 2160 / 2003	\$ 4
A.d.1: GENERAL	4
A.d.1.1: Short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis	4
A.d.1.2: Structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities	4
A.d.1.3: Approved laboratories	6
A.d.1.4: Methods in examination	6
A.d.1.5: Official controls at feed and flock level	6
A.d.1.6: Measures taken by the competent authorities	7
A.d.1.7: National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programme	7
A.d.1.8; Financial assistance provided to food and feed business	7
A.d.2: FOOD AND FEED BUSINESSES COVERED BY THE PROGRAMME	7
A.d.2.1: Structure of the production of broilers	7
A.d.2.2: Structure of the production of feed	8
A.d.2.3: Relevant guidelines	8
A.d.2.4: Routine veterinary supervision of farms	9
A.d.2.5: Registration of farms	9
A.d.2.6: Record-keeping at farms	9
A.d.2.7: Documents to accompany animals when dispatched	9
A.d.2.8: Other relevant measures to ensure traceability of animals	10

2010-421-N0013

ANI	NEX II – PART B	11
1.	IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROGRAMME	11
2. SAI	HISTORICAL DATA ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVOLUTION OF ZOONOTIC LMONELLOSIS	12
3.	DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBMITTED PROGRAMME	14
3.1	Target Veterinary Control Programme	14
3.2	Monitoring of the Veterinary Control Programme	14
3.3	Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings at the turkey house	15
3.4	Monitoring in slaughterhouse	15
3.5	Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings at the slaughterhous 16	e
3.6	Other bio-security regulations	16
4	MEASURES OF THE SUBMITTED PROGRAMME	17
4.1	Summary of measures under the programme	17
4.2 dep	Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the partments responsible for implementing the programme	e 17
4.3 pro	Description and delimitation of geographical and administrative areas in which the gramme is to be implemented	e 19
4.4	Measures implemented under the programme	19
5	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COSTS AND BENEFITS	21
5.1.	Human salmonellosis	21
6	DATA ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVOLUTION DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS	22
6.1	Evolution of the disease	22
6.2	Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests Error! Bookmark not define	ed.
6.3	Data on infection Error! Bookmark not define	ed.
6.4	Date on vaccination programmes	27
7	TARGETS	28
7.1	Targets related to testing	28
7.2	Targets on vaccination	31

2010-421-N0013 2

8. DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE COST OF THE PROGRAMME	331
9. TOTAL COSTS REQUESTED FOR REFUNDING IN 2011 FOR TURKEYS	39

2010-421-NG013 3

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROGRAMME

A.a: Aim of the program

The aim of the programme is to monitor and reduce the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis (Se) and Salmonella Typhimurium (St) in flocks of breeding turkeys and fattening turkeys.

The target for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis (SE) and Salmonella Typhimurium (ST) in adult breeding turkey flocks shall be that no more than one flock may remain positive by 31 December 2012

The target for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis (SE) and Salmonella Typhimurium (ST) in fattening turkeys is a reduction of the maximum percentage fattening turkeys remaining positive to 1%, or less by 31 December 2012.

A.b: Animal population and phases of production

Animal population:

Turkeys

Phase of production:

- Rearing flocks (day-old chicks, four-week-old birds, two weeks before moving to breeding unit)
- Adult breeding flocks
- Birds leaving for slaughter.

A.c: Evidence that programme complies requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II regulation No 2160 / 2003

Annex II, part C and D are not applicable for turkeys. Annex II, part E is applicable to turkeys but is specifically directed to the trade of meat for human consumption. In the Netherlands there are no slaughterhouses for turkeys, all turkeys from the Netherlands are slaughtered in Germany. Therefore, the Dutch program focuses on live production only. Hence, Annex II, part E is not applicable for the Dutch program.

A.d.1: General

A.d.1.1: Short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis

In 2009 the results with regard to the occurrence of Salmonella were:

Fattening turkeys:

- 25 flocks infected with Salmonella spp out of 191 flocks (13,1%).
- 0 flocks infected with Salmonella Enteriditis out of 191 flocks (0,0%)
- 0 flocks infected with Salmonella Typhimurium out of 191 flocks (0,0%)

Breeding turkeys:

- 0 flocks infected with Salmonella spp out of 2 flocks (0,0%)
- 0 flocks infected with Salmonella Enteriditis out of 2 flocks (0,0%)
- 0 flocks infected with Salmonella Typhimurium out of 2 flocks (0,0%).

A.d.1.2: Structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities

In the Netherlands the Product Board for Livestock, Meat and Eggs is responsible for the implementation of the programme. The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality is the

2010-421-N0013 4

central authority and supervises this implementation. In Figure 1, all organizations involved are mentioned, including their relation to the programme.

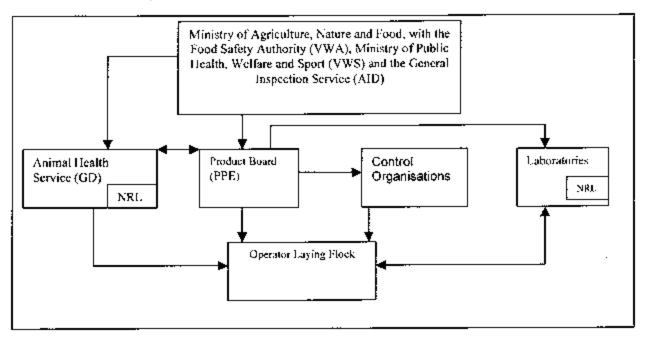


Figure 1: Organizational scheme of the institutes involved in the programme concerning the control of Salmonella in poultry

1. PPE

The Product Board for Poultry and Eggs (PPE) is a delegated authority. This is legally laid down in the following regulation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality: "Besluit bescheming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's". The regulations concerning the Action Plans are formulated by the PPE and acknowledged by the ministry of Agriculture. The implementation of the programme is carried out by the PPE. The evaluation of the results is also the responsibility of the Product Board.

2. Animal Health Service (GD)

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

3. VWA and AID

The Food and Consumers Product Safety Authority (VWA) checks if GD and other laboratories perform according to the agreed work process. Both the VWA and the General Inspection Service (AID) are able to prosecute in specific cases when measures were not followed correctly (e.g. by laboratory or farmer).

4. Control organizations

The control organizations audit the procedures in the Action Plan and the sampling done by the operators. These control organizations must be independent and are acknowledged by the PPE.

5. Laboratories

In total 21 (private) laboratories are acknowledged by the PPE to perform analysis to determine the Salmonella status of samples taken concerning the Action plans. This is legally laid down in the PPE directive "Besluit erkenningsvoorwaarden en werkwijzen laboratoria (PPE) 2007". Every

acknowledged laboratory has to participate in the ring-survey for the determination and serotyping of Salmonella that is performed by the RIVM (NRL) every twelve months. Positive test results for the relevant Salmonella serotypes are reported to the PPE.

The authorization of the laboratories is delegated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality to the PPE. This is legally laid down in the following regulation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's" in Article 96, section 2, subsection b, point 8.

6. NRL (RIVM, National Institute of Public Health and Environment)

The RIVM is the national reference laboratory for Salmonella. RIVM falls under the Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as the Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality.

The RIVM organizes regular bacteriological ring surveys among laboratories, including GD, participating in the Dutch national programme for control of Salmonella in the poultry sector. Results of these ring surveys are reported to the PPE.

A.d.1.3: Approved laboratories

The following laboratories are acknowledged by the PPE to perform analysis to determine the Salmonella status of samples taken concerning the Action plans:

- A.R.S.LA.
- 2. Alex Stewart Bioconsult
- 3. Bacteriologisch Adviesbureau
- 4. C.C.L. Nutricontrol
- 5. Demetris DierGezondheid BV
- DGZ Vłaanderen locatie Torhout
- GD
- 8. Heijs Groep Pluimveeverwerkende Industrie (Lab Heijs/ de Vries)
- K.B.B.L. Wiihe
- 10. Laboratorium Pro Health BV
- 11. Lavetan NV
- Lebensmittel- und veterinärlabor GmbH
- 13. Lohmann Tierzucht
- 14. Masterlab BV
- 15. Opinion Test & Taste
- 16. Plukon Poultry BV
- 17, ROBA Laboratorium
- 18. SGS Laboratory Services
- 19. Silliker Netherlands BV
- Storteboom Fresh BV Laboratorium
- Veterinair Centrum Someren.

A.d.1.4: Methods in examination

The tests that are performed in the National Plant PVE branch method for Salmonella analysis: this method includes the use of Modified Semi solid Rapport Vassiliadis agar (MSRV) as a selective enrichment medium. The semi solid medium should be incubated at 41.5 °C +/- 1 °C for 48 h. Alternative methods for detection will be permitted (for example Salmonella analysis by PCR), when the methods are approved as valid by the CRL.

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

A.d.1.5: Official controls at feed and flock level

Official controls (fattening turkeys

GD carries out official sampling at 10% of the farms once a year. At these 10% of the farms all flocks will be sampled. This 10% will include all flocks that were tested positive for SE or ST by sampling of the food business operator. When this group does not reach 10% of the total amount

of fattening turkey farms in the Netherlands a random selection will take place to fill up the group until 10%. Official sampling replaces monitoring by the operator.

Official controls (breeding turkeys)

GD carries out official sampling at all breeding holdings once a year. This will occur when the breeding turkeys are between 30 and 45 weeks of age. Official sampling replaces monitoring by the operator.

A.d.1.6: Measures taken by the competent authorities

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

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

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

- a) determination of the Salmonella serotype
- b) verification
- c) when verification results in SE/ST:
 - a. culling of the flock
 - non-incubated eggs from the flock have to be treated in such a manner that quarantees the elimination of Salmonella or have to be destroyed
 - eggs from flocks that are still present in a hatchery, must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002

After culting of the flock and after infection with any other Salmonella serotype:

- d) Thorough cleaning and disinfection of the housing when empty;
- e) swab test, executed by a PPE acknowledged company, of the turkey house after cleaning and disinfection;
- f) when swab test is positive, thorough cleaning and disinfection is repeated, followed by a second swab test, executed by a PPE acknowledged company. This cycle is repeated until the swab test is negative.
- g) new flock can be placed when the swab test was negative.

A.d.1.7: National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programme

The implementation of the programme is laid down in the PPE Directive 'Verordening Hygiënevoorchriften Kalkoenhouderij (PPE) 2009'.

A.d.1.8: Financial assistance provided to food and feed business.

At the moment there is no financial assistance for broiler flocks. Starting in 2011 the programme will offer financial assistance for the purchase of vaccine doses.

A.d.2: Food and feed businesses covered by the programme

A.d.2.1: Structure of the production of broilers

The Dutch turkey business is very small. There are no Dutch (rearing) grandparent flocks or slaughterhouses. All turkeys are slaughtered in Germany. Consequently the programme is applied from rearing parent flocks to fattening turkey flocks. The program coveres all turkey farm businesses in the Netherlands.

The number of turkey operators in the Netherlands:

- 2 rearing breeding flock holdings;
- 2 breeding flock holdings;
- 1 hatchery;
- 55 fattening turkey holdings.

The number of flocks in the Netherlands in 2009.

Rearing parent stock:

3 flocks

2. Parent stock: 2 flocks
3 Fattering stock: 191 flocks

A.d.2.2: Structure of the production of feed

Directives for the production of feed are laid down in the "Kaderwet Diervoeders" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality. The Product board for Feed (PDV) is a delegated authority and publishes specific regulations on the production of feed. The most important regulations for the poultry sector are the "Verordening Monitoring Zoönosen en Zoönoseverwekkers Diervoedersector 2005" and the "Besluit PDV Salmonella in de diervoedersector 2005". In the latter one the monitoring are presented in the Dutch annual zoönoses report.

A.d.2.3: Relevant guidelines

Besides Salmonella monitoring and measurements in case of a positive findings other measurements are part of the "Plan of Approach Salmonella in the turkey sector 1999". These contain hygiene management at farms, measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms and hygiene transporting animals to and from farms.

The measurements (in short) are:

- Hygiene management at farms:
 - a. No pets, stock or (other) poultry is allowed in the turkey house;
 - b. If pets, stock or (other) poultry is on the location of the turkey farm special hygiene measurements are required (like separate care);
 - No wild birds can enter the turkey house;
 - d. Visitors are only allowed to enter the turkey house when this is necessary and under strict hygiene measurements (including special clothing);
 - e. On the breeding farm there is a shower;
 - f. Every farm has a rodent control program or charter an acknowledged rodent control company (at least every 2 months);
 - g. Once a year a bacteriological research, and in case of a natural source of water also chemical research, of drinking water for turkeys is accomplished;
 - h. Every farm has a clear boundary and it is visible for visitors where they must announce themselves. The turkey houses are locked;
 - i. The turkey house, the turkey farm and its close environment is clean;
 - j. Before entering the turkey house there is a hygiene barrier with clothing and shoes:
 - k. The drive- and walking routes to the farm are paved and cleanable;
 - I. The silo is placed on a paved underground, is easy to clean and refillable from outside the turkey house. When there are more silo's, every silo has a unique number:
 - m. Feed and litter is in such a way stored that it stays clean, dry and mouldfree;
 - Every turkey house must have a hand-washing facility.
- 2. Cleaning and disinfection:
 - o. After removing the turkeys the litter is removed and the turkey house is cleaned and disinfected:
 - p. Once a year a hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty turkey house is done by an by the PPE acknowledged company:

A.d.2.4: Routine veterinary supervision of farms

Every farm is inspected at least once a year by a qualified veterinarian on behalf of the Competent Authority to enforce national legislation (e.g. legislation based on EU Directive 90/593/EC). This visit is not considered as official sampling. In the frame of the Salmonella control programme. The official sampling therefore is in addition to the routine veterinary visit.

A.d.2.5; Registration of farms

All poultry farms and flocks (with more than 250 birds) are being registered by the PPE. Every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another the PPE must be informed. This is laid down in the directive 'Verordening productie van en handel in broedeieren en levend pluimvee (PPE)". All the information is stored in the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)", This so called KIP-system is also the base for the registration in according to the EU Regulation 852/2004.

A.d.2.6: Record-keeping at farms

Turkey farmers have to keep record of the following parameters:

- Number of animals
- Fallout ration
- Number of produced eggs
- Date of Salmonella sampling and result and serotype
- Starting date new flock
- Date of transfer of information concerning Salmonella status to the Product Board and to the buyer and the supplier of eggs or turkeys.

A.d.2.7: Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

When animals are dispatched they are accompanied by a special document, called 'P-formulier'. For dispatch to slaughterhouse a document called 'VKI – Voedsel Keten Informatie' is demanded. On this document information like Salmonella status and use of medicine is registrated. The VKI form is according to directive EG 2074/2005.

Every holding is obligated to inform the slaughterhouse where the fattening turkeys are transferred to, about the Salmonella status. This is laid down in the directive "Verordening Hygiënevoorschriften Kalkoenhouderij (PPE)".

Because all turkeys are slaughtered in Germany atl the transports have to have an exportcertificate which is issued by the Food and Consumers Product Safety Authority (VWA). The export certificate is based on the following EU documents:

- Directive 2009/158/EG; Directive 90/425/EEG; Directive 96/93
- Regulation 2160/2003; Regulation 1234/2007; Regulation 617/2008
- Decision 2006/147; Regulation 1/2005.

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.

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. This certificate must be completed and signed by the Official Veterinarian as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of Directive.

2010-421-N0013

A.d.2.8: Other relevant measures to ensure traceability of animals

The TRACES system is managed by the Dutch Food Safety Authority (VWA). An export can only be approved in TRACES if the official veterinarian has given his approval.

2010-421·N0013

ANNEX II - PART B

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROGRAMME

Member state:

The Netherlands

Disease:

Infection of turkeys with zoonotic Salmonella spp

Species:

Turkeys

Request of Community co-financing from: 2011 to 2012

Geographical Area:

The Netherlands

Contact:

Ir, M.M. van Huik

Product Board for Poultry and Eggs, PPE

Phone:

0031(0)79 363 4340

Fax: E-mail: 0031(0)79 363 4345 mvanhuik@pve.nl

Date sent to the commission: April 29th 2010

HISTORICAL DATA ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVOLUTION OF ZOONOTIC SALMONELLOSIS

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

The number of turkey operators in the Netherlands:

- · 2 rearing breeding flock holdings;
- 2 breeding flock holdings;
- 1 hatchery;
- 55 fattening turkey holdings.

The programme has been effectively, which is shown in figure 1. The Salmonella spp. prevalence in fattening turkeys decreased from 2004 till 2007 to 2,9%, however the Salmonella spp. prevalence in fattening turkeys has increased in 2009 to 4,6%. In 2009 there have been no contaminations with Salmonella enteritidis of Salmonella typhimurium. Woodwool samples are taken when the fattening turkeys arrive at the holding and fluff samples are taken in the hatchery.

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

The Community target, as referred to in Article 1 (a and b) of Regulation (EC) No 584/2008, for the reduction of SE and ST in turkeys ("Community target") shall be:

- a) a reduction of the maximum percentage of fattening turkey flocks remaining positive of SE and ST to 1% or less by 31 December 2012
- b) a reduction of the maximum percentage of breeding turkeys flocks remaining positive of SE en ST to 1% or less by 31 December 2012.

For breeding turkeys no baseline study has been performed, but the last 6 years no Salmonella has been found in the two Dutch breeding turkey flocks. However since the Netherlands has less than 100 adult breeding flocks (namely 2), the community target shall be that no more than one flock of adult breeding may remain positive by 31 December 2012. This is conform article 1.b. EG 584/2008.

2010-421-N0013 12

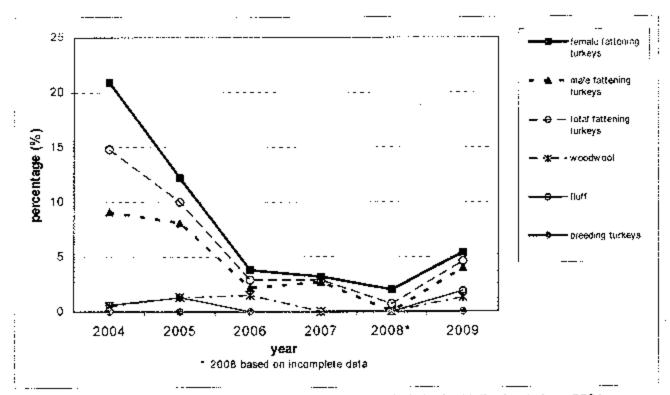


Figure 2: prevalence of Salmonella spp. in turkey production chain in the Netherlands from 2004-2009.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBMITTED PROGRAMME.

3.1 Target Veterinary Control Programme

Fattening turkeys

The target for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis (SE) and Salmonella Typhimurium (ST) in fattening turkeys is a reduction of the maximum percentage fattening turkeys remaining positive to 1%, or less by 31 December 2012.

Breeding turkeys

The target for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis (SE) and Salmonella Typhimurium (ST) in adult breeding turkey flocks shall be that no more than one flock may remain positive by 31 December 2012.

3.2 Monitoring of the Veterinary Control Programme

A. Monitoring by the food business operator (fattening turkeys)

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

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

Before putting on the boot / sock swabs, their surface is moistened with maximum recovery diluents (MRD: 0,8% sodium chloride, 0,1% peptone in sterile deionised water), or sterile water or any other diluent approved by the national reference laboratory. The use of farm water containing antimicrobials or additional disinfectants is prohibited.

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

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

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

When there is positive Salmonella finding at the turkey house of which the origin is unknown, the cereal sample has to be examined for Salmonella spp. The samples have to be sent to a laboratory that is acknowledged by the Product Board Animal Feed.

B. Official sampling (fattening turkeys)

2010-421-N0013 14

GD carries out official sampling at 10% of the farms once a year. At these 10% of the farms all flocks will be sampled. This 10% will include all flocks that were tested positive for SE or ST by sampling of the food business operator. When this group does not reach 10% of the total amount of fattening turkey farms in the Netherlands a random selection will take place to fill up the group until 10%. Official sampling replaces monitoring by the operator.

C. Monitoring by the food business operator (breeding turkeys)

The test frequency is laid down in the directives of the PPE. Rearing breeding turkeys are sampled at day-old (woodwool or litter), at four weeks of age (2 pairs of boot swabs) and two weeks before moving to the laying phase or laying unit (2 pairs of boot swabs).

Adult breeding turkeys are sampled from an age of 30 weeks every third week during the laying period at the holding or at the hatchery. Samples are taken in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Annex of Regulation EG 584/2008.

D. Official sampling (breeding turkeys)

GD carries out official sampling at all breeding holdings once a year. This will occur when the breeding turkeys are between between 30 and 45 weeks of age. Official sampling replaces monitoring by the operator.

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

Fattening turkeys

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

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

Breeding turkeys

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

- a) determination of the Salmonella serotype
- b) verification
- c) when verification results in SE/ST;
 - a. culling of the flock
 - non-incubated eggs from the flock have to be treated in such a manner that guarantees the elimination of Salmonella or have to be destroyed
 - eggs from flocks that are still present in a hatchery, must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

After culling of the flock and after infection with any other Salmonella serotype:

- d) Thorough cleaning and disinfection of the housing when empty;
- e) swab test, executed by a PPE acknowledged company, of the turkey house after cleaning and disinfection;
- f) when swab test is positive, thorough cleaning and disinfection is repeated, followed by a second swab test, executed by a PPE acknowledged company. This cycle is repeated until the swab test is negative.
- g) new flock can be placed when the swab test was negative.

3.4 Monitoring in slaughterhouse

Not applicable because there are no staughterhouses for turkeys in the Netherlands, all Dutch turkeys are staughtered in Germany.

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

Not applicable.

3.6 Other bio-security regulations

Besides Salmonella monitoring and measurements in case of a positive findings other biosecurity regulations are part of the "Plan of Approach Salmonella in the turkey sector 1999". The measurements (in short) are:

- Hygiene management at farms:
 - a. No pets, stock or (other) poultry is allowed in the turkey house;
 - farm special b. If pets, stock or (other) poultry is on the location of the turkey hygiene measurements are required (like separate care);
 - c. No wild birds can enter the turkey house;
 - d. Visitors are only allowed to enter the turkey house when this is necessary and under strict hygiene measurements (including special clothing);
 - e. On the breeding farm there is a shower;
 - f. Every farm has a rodent control program or charter an acknowledged rodent control company (at least every 2 months);
 - g. Once a year a bacteriological research, and in case of a natural source of water also chemical research, of drinking water for turkeys is accomplished;
 - h. Every farm has a clear boundary and it is visible for visitors where they must announce themselves. The turkey houses are locked;
 - The turkey house, the turkey farm and its close environment is clean;
 - j. Before entering the turkey house there is a hygiene barrier with clothing and shoes;k. The drive- and walking routes to the farm are paved and cleanable;

 - I. The silo is placed on a paved underground, is easy to clean and refillable from outside the turkey house. When there are more silo's, every silo has a unique number;
 - m. Feed and litter is in such a way stored that it stays clean, dry and mouldfree;
 - Every turkey house must have a hand-washing facility.
- 2. Cleaning and disinfection:
 - o. After removing the turkeys the litter is removed and the turkey house is cleaned and disinfected:
 - p. Once a year a hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty turkey house is done by an by the PPE acknowledged company:

2010-421-N0013 16

4 MEASURES OF THE SUBMITTED PROGRAMME

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme:

There is a program running since 1999, which is slightly changed from 1st January 2010. Especially the part of culting SE or ST positive breeding flocks and the official sampling is new and will start at 1st January 2010. The rest of the programme is ongoing, at least up to 31 December 2013.

First year:

- □ Control:
 - Testing
- □ Monitoring or surveillance
- □ Culling SE/ST breeding flocks
- Destruction of SE/ST hatching eggs
- □ Other measures:
 - Rodent control programme
 - Hygiene check
 - Bacteriological research water
 - □ Hygiene measurements

Last year:

- Controf:
 - Testing
- Monitoring or surveillance
- Culling SE/ST breeding flocks
- Destruction of SE/ST hatching eggs
- Separate transport of positive fattening flocks to slaughterhouse
- Other measures:
 - Rodent control programme
 - ☐ Hygiene check
 - Bacteriological research water
 - Hygiene measurements

4.2 Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

In the Netherlands the Product Board for Livestock, Meat and Eggs (PPE) is responsible for the implementation of the programme. The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality is the central authority and supervising this implementation. In Figure 3, all organizations involved are mentioned, including their relation to the programme.

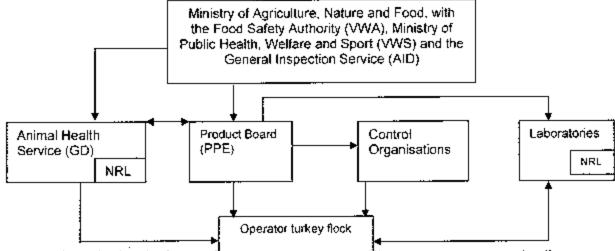


Figure 3: Organizational scheme of the institutes involved in the programme concerning the control of Salmonella in turkeys.

1. PPE

The Product Board for Poultry and Eggs (PPE) is a delegated authority. This is legally laid down in the following regulation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoonosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoonosen en TSE's". The regulations concerning the Action Plans are formulated by the PPE and acknowledged by the ministry of Agriculture. The implementation of the programme is carried out by the PPE. The evaluation of the results is also the responsibility of the Product Board.

2. Animal Health Service (GD)

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

VWA and AID.

The Food and Consumers Product Safety Authority (VWA) checks if GD and other laboratories perform according to the agreed work process. Both the VWA and the General Inspection Service (AID) are able to prosecute in specific cases when measures were not followed correctly (e.g. by laboratory or farmer).

4. Control organizations

The control organizations audit the procedures in the Action Plan and the sampling done by the operators. These control organizations must be independent and are acknowledged by the PPE.

Laboratories

In total 22 (private) laboratories are acknowledged by the PPE to perform analysis to determine the Salmonella status of samples taken concerning the Action plans. This is legally laid down in the PPE directive "Besluit erkenningsvoorwaarden en werkwijzen laboratoria (PPE) 2007". Every acknowledged laboratory has to participate in the ring-survey for the determination and serotyping of Salmonella that is performed by the RIVM (NRL) every twelve months. Positive test results for the relevant Salmonella serotypes are reported to the PPE.

The authorization of the laboratories is delegated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality to the PPE. This is legally laid down in the following regulation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's" in Article 96, section 2, subsection b, point 8.

NRL (RIVM, National Institute of Public Health and Environment)

The RIVM is the national reference laboratory for Salmonella. RIVM falls under the Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as the Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality.

The RIVM organizes regular bacteriological ring surveys among laboratories, including GD, participating in the Dutch national programme for control of Salmonella in the poultry sector. Results of these ring surveys are reported to the PPE.

Structure of the production of feed

Directives for the production of feed are laid down in the "Kaderwet Diervoeders" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality. The Product board for Feed (PDV) is a delegated authority and publishes specific regulations on the production of feed. The most important regulations for the poultry sector are the "Verordening Monitoring Zoönosen en Zoönoseverwekkers Diervoedersector 2005" and the "Besluit PDV Salmonella in de diervoedersector 2005". In the latter one the monitoring are presented in the Dutch annual zoönoses report.

2010-421-N0013

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

Geographical limitations: The Netherlands.

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

4.4.1 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the registration of the holding

All turkey farms and flocks are being registered by the PPE. Every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another the farm informs the PPE about this. The number of animals and date of birth are registered. This is laid down in the directive "Verordening productie van en handel in broedeieren en levend pluimvee (PPE)". All the information is stored in the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee". This so called KIP-system is also the base for the registration in according to the EC directive 852/2004.

4.4.2 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for turkeys.

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

In case of a Salmonella infection the laboratory that signalises the first indication / suspicion has to inform GD (Animal Health Service) and the farmer. After this a verification study will take place. When the infection is confirmed the PPE and the farmer are informed. If necessary (see chapter 3.3) PPE organises the destruction of the infected animals and the breeding eggs.

Each veterinarian has the obligation to notify Salmonella to the GD. This is specified in legislation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's". According to the food chain information obligation (EG 853/2005) the farmer has to notify the slaughterhouse about the result of Salmonella sampling, this is laid down in directives of the PPE.

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

The measures that have to be taken in case of a positive result are laid down in directives of the PPE. The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality and Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport have to approve these directives. All measures are stated in Chapter 3. In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in turkey flocks of Meleagris gallopavo the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling) 4 (results and reporting) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) are implemented

4.4.5 <u>Measures and terms of legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and</u> herds

Not applicable for turkeys.

4.4.6 <u>Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by Salmonella and the regular inspection of the holdings of areas concerned.</u>

When birds from infected flocks are staughtered or destroyed, steps are taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering will be carried out in accordance with

2010-421-NQ013 19

Community legislation on food hygiene. Also hatching eggs are destructed, if not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

4.4.7 <u>Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination) of Salmonella</u>

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

Laboratory tests and analyses

The tests that are performed in the Action Plan are:

PPE branch method for Salmonella analysis: this method includes the use of Modified Semi solid Rapport Vassiliadis agar (MSRV) as a selective enrichment medium. The semi solid medium should be incubated at 41.5 °C +/- 1 °C for 48 h. Alternative methods for detection will be permitted (for example Salmonella analysis by PCR), according to the provisions laid down in Commission Regulation 584/2008 (Annex point 3.4) In case of a positive finding, serotyping is performed according to the Kaufmann-White scheme.

At least one isolated strain per house and per year shall be collected by the competent authority and stored for future phagetyping or anti-microbial susceptibility testing, using normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for minimum of two years.

Antimicrobials

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

Salmonella vaccines

Vaccination is not yet used in turkey fattening or breeding flocks. Starting in 2011 the programme will also contain vaccination. When vaccination is used, the provisions of CR 1177/2006 on the use of vaccines will be followed.

4.4.8 <u>Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of</u> slaughtered and killed animals

The financial contribution for the owner of culled breeding turkeys will be specified in legislation of the PPE "Verordening Subsidieverlening terugdringing Salmonella in de pluimveesector". At the moment in this legislation there are no possibilities for financial contribution for turkey breeding flocks. In 2010 there will be.

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

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

Every holding is obligated to inform the slaughterhouse where the fattening turkeys are transferred, about the Salmonella status. This is laid down in the directive "Verordening Hygiëneyoorschriften Kalkoenhouderij (PPE)".

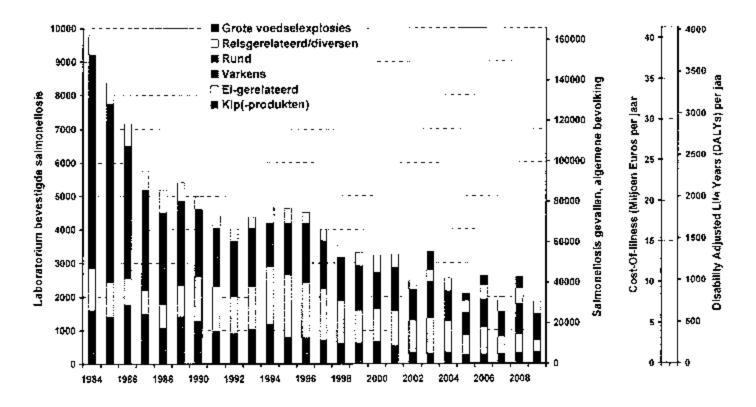
Because all turkeys are slaughtered in Germany all the Dutch turkey holdings take part in the German quality system Q&S. The Product Board (PPE) is Bündler for the Dutch turkey holdings and coordinates the control activities and supervises the compliance of the Dutch Q&S participants.

2010-421-N0013 20

5 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COSTS AND BENEFITS

5.1. Human salmonellosis

The incidence of human salmonellosis health, is outlined in the graph below:



Detailed cost benefits data are not available.

8 DATA ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVOLUTION DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

6.1 Evolution of the disease

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) at the egg products (number or kg) at the egg products to egg products (number or kg) at the egg products to egg pr	(33)	0			0
		🖱	0	ė	ò	о .
	Quantity of eggs destroyed umber or kg	(83)	! ∵o .:	! 		Q.
İ	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg)	(94)	0	c .		0
į	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed isl	(ea)	į o	! :•		٥
	Total number o animals slaughtered or destroyed (a)	(94)	o	0	0	0
i	Number of flocks depopulated ⁽⁴⁾	(83)	.0			0
im (a2)	Number flocks depopulate	(94)	0	0	0	0
himurit	of cks [®]	(a3)	0	0	27	27
nd Typl	Number of positive ^{:9} flocks ^{:e}	(a2)	} [o	0	0	0
(a1) a	posit	(a1)	0	0	0	ф.
005 Enteritidis	Number of flocks checked		4	60	252	259
December 2(Total number of animals under the programme		20.260	14.948	2,6 million	2,6 million
Situation on date; December 2005 Disease/Infection ^{®;} Salmonella Ententidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)	Total number of flocks under the programme		4	·en	252	259
Situa	Total rumber of animals		20.260	14.948	2.6 million	2,6 million
	Total number of flocks ⁽²⁾		4	£	252	259
<u>Year:</u> 2005 Animal species: turkey	Type of flock ^{tol}		Rearing breeding turkey	Breeding turkey	Fattening turkey	258
Year: 2005 Animal spe	Region (a1)		Nethorlands			Total

	Quantity of eggs charnelled to egg products (number or kg) (s)	(34) (33)	<u></u>
	Ovantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg)	(83) (84)	0
		(94)	-
İ	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (3)	(83)	:o
	Total n ani slaugi destr	(94)	0
:	Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)	(83)	0
m (a2)	Numt flox depopu	(34)	0
himuriu	of ocks ^{(m;}	(93)	0
and Typ	Number of positive ^(a) flocks ⁽¹⁾ :	(92)	0
s (a1)		(a)	0
006 Enteritidi	Number of flocks checked		4
Situation on date: December 2006 Disease/Infection ^{io)} : Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)	Total number of animals under the programme		17.791
ition on date	Total number of flocks under the programme		₹ :
Situation	Total number of animals		17.791
,	Total number of flocks		4
ear: 2006 nimal species: turkey	Type of flock [®]		
Year: 2006 Animal spe	Region (a1)		Netherlands Rearing breeding turkey

0		0		Guantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (number or kg) (s)	(33)	• <u>-</u>	0	0	0		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ¹³⁾	(a3)	·
. 0	0	٥.,		Chaine Chaire (num)	(a4)		· · ·	0	0		Charles Charle	(4 e)	0
0	0	0		Quantity of eggs destroyed (frumber or kg)	(93)	o	c	0	0		Quantity of eggs destroyed (oumber or kg)	(e3)	o
	0	0			(84)	- -	-	0			Clua e desi (numb	(84)	
0	0	٥		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed to	(a3)	C .	0_	0	0		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (s)	(83)	0
	0	٥		Total 8 slau des	(94)	<u> </u>		o	0		Total slau des	(44)	0
0	0	0		Number of flocks depopulated ^{is} :	(a3)	0		o	0		Number of flocks depopulated ^{'s)}	(43)	0
	0	0	ım (a2)	Num đopopu	(94)	0	0	0	0	um (a2)	Num flo depop	(a4)	o
<u>-</u>	2	12	himurit	ocks ⁽⁸⁾	(83)	0	0	8	89	himuri	of ocks ^{te}	(a3)	0
	O	0	and Typ	Number of positive ^(a) flocks ^(a)	(32)	0		o	0	and Typ	Number of positive ⁽⁸⁾ flocks ¹⁸⁾	(a2)	o
0	0	0 .	(31)	bos	(a ₁)	0	°_	0	¢	s (a1)] (a1)	٥
: ∾	227	231	007 Enteritidis	Number of flocks checked		e	2	210	215	308 1 Enteritidis	Number of flocks checked		4
9.736	2,9 million	2,9 million	December 20	Total number of animals under the programme		15.466	9.947	2,8 million	2,8 million	December 24	Total number of animats under the programme		20.352
2	227	231	Situation on date: December 2007 Disease/infection ^(a) : Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)	Total number of flocks under lhe programme		ю	. 27	210	215	Situation on date: December 2008 Disease/infection ^(a) : Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)	Total rumber of flocks under the programme		4
9.736	2,9 millon	2,9 million	<u>Situa</u> Dise≀	Total number of animals		15.466	9.947	2,8 million	2,8 million	Situa	Total number of of animals		20.352
2	227	231		Total number of flocks ^(c)		3	2	210	215	·	Total number of flocks ^(c)		4
Breeding turkey	Fattening turkey		<u>Year:</u> 2007 <u>Animal spe</u> cies: turkey	Type of flock ^{ist}		Rearing breeding turkey	Breeding turkey	Fattening turkey		<u>Year: 2</u> 008 Animal species: turkey	Type of flack ^(c)		Rearing breeding
		Tolai	Year: 2007 Animal spe	Region (a1)		Nefherlands			Fotal	Year: 2008 Animal spe	Region (a1)		Netherlands

	Breeding turkey	. 4	18.245		18.245	4	0	0	0	0	Đ		0	٥	0	Q.	—- јо
	Fattening turkey	197	2,8 million	197	2,8 million	197	0	0	-	0	0	0	0		0	 ن	0
Total		205	2,8 million	205	2,8 million	205	0	٥		0	0	0	0	0	0	ے۔	0
Year: 2009 Animal spe	Year: 2009 Animal species: turkey		Situa	<u>Situation on date:</u> December 2009 <u>Disease/infection^{(a).} S</u> almonella Er	December 2	r 2009 ella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)	(91) 8	nd Typ	himurit	um (a2)	:					!	
Region (a1)	Type of flock	Total number of of facekeith	Total number of	Total number of flocks under the	Total number of animats under the	Number of flocks checked	posit	Number of positive of flocks	of ocks ^{ia)}	Number of flocks depopulated in	er of ks latedi≖	Total n ani slaugh destr	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed (**)	Quar eg desti desti	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg)	Chan to to	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products
	_			programme	programme				ĺ			[3	(6) (6)
							(31)	(a2)	(93)	(34)	(33)	(34)	(a3)	(344)	(23)	(94)	(a3)
Netherlands	Rearing breeding	<u>e</u>	10.224	ಣ	10.224	e .	0	0	0	0 .	0	0	.0	0	o	c c	Ç.
	Breeding		9.520	2	9.520	:01		0		0			:	0	٥	û	;
	Fattening turkey	191	2,6 million	191	2,6 million	191	- D	0	25	0	0	. <u>.</u>	.	0	_P	0	
Total		196	2,6 million	196	2,6 nullion	196	0	0	•	0 ;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		-								ļ	ļ					-	

For zoonatic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmets: (a1) for Salmonella Enteritidis, (a2) for Salmonella Typhinurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for Sulmonella Enteritidis or Salmanella Typhinurium.

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

હ

or example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks; breeding turkeys, broiter turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. <u>_</u>

Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

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 lotal number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.

checked more than once. ভিভ

If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once. 9

Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests 6.2.

6.2.1. Straiffed data on surveitlance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Animal species [9]: turkey Year: 2009

Category^(b): breeding and fattening flocks

Description of the used serological tests; N/A

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: MSRV method in faeces

Description of the other used tests: N/A

este	Number of positive samples!*	NIA	N/A
Other tests	Number of samples tested ^{id}	N/A	N/A
Microbiological or virological tests	Number of positive samples ^(e)	. 25	25
Microbiological	Number of samples tested ^(a)	449	449
jical tests	Number of positive samples ^(e)	N/A	N/A
Serolo	Number of samples tested ^(c)	N/A	NA
	Region ^{ici}	Netherlands	Total

Animal species if necessary.

Category/further specifications such as breaders, laying hens, broilers ,breeding turkeys, breading pigs, slaughter pigs, etc., when appropriate. Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
Number of samples tested.

<u>මුම්බ්ම්ම</u>

Number of positive samples.

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

Year: 2005	Animal species ⁽³⁾ :	Animal species ^(a) :: turkey (breeding and fattening flocks)	
	Region ^{io;}	Number of herds infacted ⁽⁵⁾	Number of animals infected
	Netherlands Total	19 (all serotypes)	NA NA
Year: 2006	Animal species ^(a) .	nal species ^(a) :: turkey (breeding and fattening flocks)	
	Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
	Netherlands Total	12 (all serotypes) 12 (all serotypes)	NA NA
Year: 2007	Animal species (4).	Animal species (a):: turkey (breeding and fattening flocks)	
	Region ^{ter}	Number of herds infected ¹⁶	Number of animals infected
	Netherlands Total	8 (all serotypes) 8 (all serotypes)	NA NA
Year: 2008	Animal species ⁽⁴⁾ .	Animal species (*):: turkey (breeding and fattening flocks)	
	Region ^(o)	Number of herds infected ^{ic;}	Number of animals infected
	Netherlands Total	1 (all serotypes) 1 (all serotypes)	NA NA
Year: 2009	Animal species ⁽⁴⁾ .	Animal species [8];; turkey (breeding and fattening flocks)	
	Region ^(t)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
	Netherlands Total	25 (all serotypes) 25 (all serotypes)	NA NA
(a) Animal	Animal species if necessary.		

- Region as defined in the control and cradication programme of the Member State. Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate. වෙම

6.4 Data on vaccination programmes

Not applicable, until 2011 there is no vaccination programme for turkeys in the Netherlands. From 1-1-2011 a vaccination programme for turkeys will start.

7 TARGETS

7.1 Targets related to testing

Targets on diagnostic tests

Year: 2011	2011	Animal species: (9)	Animal species: (9), turkey (breeding and fattening flocks)			
	Region ^{,b;}	Type of the test ^(c)	Target population ^(c)	Type of sample ^(e)	Objective ?1	Number of planned tests
Netherlands	rlands	MSRV	Breeding flocks	faeces	manitoring	08
Netherlands	dands		Fatterling flocks	faeces	manitoring	400
			Total			480
3	Species if necessary.	ssary.				
3	Region as defin	ned in the approved control and er	Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.			
<u> </u>	Description of the test.	the test.				
ਓ	Specification o	of the targeted species and the cate	Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals if necessary.			
છ	Description of	Description of the sample (for instance facces).				
9	Description of	the objective (for instance surveil	Description of the objective (for instance surveillance, monitoring, , control of vaccination).			

Targets on testing of flocks¹

Situation on date: December 2009

Year: 2011

1	Animal species: Turkey	(ey	infecti	ion ⁽²⁾ : Salmon	infection(4): Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)	s (a1) and T	yphirnu	irium (a2)							į	
	Type of Rock ^{ibi}	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total Total Inumber of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked id:		Number of flocks ^(c) expected to be positive ^(c)	of ected ve (*)	Number of flocks expected to be depopulated ^(a)	er of ks J to be ated ⁽³⁾	Total number of enimals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ¹²¹	nber of als of to be red or red or red or	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg)	ed or kg)	Expected quantity of egg- channelled to egg products (number or kg) ⁽⁾	ted of eggs led to ducts or kg) ⁽
							į (a1)	(a2) (a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(84)	(a3)	(94)	(43)	(34)	(a3
	Breeding flocks	5	20.000	5	20.000	ç .	0	-	•	-	С	5.000	0	10.000	0	10.000	٥
	Fattening Ftocks	191	2,6 million	191	2,6 million	181	0	က	50.	0	0	0	0	.0	 o	0	
	196	196	2,6 million 196	196	2,6 million	196	0	8	20	<u>.</u>		5.000	0	10.000	_ o	10.000	
-	or zoonotic	salmonellosis	indicate the s	erotypes cover	For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for Salmonetta Enteritidis, (a2) for Salmonetta 1	rol progranun	es: (al)	for Sa	dmonet	a Enterit	idis, (a2	for Salm	Onella T	yphimurium, (a3) for	(a3) k		1

other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium.

Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State. For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate. Ē

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

Check means to perform a flock level text 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. ହେନ

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

Specify types of flocks if appropriate (breeders, layers, broilers)

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

Targets on vaccination 2 7.2.1.

Year; 2011		Animal spe	cies: (a); turkey	Animal species: ^(a) : turkey (breeding and fattening flocks)	ttening flocks)	
	Total number of	Total			Targets on vaccination programme	
Region ^{ic)}	herds ^{ici} in vaccination programme	animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Number of herds = expected to be vaccinaled	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
Netherlands	196	2.6 million	196	196	2,6 million	5,2 million
Total	196	2,6 million	196	196	2,6 million	5,2 million
(a) Species if (b) Region as (c)	Species if necessary. Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State. Hords or flocks or holdings as appropriate.	d control and en	adication program	ane of the Member	State.	
	the constant of the constant					

Data to provide only if appropriate.

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

œ

Community funding raquested (yes/no)	yes	yes	No.	ů.
Total amount in EUR	4 74	351	AN	4×
Unitary cost in EUR	48.39 95.39	18,39	AN.	AN
Number of units	22	6	ΑΝ	A'N
Specification	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling	Fattening flocks (10%)		
Costs related to	1, 1 esting 1,1. Cost of the analysis		1.2. Cost of sampling	1.3. Other costs

		yes	ON	Š	8		yes	No
		1.257.600	NA	NA	AA.		250.000	NA
		0,16	ΑN	AA.	NA		20	NA
		7,86 million	AN	NA	NA		5000	NA
	Number of purchase of vaccine	doses planned if a vaccination policy is part of the programme as set out explicitly under point 4 of Annex II					1 breeding flock	
2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products 2.1. Purchase of	vaccine/treatment of animal		2.2. Distribution costs	2.3. Administering costs	2.4. Control costs	3. Slaughter and destruction	3.1. Compensation of animals	3.2. Transport costs

3.3. Destruction costs		NA	NA	NA	No
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering		NA.	ΑN	ΨN	ON
3.5 Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, stc)		75.000	1,03	77.250	, yes
4. Cleaning and disinfection	Fattening flocks after infection	25	96,40	2.410	yes
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)		NA	ΑΝ	AN	o Z
6. Consumables and specific equipment		NA	ĄN	NA	N _O
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	0.518	
	7. Other costs	

21.965

Hygiene check

Fattening Flocks

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	85.800	
	0.033	
İ	2.6 million (
	2.6	
	and desinfection	
	Cleaning	
1		

	yes		yes
	460		1.712.395
	18,39		
	255	1	
Columnia and a state of a state of a second	Josephonetta analysis after disaming and Josephonetton	١	TOTAL

9. TOTAL COSTS REQUESTED FOR REFUNDING IN 2011 FOR TURKEYS

793	257.600	250.000	77.250	2.410	115.865	1.712.395
9	€ 1.25	€ 2€		ę	€ 11	€ 1.71
ubtotal A1	ubtotal A2	Subtotal A3	Subtotal A4	rubtotal A5	subtotal A6	AL
subte	anple	Sub	03	Subt	Subt	TOTAL
Official analysis	Vaccination of animal	Compensation of animals	Costs of treatment of products	Cleaning and disinfection	Other costs	

The Netherlands confirm that all measures mentioned in Table 8 for which we ask for co-financing are fundable according to current national rules.

PROPOSED VETERINARY CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR SALMONELLA IN BREEDING FLOCKS PRESENTED FOR 2011* BY THE NETHERLANDS

INDEX

PART A	3
A.a: Aim of the programme	3
A.b: Animal population and phases of production which sampling covers	3
A.c: Evidence that programme complies with the specific requirements laid down in of Annex II regulation No 2160 / 2003	Part C
or Annex II regulation No 2160 / 2003	
A.d.1: General	3
A.d.1.1: Short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis	3
A.d.1.2: Structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities	4
A.d.1.3: Approved laboratories	5
A.d.1.4: Methods in examination	5
A.d.1.5: Official controls at feed and flock level	6
A.d.1.6: Measures taken by the competent authorities	6
A.d.1.7: National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programme	6
A.d.1.8: Financial assistance provided to food and feed business	6
A.d.2: Food and feed businesses covered by the programme	7
A.d.2.1: Structure of the production	7
A.d.2.2: Structure of the production of feed	7
A.d.2.3: Relevant guidelines	8
A.d.2.4: Routine veterinary supervision of farms	8
A.d.2.5: Registration of farms	8
A.d.2.6: Record-keeping at farms	Ŕ
A.d.2.7: Documents to accompany animals when dispatched	9
A.d.2.8: Other relevant measures to ensure traceability of animals	9
PART B	10
1. Identification of the programme	10
1. Identification of the programme	
2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis	10
2.1 Broiler production	10
2.1 Egg production	16
2.) Egg production	
3. Description of the submitted programme	17
3.1 Target Veterinary Control Programme for breeding flocks	17
3.2 Monitoring of the Veterinary Control Programme	17
3.3 Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings at the poultry house	19
4. Measures of the submitted programme	23
4.1 Summary of measures under the programme	23
4.2 Designation of central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departers of implementing the programme	tments 23
4.3 Description and delimitation of geographical and administrative areas in which the	
programme is to be implemented.	25
4.4 Measures implemented under the programme	25
- A III III III III III III III III III	20
5. General description of the costs and benefits	.,, 2 5
5.1 Human salmonellosis	29

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five year	ars 30
6.1 Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis	
6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests	
6.3 Data on infection	
6.4 Data on vaccination programmes	
7. Targets	38
7.1 Targets related to testing	
7.2 Targets on vaccination	41
8. Detailed analysis of the costs of the programme	42

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A.a: Aim of the programme

The aim of the programme is to monitor and reduce the prevalence of the following relevant Salmonella serovars: Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Hadar, Infantis and Virchow in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus. The target is to reduce the percentage of adult breeding flocks infected with the five relevant Salmonella serovars to 1% or less.

A.b: Animal population and phases of production which sampling covers

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus:

- Rearing flocks (day-old chicks, four-weeks-old birds, four weeks before moving to laying phase of laying unit);
- Adult breeding flocks (every second week during the laying period).

A.c: Evidence that programme complies with the specific requirements laid down in Part C of Annex II regulation No 2160 / 2003

With regard to breeding flocks where the competent authority has confirmed an infection with SE or ST the following requirements are implemented in the programme:

- All birds, including day-old chicks, in the flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene and, once applicable, part E. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.
- Non-incubated eggs from the flock must be destroyed. Such eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

A.d.1: General

A.d.1.1: Short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis

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

2007 Grandparent 130 flocks, 0 infections
 Parent brokes, 601 flocks, 4 infected flocks

Parent broiler 601 (locks, 4 infected flocks (3 SE and 1 Infantis)

Parent egg 69 flocks, 1 infected flock (Virchow)

2008 Grandparent 148 flocks, 0 infections

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

Parent egg 68 flocks, 0 infections 2009 Grandparent 129, 0 infections

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

Parent egg 59 flocks, 0 infections

A.d.1.2: Structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities

In the Netherlands the Product Board for Livestock, Meat and Eggs is responsible for the implementation of the programme. The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality is the central authority and supervises this implementation. In Figure 1, all organizations involved are mentioned, including their relation to the programme.

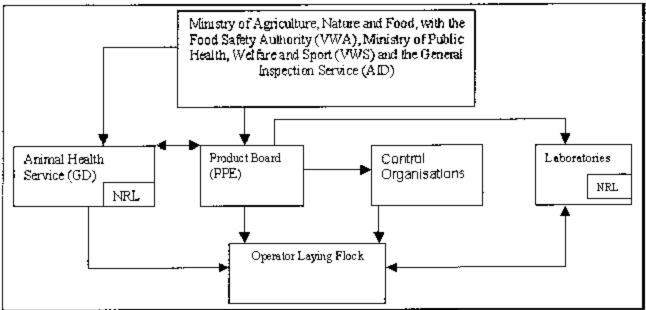


Figure 1: Organizational scheme of the institutes involved in the programme concerning the control of Salmonelta in poultry

1. PPE

The Product Board for Poultry and Eggs (PPE) is a delegated authority. This is legally laid down in the following regulation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's". The regulations concerning the Action Plans are formulated by the PPE and acknowledged by the ministry of Agriculture. The implementation of the programme is carried out by the PPE. The evaluation of the results is also the responsibility of the Product Board.

2. Animal Health Service (GD)

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

3. VWA and AID

The Food and Consumers Product Safety Authority (VWA) checks if GD and other laboratories perform according to the agreed work process. Both the VWA and the General Inspection Service (AID) are able to prosecute in specific cases when measures were not followed correctly (e.g. by laboratory or farmer).

4. Control organizations

The control organizations audit the procedures in the Action Plan and the sampling done by the operators. These control organizations must be independent and are acknowledged by the PPE.

Laboratories

In total 21 (private) laboratories are acknowledged by the PPE to perform analysis to determine the Salmonella status of samples taken concerning the Action plans. This is legally laid down in the PPE directive "Besluit erkenningsvoorwaarden en werkwijzen laboratoria (PPE) 2007". Every acknowledged laboratory has to participate in the ring-survey for the determination and serotyping of Salmonella that is performed by the RIVM (NRL) every twelve months. Positive test results for the relevant Salmonella serotypes are reported to the PPE.

The authorization of the laboratories is delegated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality to the PPE. This is legally laid down in the following regulation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's" in Article 96, section 2, subsection b, point 8.

NRL (RIVM, National Institute of Public Health and Environment)

The RIVM is the national reference laboratory for Salmonella. RIVM falls under the Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as the Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality.

The RIVM organizes regular bacteriological ring surveys among laboratories, including GD, participating in the Dutch national programme for control of Salmonella in the poultry sector. Results of these ring surveys are reported to the PPE.

A.d.1.3; Approved laboratories

Approved laboratories:

- 1, A.R.\$.I.A.
- 2. Alex Stewart Bioconsult
- 3. Bacteriologisch Adviesbureau
- 4. C.C.L. Nutricontrol
- 5. Demetris DierGezondheid BV
- 6. DGZ Vlaanderen locatie Torhout
- 7. GD
- Heijs Groep Pluimveeverwerkende Industrie (Lab Heijs/ de Vries).
- 9. K.B.B.L. Wijhe
- 10. Laboratorium Pro Health BV
- Lavetan NV
- 12. Lebensmittel- und veterinärlabor GmbH
- 13. Lohmann Tierzucht
- 14. Masterlab BV
- 15. Opinion Test & Taste
- 16. Plukon Poultry BV
- 17. ROBA Laboratorium
- 18. SGS Laboratory Services
- 19. Silliker Netherlands BV
- 20. Storteboom Fresh BV Laboratorium
- 21. Veterinair Centrum Someren

A.d.1.4: Methods used in examination

The tests that are performed in the National Ptan: PVE branch method for Salmonella analysis: this method includes the use of Modified Semi solid Rapport Vassiliadis agar (MSRV) as a

selective enrichment medium. The semi solid medium should be incubated at 41.5 °C +/- 1 °C for 48 h. Alternative methods for detection will be permitted (for example Salmonella analysis by PCR), when the methods are approved as valid by the CRL.

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

A.d.1.5: Official controls at feed and flock level

Official sampling is carried out at the holding three times during a production cycle of every flock:

- 1. within the first 4 weeks
- within 8 weeks before the end of the production cycle.
- sometime in between the two samples mentioned above.

This shall replace on that occasion the corresponding sampling at the initiative of the operator.

Due to the fact that the Netherlands have reached the community target for breeding flocks in two consecutive years, the official sampling, in accordance with EU Regulation 200/2010, is reduced to two occasions at any times which are sufficiently distant in time from each other during the production cycle of a flock.

A.d.1.6: Measures taken by the competent authorities

With regard to breeding flocks where the competent authority has confirmed an infection with SE or ST the following measures are taken by the competent authority:

- All birds, including day-old chicks, in the flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to
 educe as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella. Slaughtering must be carried
 out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such
 birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community
 legislation on food hygiene and, once applicable, part E. If not destined for human
 consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC)
 No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down
 health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.
- Non-incubated eggs from the flock must be destroyed. Such eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

Preventive measures

50% of the breeding flocks for broiler production and 100% of the breeding flocks for egg production are vaccinated against Salmonella.

A.d.1.7: National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programme

The implementation of the programme is laid down in the PPE Directive 'Verordening Hygiënevoorschriften Pluimveehouderij (PPE) 2007'.

A.d.1.8: Financial assistance provided to food and feed business

There is financial assistance for the purchase of vaccine doses and for compensation of culled breeding flocks (including hatching eggs). This assistance is in accordance with the relevant EU legislation (e.g. Decision EC (No) 470/2009). This financial assistance and the contribution from the Community is approved every year by the Commission when approving the national programmes of the member states. The value and compensation of the birds culled is defined on

a central level by the Dutch government institute for agricultural economics (LEI). This information is publicly available.

A.d.2: Food and feed businesses covered by the programme

A.d.2.1: Structure of the production (number of flocks in 2009)

 Rearing grant parent stock meat production: 107 flocks Rearing grant parent stock egg production: 15 flocks 3. Grant parent stock meat production: 111 flocks Grant parent stock egg production: 18 flocks 395 flocks Rearing parent stock meat production: 59 flocks Rearing parent stock egg production: Parent stock meat production: 662 flocks 8. Parent stock egg production: 59 flocks

A.d.2.2: Structure of the production of feed

Directives for the production of feed are laid down in the "Kaderwet Diervoeders" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality. The Product board for Feed (PDV) is a delegated authority and publishes specific regulations on the production of feed. The most important regulations for the poultry sector are the "Verordening Monitoring Zoönosen en Zoönoseverwekkers Diervoedersector 2005" and the "Besluit PDV Salmonella in de diervoedersector 2005". In the latter one the monitoring are presented in the Dutch annual zoönoses report.

Next to these regulations there is also a quality assurance program for feed. This is called Good Manufacturing / Managing Practice system, in short the GMP-system. Combined with the HACCP principles this quality assurance system is called GMP+. Almost all feed producers for the poultry chain are GMP+ certified. All IKB certified poultry farmers are obligated to use GMP+ certified food. IKB is a voluntary Dutch Integral Chain Control program. The GMP+ standards include control measures for base materials, rules for additives, sampling scheme for zoönoses, hygiene and process criteria and compulsory regularly controls by an independent control organization.

A.d.2.3: Relevant guidelines

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

- Hygiene management at farms:
 - a. No pets, stock of (other) poultry is allowed in the poultry house;
 - b. If pets, stock or (other) poultry is on the location of the poultry farm special hygiene measurements are required (like separate care):
 - No wild birds can enter the poultry house;
 - d. Visitors are only allowed to enter the poultry house when this is necessary and under strict hygiene measurements (including special clothing);
 - Every farm has a rodent control program or charter an acknowledged rodent control company (at least every 2 months);
 - Once a year bacteriological research and in case of a natural source of water also chemical research of drinking water for poultry;
 - g. Every farm has a clear boundary and it is visible for visitors where they must announce themselves. The poultry houses are locked.
 - The poultry house, the broiler farm and its close environment is clean;
 - i. Before entering the broiler house there is a hygiene barrier with clothing and shoes;
 - j. The drive- and walking routes to the farm are paved and cleanable;
 - k. The silo is placed on a paved underground, is easy to clean and refillable from outside the poultry house. When there are more silo's, every silo has a unique number:
 - Feed and litter is in such a way stored that it stays clean, dry and mould free;
 - m. Every poultry house must have a hand-washing facility.
- Cleaning and disinfection;
 - After removing the birds the litter is removed and the poultry house is cleaned and disinfected;
 - Once a year a hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty poultry house is done by and by PPE acknowledged company.

A.d.2.4: Routine veterinary supervision of farms

Every farm is inspected at least once a year by a qualified veterinarian on behalf of the Competent Authority to enforce national legislation (e.g. legislation based on EU Directive 90/593/EC). This visit is not considered as official sampling in the frame of the Salmonella control programme. The official sampling therefore is in addition to the routine veterinary visit.

A.d.2.5; Registration of farms

All poultry farms and flocks (with more than 250 birds) are being registered by the PPE. Every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another the PPE must be informed. This is laid down in the directive 'Verordening productie van en handel in broedeieren en levend pluimvee (PPE)". All the information is stored in the "Koppel informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This so called KIP-system is also the base for the registration in according to the EU Regulation 852/2004.

A.d.2.6: Record-keeping at farms

Farm of origin of the animals

- Number of animals
- Date of birth
- Death rate
- Number of produced eggs
- Results of NCD, Al monitoring
- Salmonella measurements including results
- Information about communication of Salmonella results to PPE, GD and hatchery.

A.d.2.7: Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

When animals are dispatched, they are accompanied by a special document, called 'P-formulier'. For dispatch to the slaughterhouse a document called 'VKI – Voedsel Keten Informatie' (Food Chain Information) is demanded. On this document information like Salmonella status and use of medicine is registered. 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.

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. This certificate must be completed and signed by the Official Veterinarian as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of Directive.

A.d.2.8: Other relevant measures to ensure traceability of animals

. The TRACES system is managed by the Dutch Food Safety Authority (VWA). An export can only be approved in TRACES if the official veterinarian has given his approval.

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1. Identification of the programme

Member state:

The Netherlands

Disease:

Infection of poultry breeding flocks with zoonotic

Salmonella spp.

Year of implementation:

1-1-2007 until 31-12-2011

Reference of this document:

final version

Geographical Area:

The Netherlands

Contact:

J.N. (Hans) Schouwenburg

Product Board for Poultry and Eggs, PPE

Phone:

0031(0)79 3687937

Fax:

0031(0)79 363 4345

E-mail:

hschouwenburg@pve.nl

Date sent to the Commission: 30-04-2010

2, Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

The Netherlands has two programmes to control the prevalence of Salmonella, one for the broiler production chain and one for the egg production chain. In this Chapter these two programmes are mentioned together with the infection percentages in the broiler production chain and the egg production chain.

2.1 Broiler production

In May 1997 a programme to control the prevalence of Salmonella in poultry was started. The programme (called: "Plan of Approach Salmonella and Campylobacter in the Poultry meat sector 1997") that was designed, involved strict hygiene rules and the monitoring of Salmonella infections throughout the broiler production chain. The plan was introduced with the aim to decrease the number of Salmonella infections (in slaughtered broilers) to less then 10 % by the year 2000. The actions involved in the Plan were obligatory, pursuant to the legislation of the PPE.

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

One of the objects of the current programme is to monitor the prevalence of Salmonella infections in all links of the production chain. In Figure 2 the monitoring results are presented

from the 1st quarter of 2000 until the 4th quarter of 2009. The monitoring data per year are presented in Table 1. In this figure:

Status: Is the Salmonella status of the hatching eggs as they are delivered to the

halcheries.

Fluff: Is the percentage of Salmonella positive fluff-samples taken from the hatcheries

at the end of the hatching process.

Box paper: Is the percentage of Salmonella positive samples taken from day-old chicken box

paper at the broiler farms.

S-faeces: Is the percentage of Salmonella positive faecal samples taken at the broiler

farms

S-intestine: is the percentage of Salmonella positive intestine samples taken at the

slaughterhouse.



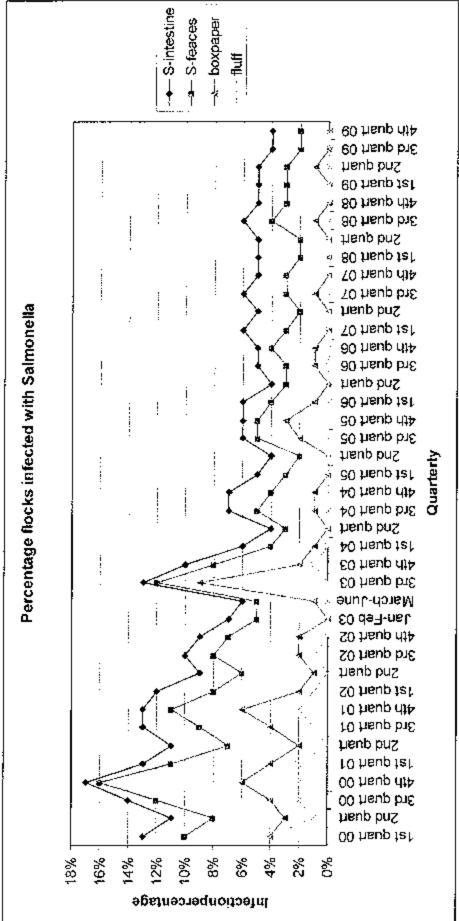


Figure 2: Percentages of Salmonella spp. positive samples taken from different links of the production chain per quarter (PPE, 2010).

Table 1: Percentages of Salmonella spp. positive samples taken from different links of the production chain per quarter (PPE, 2010).

Quart	S-intestine	S-faeces	Boxpaper	Fluff
4 th quart 2009	4%	2%	0%	0%
3 rd quart 2009	4%	2%	0%	0%
2 nd quart 2009	5%	3%	1%	0%
1 st quart 2009	5%	3%	0%	0%
4 th quart 2008	5%	3%	0%	0%
3 ^{re} quart 2008	6%	4%	1%	0%
2 nd quart 2008	5%	2%	0%	0%
1 st quart 2008	5%	2%	0%	0%
4th quarter 2007	. 5%	3%	0%	0%
3th quarter 2007	6%	3%	1%	0%
2nd guarter 2007	5%	2%	0%	0%
1st quarter 2007	6%	3%	0%	0%_
4th quarter 2006	5%	4%	1%	0%
3th quarter 2006	5%	3%	1%	0%
2nd quarter 2006	4%	3%	0%	0%
1st quarter 2006	6%	4%	1%	0%
4th quarter 2005	6%	5%	3%	0%
3th quarter 2005	6%	5%	2%	0%
2nd quarter 2005	4%	2%	0%	0%
1st quarter 2005	5%	3%	0%	0%
4th quarter 2004	7%	4%	1%	0%
3th quarter 2004	7%	5%	1%	0%
2nd quarter 2004	4%	3%	Ö%	0%
1st quarter 2004	6%	4%	1%	0%
4th quarter 2003	10%	8%	2%	1%
3th quarter 2003	13%	12%	9%	0%
March till June 2003*	6%	5%	1%	0%
January & February 2003	7%	5%	0%	0%
4th quarter 2002	9%	7%	2%	0%
3th quarter 2002	10%	8%	2%	1%
2nd guarter 2002	9%	6%	1%	0%
1st quarter 2002	12%	8%	2%	1%

^{*} In this period Avian Influenza problems were overruling the monitoring of Salmonella.

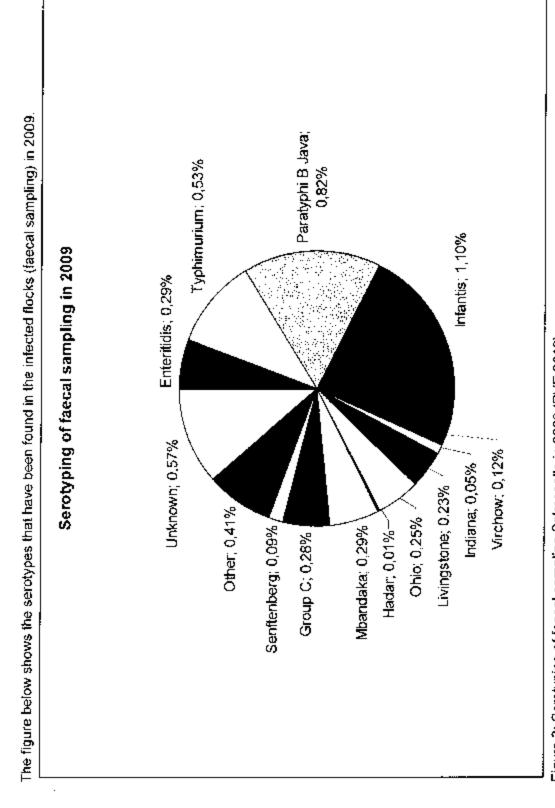


Figure 3: Serotyping of faecal sampling Salmonella in 2009 (PVE 2010)

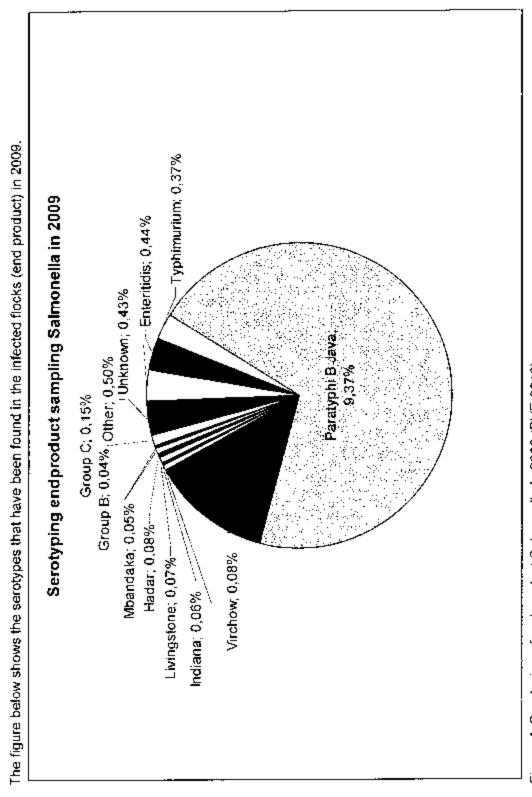


Figure 4: Serotyping of end product Salmonella in 2009 (PVE 2010)

2.2 Egg production

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

Until January 2008 the incidence of SE / ST infections in Dutch flocks of laying hens was monitored by taking a blood sample of at least 0.5 percent (with a minimum of 24 and a maximum of 60 animals) of every flock were taken maximum 9 weeks before removal at end of lay. The test results were analysed by the Animal Health Service and reported to the PPE. Figure 5 and Table 3 show the percentage of SE / ST infected laying hen flocks in the period from November 1997 until December 2007.

From the 1st of February 2008 the monitoring has changed to bacteriological analysis of faecal samples taken every 15 weeks in accordance with EU regulation 1168/2006.

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

For the Netherlands a SE/ST-infection percentage, based on bacteriological results, of 7.8 was determined through a European study "Analysis of the baseline study on the prevalence of Salmonella in laying hen flocks of Gallus gallus". This percentage is the starting-point for this programme "Veterinary control programme for salmonella in laying flocks". The above-mentioned differences in infection percentage are mainly due to differences in monitoring.

Table 4 shows the results of the bacteriological tests in layer flocks according to the EU-regulation 1168/2006 performed from 2008 onwards. They are in accordance with the COMMUNITY-target set for the Netherlands. In 2009 the percentage of SE/ST infected layer flocks was even below the end target of the community of 2%.

Table 3: SE and ST infections in layers, based on serological results 1997 – 2007 (source PPE)

:	Number of	1	i	st]
Year	flocks	SE infected	% SE infected	Infected	% ST infected
1997*	258	35	13,6	2	0,8
1998	1631	181	11,1	6	0,4
1999	1705	181	10,6	3	0,2
2000	2010	229	11,4	6	0,3
2001	1978	. 177	8,9	4	0,2
2002	1873	165	8,8	7	0,4
2003	864	59	6,8	3	0,3
2004	1500	101	6,7	3	0,2
2005	1952	64	3,3	3	0,2
2006	1878	85	4,5	6	0,3
2007	1870	109	5,8	0	0

*Start of programme November 1997

Table 4: SE and ST infections in layers, based on bacteriological results 2008 – 2009 (source

PPE)

	Number of			ST	
Year	flocks	SE infected	% SE infected	infected	% ST infected
2008	2346	61	2,60	1	0,04
2009	2240	29	1,29	4	0,18

3. Description of the submitted programme

3.1 Target Veterinary Control Programme for breeding flocks

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

3.2 Monitoring of the Veterinary Control Programme

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

A. Monitoring through the operator

The test frequency is laid down in the directives of the PPE. Monitoring in breeder flocks is being done according to table 5. The monitoring will take place at the holding. The operator managing the breeding flock is responsible for the monitoring. In accordance with EU Regulation 200/2010 the monitoring frequency can be reduced to once every 3 weeks if the community target has been met during two consecutive years. The Netherlands has reached this target in 2007 t/m 2009 and reduced the monitoring frequency to once every three weeks (starting 25 October 2009).

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Part of the production chain Incoming		Outgoing
Grand parent rearing	day of arrival: box paper (40 pieces)	max. 14 days before transfer: faecal samples
	4 weeks of age: cloacal samples (2×30)	(6×25)
Grand parent stock	22 –24 weeks of age: faecal samples (2x150) or five pair of from 24 weeks of age, every 3 weeks; faecal boot swabs (two pools)	from 24 weeks of age, every 3 weeks: faecal samples (2x150) or five pair of boot swabs (two
		pools)
Hatchery		every hatching entity is sampled once: fluff (5x5 a)
Parent rearing	day of arrival: box paper (40 pieces)	max. 14 days before transfer, faecal samples
	4 weeks of age; cloadal samples (2×30) or 5 pair of boot swabs	(6x25) or 5 pair of boot swabs
Parent stock	22-24 weeks of age; faecal samples (2x150) or five pair of	from 24 weeks of age, every 3 weeks: faecal
		samples (2x150) or five pair of boot swabs (two pools) ¹
Hatchery		meat: every hatching entity is sampled once; fluff
		(5x5 g)
		laying: every 2 weeks one hatching entity is
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		sampled: fluff (5x5 g)
Medel Production and State Control of the Control o	は、 は、 は、 は、 は、 は、 は、 は、 は、 は、	は、他の人間には、他の人間の人間の人間の人間の人間の人間の人間の人間の人間の人間の人間の人間の人間の
Broiler farm	day of arrival: box paper (40 pieces)	faecal samples (2×15 samples or two pair of
Slaughterhouse	focable samples (continue) (4.20)	Preset Airs comple (25 grows) and and and and a second airs comple (25 grows) and a second airs are a second airs and a second airs and a second airs are a second airs and a second airs are a second airs and a second airs are a second airs and a second airs are a
		filet surface samples (25 grams), over yeard)
		day
Egg Production		
Layer at rearing age	laying: every 2 weeks one hatching entity is sampled: fluff	max. 14 days before transfer: blood samples
	(5x5 g)	(0,5% of the animals in a flock with a min. of 24
		and a max, of 60 samples)
Layers		Every 15 weeks (from the age of 24 weeks +/- 2
		weeks): samples of faecal material and dust.

Sampling frequency is reduced to once every 3 weeks in accordance with EU Regulation 200/2010

8. Official Sampling:

Official sampling is being done three times during a production cycle at the holdings:

- 1. within the first 4 weeks
- within 8 weeks before the end of the production cycle.
- sometime in between the two samples mentioned above.

This shall replace on that occasion the corresponding sampling at the initiative of the operator.

Due to the fact that the Netherlands have reached the community target for breeding flocks in two consecutive years, the official sampling in accordance with EU Regulation 200/2010, is reduced to two occasions at any times which are sufficiently distant in time from each other during a production cycle.

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

Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings are represented in table 6 for the broiler production chain and in table 7 for the egg production chain. When detecting Salmonella in the broiler productions chain, serotyping is always performed. Detection of Salmonella in the egg production chain will lead to serotyping to at least the relevant Salmonella's. Guidelines for the tracing survey are laid down in directives of the PPE.

When necessary to reach the community target culling of breeding flocks infected with Salmonella serovars, Virchow, Hadar and Infantis will be compulsory. Recent figures show an increase in the infection numbers of several serovars, e.g. Salmonella Java in the Netherlands. To minimize the risk of vertical transmission through these infections culling can also become compulsory for other Salmonella serovars, e.g. Salmonella Java. Salmonella Java has shown to be extremely persistent on farms that have been infected with this serovar. Therefore every measure has to be considered to prevent the vertical spreading of Salmonella Java therefore culling of (grand)parent animals will be considered. These costs are taken into account in the cost estimate of the programme for 2011 that can be found in Chapter 8.

Table 6: Measures in the broiler production sector in case of Salmonella infection

Part of the production	Measures
chain	
Grant parent rearing/stock	Verification in case of suspicion.
	When verification results in SE/ST, then culling of the flock.
	in addition, or when any other type of Salmonella is found, the following steps are compulsory: Tracting survey, under supervision of the vateriostian
	Thorough cleaning and disinfection of the house when empty.
	Swab test, executed by a by the PPE acknowledged company, of the house after cleaning and disinfection.
	The new flock can only be placed when the swab test was negative.
Hatchery	After verification at the holding, SE/ST infected eggs are destroyed or processed.
	When necessary for reaching the specified target of the programme PPE can prescribe that Salmonella infected
	leggs, including serotypes SH, SV and SI, are hatched logistically.
Parent rearing/stock	Verification in case of suspicion.
	When verification results in SE/ST, then culling of the flock.
	In addition, or when any other type of Salmonella is found, the following steps are compulsory:
	Tracing survey, under supervision of the veterinarian.
	Thorough cleaning and disinfection of the house when empty.
	Swab test, executed by a by the PPE acknowledged company, of the house after cleaning and disinfection.
	The new flock can only be placed when the swab test was negative.
Hatchery	After verification at the poultry house, SE/ST infected eggs are destroyed or processed.
	When necessary for reaching the specified target of the programme PPE can prescribe that Salmonella infected
	eggs, are hatched logistically.
Broiler farm	Tracing survey in case of Salmonella, under supervision of the veterinarian.
	After cleaning and disinfection swab and hygiene check, executed by a by the PPE acknowledged company, in
	the poultry house.
Staughterhouse	Logistical slaughter of Salmonella infected flocks.

Table 7: Measures in the egg production sector in case of Salmonella infection.

DEP DIE CONTROLLE DIE CONTROLLE DIE CONTROLLE DIE CONTROLLE DI CONTROL	
Part of the production	Measures
chain	
Grand parent rearing/stock	When SE/ST are found:
	Verification in case of suspicion of Se/St.
	When verification results in Se/St, then culling of the flock.
	When SH, SV or SI are found:
	Tracing survey under supervision of the veterinarian
	In addition, or when any other type of Salmonella is found, the following steps are compulsory:
	Thorough cleaning and disinfection of the house when empty
	Swab test, executed by a by the PPE acknowledged company, of the house after cleaning and disinfection.
	The new flock can only be placed when the swab test was negative.
Hatchery	After verification at the poultry house, SE/ST infected eggs are destroyed or processed.
	When necessary for reaching the specified target of the programme PPE can prescribe that Salmonella infected
	eggs, including serotypes SH, SV and SI*, are hatched logistically.
Parent rearing / stock	When Se/St are found:
	Verification in case of suspicion of SE/ST.
	When verification results in SE/ST, then cutting of the flock.
	When SH, SV or SI are found:
	Tracing survey under supervision of the veterinarian
	In addition, or when any other type of Salmonella is found, the following steps are compulsory:
	Thorough cleaning and disinfection of the house when empty.
	Swab test, executed by a by the PPE acknowledged company, of the house after cleaning and disinfection.
	The new flock can only be placed when the swab test was negative.
Hatchery	After verification at the poultry house, SE/ST infected eggs are destroyed or processed.
	When necessary for reaching the specified target of the programme PPE can prescribe that Salmonella infected
	eggs, including serotypes SH, SV and SI, are natched logistically.
Layers rearing	Verification in case of Se/St suspicion.
	After verification culling of Se/St infected flock.
	Tracing survey in case of Se/St., under supervision of the veterinarian.
	After cleaning and disinfection swab and hygiene check, executed by a by the PPE acknowledged company, in
	the poultry house. The new flock can only be placed when the swab test was negative.
Sance	Solst inferted each to the end proceeding industry
20,000	After professional cleaning and disinfection swab test, executed by a by the PPE acknowledged company, of the
	poultry nouse. The new nock can only be placed when the swab test was hegative.

Part of the production	Measures
chain	
	Vaccination of the following flocks in the house.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme:

- Broiler production: programme runs since 1997, since 2002 adopted co financing for culling of SE / ST infected breeding flocks. The programme has slightly been adjusted due to the requirements laid down in EU Regulations 2160/2003 and 200/2010. The programme is ongoing, at least up to 31-12-2011.
- Egg production: programme runs since 1997, since 2002 adopted co financing for culting of SE / ST infected breeding flocks. The programme has slightly been adjusted due to the requirements laid down in EU Regulations 2160/2003 and 200/2010. The programme is ongoing, at least up to 31-12-2011.

Fin	st ye	еаг	Last ye	ear	
	u 0	ntrol: Testing Killing of animals tested positive Vaccination (voluntary) Treatment of animal products	ם	0 0 0	ntrol: Testing Killing of animals tested positive Vaccination (voluntary) Treatment of animal products
\mathbf{u}	Mo	nitoring or surveillance	J	Mọi	nitoring or surveillance
	Oth:	er measures:	ü	Oth	er measures:
	L	Hygiene measurements		_	Hygiene measurements
	⊐	Cleaning and disinfection		ü	Cleaning and disinfection
	Ľ	Sampling		J	Sampling
	L	Exchange sampling results throughout	ıt	ш	Exchange sampling results throughout
	ū	the chain Measures taken in case of Salmonella infections	Đ	u	the chain Measures taken in case of Salmonella infections

4.2 Designation of central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme.

In the Netherlands the Product Board for Poultry and Eggs is responsible for the implementation of the programme. The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality is the central authority and supervising this implementation. In the scheme on the next page all organisations involved are mentioned, including their relation to the programme.

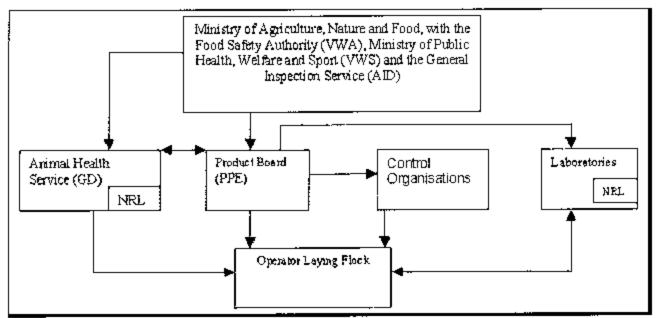


Figure 5: Organisational scheme of the institutes involved in the Action Plans concerning the control of Salmonella in poultry:

1. PPE

The Product Board for Poultry and Eggs (PPE) is a delegated authority. This is legally laid down in the following regulation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's". The regulations concerning the Action Plans are formulated by the PPE and acknowledged by the Ministry of Agriculture. The implementation of the programme is carried out by the PPE. The evaluations of the results are also the responsibility of the Product Board. The relevant EU Regulations (2160/2003, 200/2010) are implemented in the PPE-Directive "Verordening Hygiënevoorschriften Pluimveehouderij 2007".

2. Animal Health Service (GD)

Concerning poultry, the main objective is to promote optimal health of poultry, particularly by preventing infectious diseases and the presence of microorganisms and residues that may be harmful to consumers. As a competent independent organisation, the GD occupies a central position in organised poultry health care. On the basis of (government) regulations or by government order, disease control programmes are realised. The GD is acknowledged by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality to perform these tasks.

The GD performs the official sampling, analysis and confirmation of Salmonella infections in the poultry reproduction populations. Positive test results for the relevant Salmonella serotypes are reported to the PPE.

VWA and AID

The Food and Consumers Product Safety Authority (VWA) checks if the GD and other laboratories perform according to the agreed work process. Both the VWA and the General Inspection Service (AID) are able to prosecute in specific cases when measures were not followed correctly (e.g. by laboratory or farmer).

Control organisations

The control organisations audit the procedures in the Action Plan and the sampling done by de operators. These control organisations must be independent and are acknowledged by the PPE.

Laboratories

In total 22 (private) laboratories are acknowledged by the PPE to perform analysis to determine the Salmonella status of samples taken concerning the Action plans. This is legally laid down in

the PPE directive "Besluit erkenningsvoorwaarden en werkwijzen laboratoria (PPE) 2007". Every acknowledged laboratory has to participate in the ring-survey for the determination and serotyping of Salmonella that is performed by the RIVM (NRL) every twelve months. Positive test results for the relevant Salmonella serotypes are reported to the PPE. The authorization of the laboratories is delegated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality to the PPE. This is legally laid down in the following regulation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's" in Article 96, section 2, subsection b, point 8.

6. NRL (RIVM, National Institute of Public Health and Environment)

The RIVM is the national reference laboratory for Salmonelia. RIVM falls under the Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport (VWS), and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as the Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality. The RIVM organises regular bacteriological ring surveys among laboratories, including the GD, participating in the Dutch national programme for control of Salmonella in the poultry sector. Results of these ring surveys are reported to the PPE.

Structure of the production of feed

Directives for the production of feed are laid down in the "Kaderwet Diervoeders" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality. The Product board for Feed (PDV) is a delegated authority and publishes specific regulations on the production of feed. The most important regulations for the poultry sector are the "Verordening Monitoring Zoönosen en Zoönoseverwekkers Diervoedersector 2005" and the "Besluit PDV Salmonella in de diervoedersector 2005". In the latter one the monitoring are presented in the Dutch annual zoönoses report.

Next to these regulations there is also a quality assurance program for feed. This is called Good Manufacturing / Managing Practice system, in short the GMP-system. Combined with the HACCP principles this quality assurance system is called GMP+. Almost all feed producers for the poultry chain are GMP+ certified. All IKB certified poultry farmers are obligated to use GMP+ certified food. IKB is a voluntary Dutch Integral Chain Control program. The GMP+ standards include control measures for base materials, rules for additives, sampling scheme for zoonoses, hygiene and process criteria and compulsory regularly controls by an independent control organization.

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

Geographical limitations: The Netherlands.

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

4.4.1 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the registration of the holding

All poultry farms and flocks are being registered by the PPE. Every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another the PPE must be informed. This is taid down in the directive "Verordening productie van en handel in broedeieren en levend pluimvee (PPE)". All the information is stored in the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This so-called KIP system is also the bases for the registration in according to the EU Regulation 852/2004.

4.4.2 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of the animals

Not applicable for Poultry.

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

In case of a any Salmonella infection the laboratory that signalises the first indication/suspicion has to inform the GD (Animal Health Service) and the farmer. After this a verification study is being executed by the veterinarian of the GD. When the infection is confirmed the PPE and the farmer are informed. If necessary (see chapter 3.3) PPE organises the destruction of the infected animals and the breeding eggs.

The veterinarian has the obligation to notify Salmonella. This is specified in fegislation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoonosen en TSE's".

Directives of the PPE state that the farmer has to notify Salmonella. In most cases the veterinarian will do this for the farmer.

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

The measures that have to be taken in case of a positive result are laid down in directives of the PPE. The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality and Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport have to approve these directives. All measures are mentioned in Chapter 3. Whenever a positive flock is found by own-check sampling in the frame of the programme in breeding flocks, than this flock should be considered as a suspect flock and movement restrictions are mandatorily imposed on this flock. In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling) 4 (results and reporting) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 213/2009 (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) are implemented

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

Not applicable for poultry.

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

The animals and eggs are transported in sealed transportation equipment. The sealing is carried out by an inspection body. This inspection body also takes care of the counting of all the animals and eggs (in order to check the correct number that can be co financed). The seal is applied at the farm and is removed at the slaughterhouse or destruction company, also by the inspection body.

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

The test frequency is laid down in the directives of the PPE. For technical details on test frequency consult table 5.

Laboratory tests and analyses

The tests that are performed in the Action Plan are:

PVE branche method for Salmonella analysis: this method includes the use of Modified Semi solid Rapport Vassiliadis agar (MSRV) as a selective enrichment medium. The semi solid medium should be incubated at 41.5 °C +/- 1 °C for 48 h. Alternative methods for detection will be permitted (for example Salmonella analysis by PCR), when the methods are approved as valid by the CRL.

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

Salmonella vaccines

In the Netherlands all large number of the parent flocks (egg production sector and broiler production sector) are vaccinated against Salmonella. Grandparent flocks are not vaccinated. There is no central database with information on the number of vaccinated flocks. In the broiler production sector Salmonella vaccines are used only for parent flocks. Approximately 50% of the parent flocks are vaccinated.

In the egg production sector Salmonella vaccines are used for parent flocks and layer flocks. 100% of the parent flocks and 95% of the layer flocks are vaccinated.

Only vaccines that are officially registered for use in poultry can be administered:

Parent flocks: SG9R (Intervet), TAD Vac E en Vac T (Lohmann), Gallivac SE (Merial).Nobilis Salenvac T (Intervet)

These vaccines comply with the regulations laid down in EU Regulation 1177/2006, Article 3.1 and 3.2.

Antimic<u>robials</u>

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

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

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

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

Besides the control programme for Salmonella, each flock will be checked once by a veterinarian, in accordance to the GVP-code (Good Veterinarian Practice). In addition to that every poultry farmer has to comply with the following bio-security measures, laid down in the directive "Verordening Hygiënevoorschriften Pluimveehouderij (PPE) 2007":

- Hygiene management at farms:
 - No pets, stock of (other) poultry is allowed in the poultry house;
 - b. If pets, stock or (other)poultry is on the location of the poultry farm special hygiene measurements are required (like separate care);
 - a. No wild birds can enter the poultry house:
 - b. Visitors are only allowed to enter the poultry house when this is necessary and under strict hygiene measurements (including special clothing);
 - Every farm has a rodent control program or charter an acknowledged rodent control company (at least every 2 months);
 - d. Once a year bacteriological analysis and in case of a natural source of water also chemical analysis of drinking water for poultry;

- e. Every farm has a clear boundary and it is visible for visitors where they must announce themselves. The poultry houses are locked.
- f. The poultry house, the poultry farm and its close environment is clean;
- g. Before entering the poultry house there is a hygiene barrier with cfothing and shoes;
- The drive- and walking routes to the farm are paved and cleanable;
- i. The feed silo is placed on a paved underground, is easy to clean and refillable from outside the poultry house. When there are more silo's, every silo has a unique number:
- j. Feed and litter is in such a way stored that it stays clean, dry and mouldfree,
- k. Every poultry house must have a hand-washing facility.
- 2. Cleaning and disinfection;
 - a. After removing the poultry from the house the litter is removed and the poultry house is cleaned and disinfected;
 - Once a year a hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty poultry house is done by an by PPE acknowledged company.

All farmers are inspected once a year for compliance with these regulations.

In according to EU Regulations 852/2004 and 853/2004 Guides for Good Practices are being developed for the poultry sector. In these guides HACCP principles and traceability measures are implemented. The guides for poultry farms are based on the quality system IKB. This quality assurance system for the whole poultry chain is developed in the Netherlands by the PPE. More then 80 % of the poultry farms are certified for IKB. IKB standards include hygiene management at farms, measures to prevent incoming infections and the hygienic transportation of animals.

5. General description of the costs and benefits

5.1 Human salmonellosis

The incidence of human salmonellosis from 1984 till 2009 in the Netherlands, is outlined in the

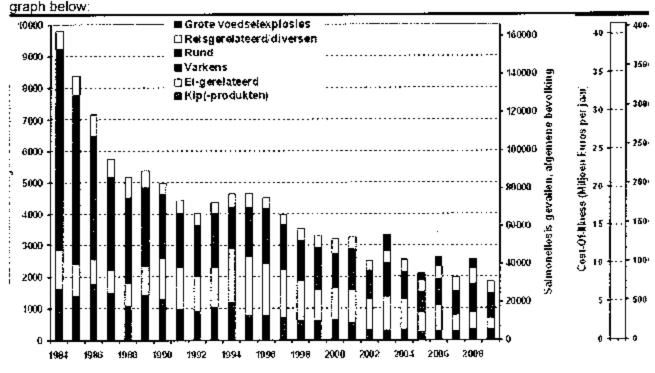


Figure 6: Occurrence of human cases of Salmonellosis and expected source (in yellow: eggs, in green: poultrymeat).

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

6.1 Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2005 Animal species: poultry	poultry		Situation c Disease/in	Situation on date: December 2005 Disease/infection ^(a) : Salmonella En	Situation on date: December 2005 Disease/infection ^(a) : Salmonella Enferitidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)	eritidis (a1)	and Typh	imurium	(32)	,							
Region (a1)	Type of flock ^{it)}	Total number of flocks ⁽⁵⁾	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programm	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked	Numb	Number of positive ⁽⁶⁾ flocks ⁽⁸⁾	tive ⁽⁶⁾	Number of flocks depopulated	er of Gs lated	Total number of animats slaughtered or destroyed	mber als ared byed	Quantily of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)		Quantity of eggs channelled t egg product (number or kg) (al	ity of its led to duct.
				Đ			(a1)	(82)	(83)	(34)	(a3)	(94)	(e3)	(a4)	(93)	(34)	(a3
Netherlands	Grand Parent	150	0,6 million	150	0,6 million	150	0	0	0	•	0						0
	Parent broiler production	295	3.5 million	295	3,5 million	295	ю	4	<u>.</u>		0	98.9 09		211.	! -	343	
	Parent egg production	65	65.000	65	65.000	89	. 0	0	0	0	0	0		0	c		0
Total		510	4,165 million	510	4,165 million	510	3	4	0	0	0	98.9 09	C	211. 842		343	0

Year: 2006 Animal species: poultry	poultry		Situation o	Situation on date: December 2006 Disease/infection : Salmonella En	Situation on date: December 2006 Disease/Infection ^(a) : Salmonella Enteritdis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)	entidis (a1)	and Typh	imurum	(a2)		**************************************	entrefere committee for a de committee i committee entreferente de des de entreference en la committee en la co	Anne disa		10	
Region (a1)	Type of flock ⁽³⁾	Total number of flocks ^{[□}	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programm	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked	Numb	Number of positive ^(a) flocks ^(s)	ive ^{ie)}	Number of flocks depopulated	r of s ated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (s)		eggs eggs hannelled t gg product (number or kg) (al
-				p.			(at)	(a2)	(sa3)	(94)	(e3)	(a4) (a3)	(94)	(e3)	ಀ	(a3
Netherlands	Grand	159	0,75 million	159	_	159		0	0	-		11.0 d 00	16.4		0.00	0
	Parent broiler production	347	3,4 million	347	3,4 million	347	4	 -	0	ۍ ب	Φ	36.9 0 04	٥	<u>o</u>	78.7 65	0
	Parent egg production	\$	0,4 million	46	0,4 million	£	0	Ó	0	0	_	0	٥	0	0	0
Total		562	4.55 million	552	4.55 million 55	552	5	-	0	6 0		47.9 0 04	49.4 16	0	168. 765	_

Year: 2007			Situation of	Situation on date: December 2007	sember 2007												
Animal species: poultry	poultry		Disease/in	fection(4); S.	Disease/infection(4). Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)	eritidis (a1)	and Typh	imurium (a	(2)			:					
Region (a1)	Type of flock ⁽³⁾	Total number of flocks ⁽²⁾	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programm	Total number of anmals under the programme	Number of flocks checked	дшл И	Number of positive ^{.v.} : flocks ⁱⁿⁱ)((b)	Number of flocks depopulated		Total number of animals staughtered or destroyed		Quantity of oggs destroyed (number or kg) (al		Quantity of eggs channelled t egg product: (number or kg) in)	y of edit duction
				ָ ט			(11)	(382)	(a3)	(94) ((33)	(e4) (e3)		(a4) ((e3)	(94)	(a3
Netherlands	Grand	130	0,7 million	130	0,7 million	130	0	0		Ļ	··· ·· —	0	0		_		
	Parent broiler production	601	4.8 million	109	4,8 million	109	4	- -		44 	.~~ !	36.0 0		000		179.	0
	Parent egg production	69	0.65 million	69	0,65 million	.68	0	0		0	-	13	1350 0				
Total		800	6,15 million	800	6,15 million	800	4	2 .		-	F, 0	36.0 13	1350 139	139.	_	6,79	

Year: 2008		99	Situation o	Situation on date: December 2008	ember 2008											
Animal species: poultry	poultry	!: : :	Disease/In	Disease/Infection ^(a) : Salmonella		Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)	and Typh	imarium	(a2)					:		
Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(s)	Total number of flocks ⁽⁶⁾	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programm	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked	Numb	Number of positive ^(c) flocks ⁽⁴⁾	tive ^(c)	Number of flocks depopulated	s saled	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed		Quantity of eggs desiroyed (number or kg) (a)		Quantity of eggs channelled t egg product (number or kg) (a)
				ט			(a1)	(32)	(83)	(34)	(93)	(a4)	(93) (94)	(43)	\vdash	(a3
Netherlands	Grand	148	0,7	146	0,7 million	148	0	0	0	 	0	0	0	<u> </u>	.0	0
	Parent		million													
	Parent	675	5,2	675	5,2 million	675	~		<u> </u>	4		48.0	56	0	475	. 0
	broiler		million								_	0.0	000	_	8	
	production								-							
	Parent egg	99	8.0	68	0,8 million	63	٥		0	i o		0	0	0	0	0
- L	production		million													
Total		891	6,7	891	6,7 million	168	4	0	0	4		48.0 0	260	• •	475.	٥
			Hillion .									8	8	_	000	

Year: 2009 Animal species: poultry	poultry	0,101	Situation o	Situation on date: December 2009 <u>Disease/Infection^{ta}):</u> Salmonelfa En	Situation on date : December 2009 Disease/Infection^{tal}: Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)	eritidis (a1)	and Typh	imurium	(a2)				,	,		
Region (a1)	Type of flock ⁽³⁾	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programm	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ⁶	Numb	Number of positive ⁽⁹⁾ flocks ⁽²⁾	(A)	Number of flocks depopulated	er of Se ded	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	·	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) is)		Quantily of eggs channelled t egg product (number or kg) (%)
				ы			(31)	(a2)	(a3)	(94)	(a3)	(a4)	(63)	(34)	(93)	(94)
Netherlands	Grand Parent	129	0,7 million	129 0,7 mil	0,7 million	129	0	0	ō	0	0			0		0
	Parent broiler production	662	5,3 million	662	5,3 million	662			-	·e>		32.0		255. 000	0	207.
	Parent egg production	58	0,7 million	59	0,7 million	59	0	ه ا	0	- 0	0	0			0	0
Total		850	6,7 million	850	6,7 million 85K	850	en.	٥	-	3 0		32.0		255. 000	. 0	207.

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

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

3

For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate. Ē2

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

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.

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

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6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

Animal species (a); poultry Year: 2008

Category^(b): breeding flocks

Description of the used serological tests: N/A

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: MSRV method in faeces

Description of the other used tests: N/A

<u> </u>	Number of positive samples of	
Other tests	Number	N N
	Number of samples tested ^(a)	N/A N/A
ficrobiological or virological tests	Number of positive samples of	୍ଦ୍ର ଦ
Microbiological o	Number of samples tested ^(d)	35.000
cal tests	Number of positive samples	N/A N/A
Serologi	Number of samples tested ^{'o}	N/A N/A
	Region ^k i	ands
		Netherlands Total

Animal species (*); pouttry Description of the used serological tests: N/A Year: 2009

Category^(b): breeding flocks

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: MSRV method in faeces

Description of the other used tests: N/A

Other lests	Number of positive samples'e	N/A N/A
Other	Number of samples tested ^(a)	N/A N/A
Microbiological or virological tests	Number of positive samples (*)	16 16
Microbiological o	Number of samples tesled ^(d)	35.000
Serological tests	Number of positive samples (9)	N/A N/A
Serologics	Number of samples tested ⁽⁸⁾	N/A N/A
	Region ^{is}	Netherlands Notherlands Notherlands

Animal species if necessary.

Category:further specifications such as broeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc., when appropriate.

Region as defined in the approved control and cradication programme of the Member State. Number of samples rested. මුළුවලම

Number of positive samples.

6.3 Data on infection Year: 2005	Animal species ⁽⁴⁾ :: poultry (breeding flocks)	The second of th
Region ^{ia)}	Number of herds infected ⁶⁶	; Number of animals infected
Netherlands Total	7	98.903
Year: 2006 Animal speci	Animal species ^(a) :: poultry (breeding flocks)	
Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^{io}	Number of animals infected
Netherlands	9	47 904 47 904
Year: 2007 Animal speci	Animal species ^(a) :: poultry (breeding flocks)	
Region ⁽⁵⁾	Number of herds infected ^{ic;}	Number of animats infected
Netherlands Total	T)	37.350
Year: 2008	Animal species ^(a) :: poultry (breeding flocks)	
Region ⁽ⁿ⁾	Number of herds infected ^{ic:}	Number of animals infected
Netherlands	4	48.000
	+	700.04

	ted ^{ic;} Number of animals infected	32.000
Animal species (a):: poultry (laying hens)	Number of herds infected ^{ic:}	w.w
Year: 2009 Animal species ^(a) :: poultr	Region ^{la;}	Netherlands

Animal species if necessary. මෙළව

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

Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

6.4 Data on vaccination programmes

Year: 2008

Animal species: [8]: poultry (breeding flocks)

Description of the used vaccination), SG9R (Intervet), TAD Vac E en Vac T (Lohmann), Gallivac SE (Merial), Nobilis Salenvac T (Intervet)

		Number of doses of vaccine	administered	7 million	7 million
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	information on vaccination programme	Number of animals	vaccinated	3,4 million	3.4 million 7 million
	Information on vac	Number of herds	vaccinated		410
		Number of herds or in vaccination	programme	700	700
	Total number of	animals		6,7 million	6.7 million
	Total number of	herds		891	Total 891
	(قامدنهم	i Singa		Netherland 891	Total 8

Animal species: (8); poultry (breeding flocks) Year: 2009

Description of the used vaccination), SG9R (Intervet), TAD Vac E en Vac T (Lohmann), Gallivac SE (Menal), Nobilis Salenvac T (Intervet)

	Number of doses of vaccine administered	7 million	l 7 million
Information on vaccination programme		3 million	3 million
Information on vac	Number of herds ^(c) vaccinated		390
	Number of herds ^{ici} in vaccination programme	720	720
Total number of	animais	6,1 million	850 6.1 million
Total number of	nerds	850	850 6.1 million
Region ^(b)		Netherland s	Total

Animal species if necessary.

Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State. 353

Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing

Targets on diagnostic tests 7.1.1.

	Number of planned tests	20,000	20.000
	Objective ¹⁵	nitoring	,
:	Type of sample ⁽⁶⁾		
Animal species: (a): poultry (breeding flocks)	Target population '4'.	Breeding flocks	Total
Animal species: (a).	Type of the test	MSRV	
Year, 2011	Region ^{ib;}		

Species if necessary.

Region as defined in the approved control and cradication programme of the Member State.

Description of the test.

Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals if necessary.

Description of the sample (for instance faeces).

Description of the objective (for instance surveillance, monitoring, control of vaccination). <u>ଞ୍ଚ୍ଚ୍ଚ୍ଚ</u>

7.1.2 Targets on testing flocks

Year: 2011 Animal spe	Year: 2011 Animal species: poutry		Situation	on date: De	Situation on date: December 2009 Infection ^[9] . Salmonella Ententidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)	a1) and Tyg	ohimurium	1 (a2)								:
Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks 'cl	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programm e	Total number of animals under the programme	Expecte d number of flocks to be checked	Numlexpected	Number of flocks ⁽⁴⁾ expected to be positive ⁽³⁾	ks ^{le)} Sitive ^(a)	Number of flocks expected to be depopulated	ed to	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtere d or destroyed		Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) (a)		Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg)
							(1e)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(94)	(a3 (a4)	(33)	(a4)	(a3)
Netherlands	Grandparent broiler production	113	0,65 million	111	0,65 millian	111	-	0	0	-	0	0 0085	0.09	0	40.000	0
	Parent rearing broiler production	395	7,5 million	395	7,5 million	395	-	0	2	-	2	00.00	0 00 0 0 00 0	0	•	<u> </u>
	Parent broiler production	962	5,3 million	662	5,3 million	662	m		က	<u>ო</u>	m	00.00	48. 225 00 000 0		225.00	225. 000
	Grandparent egg production		77.000		77.000	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	, - 	<u>-</u>	.0
	Parent rearing , egg production	58	680.000	59	860.000	59	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	
	Parent egg production	59	675.000	29	675.000	§	<u>-</u>	0	1	-	-	—— ·	11. 80.0 40 00 0	0.08	80.000	00.00
Total		1304	14.9 million	1304	14,9 million	1304	9	0	9	9	9	84.2 00	97 345 40 000 0	900 900 900	345.00	305
(a) Fo	For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for Salmonella Enteritidis, (a2) for Salmonella Typhimuchum, (a3) for	rellosis indic	ate the sero	types covered	by the control	programme	s: (al) for	Salmone.	Ha Enterit	idis, (a2)	for Sat	nonella	yphimu	cium,	- Light	

For zoonotic satinonations; indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmer; (a1) for Satinonation, (a2) for batharetta Typhinmurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for Sulmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimuriam.

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

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

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

3

- 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.

 If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once. 3
 - ভ

7.2 Targets on vaccination

Targets on vaccination ' 7.2.1.

Year: 2011			cies: (el: paultry	Animal species: (a); pouttry (breeding flocks)		
					Targets on vaccination programme	ime
Region ^(b)	herds in vaccinatio	animber of animals in vaccination programme		Experies a	Number of animals expected Numl to be vaccinated	ž
Netherlands	Neiherlands 850	6,1 million	720	390	3 million	7 milion
Total 850 6,1 million	850	6,1 million	6.1 million 720 390	390	3 million	7 million
(a) Species if necessary.	cessary.					
(b) Region as de	Region as defined in the approved control and endication programme of the Member State.	d control and en	adication program	ime of the Member	State.	
(c) Herds of flo	Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.	propriate.				

Species if necessary.

Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State. Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

Data to provide only if appropriate.

8. Detailed analysis of the costs of the programme

Community funding requested (yes/no)	sek	yes	ON ON
Total amount in EUR	62.526	6.760	176.800 NA
Unitery cost in EUR	18,39	33,80	104 NA
Number of units	3400	200	1700 NA
Specification	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out	
Costs refated to	1.1. Cost of the analysis		1.2. Cost of sampling 1.3. Other costs

2. Vaccination or treatment of					
animal products					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products					
	Number of purchase of vaccine doses planned if a vaccination policy is part of the programme as set out explicitly under point 4 of Annex II	7 million	0,07	490.000	yes
2.2. Distribution costs		NA	NA	NA	No
2.3. Administering costs		NA	NA	NA	o _N
2.4. Control costs		AN	NA	NA	No
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation of animals	Grandparent broiler production (1 flock)	5800	30,65	177.770	yes
	Parent rearing broiler production (3 flocks)	57.000	8,73	497.610	yes
	Parent broller production (6 flocks)	96.000	10,79	1.035.840	yes
	Parent egg production (2 flocks)	22.800	11,75	267.900	yes
3.2. Transport costs		NA	NA	ΑN	Š

1 181.600 yes	NA NO	1 80.000 yes	:		NA No	NA NA No	
181.600	NA	80.000	1.22 million	A.A.	ĄW	ΑN	
		Grandparent	Parent				
3.3. Destruction costs	3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering	3.5 Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)		4. Cleaning and disinfection	 Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only) 	6. Consumables and specific equipment	

	Ŷ		yes
	ΑN		3.019.606
C Part of the Carlot of the Ca	WA		
. : : -	Š		
			TOTAL
	7. Other costs	C 21 - 42 - 32 - 42 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 1	

TOTAL COSTS REQUESTED FOR REFUNDING IN 2011 FOR BREEDING FLOCKS BY THE NETHERLANDS

	TOTAL	Ê	3.019.606
Cost of treatment of products:	(Subtotal A6)	€	299.600
Destruction costs:	(Subtotal A5)	€	181.600
Compensation of eradicated animals	(Subtotal A3 + A4)	€	1.979.120
Costs of vaccination:	(Subtotal A2)	€	490.000
Cost of official analysis	(Subtotal A1)	€	69.286

The Netherlands confirm that all measures mentioned in Table 8 for which we ask for cofinancing are fundable according to current national rules

PROPOSED VETERINARY CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR

SALMONELLA IN BROILERS PRESENTED FOR 2011*

BY THE NETHERLANDS

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PART A	3
A.a: Aim of the programme	3
A.b: Animal population and phases of production which sampling covers	3
A.c: Evidence that programme complies requirements laid down in Part E of Annex I	ı
regulation No 2160 / 2003	,+4
A.d.1: General	3
A.d.1.1: Short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis	3
A.d.1.2: Structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities	Э
A.d.1.3: Approved laboratories	
A,d.1.4: Methods in examination	
A.d.1.5; Official controls at feed and flock level	
A.d.1.6: Measures taken by the competent authorities	6
A.d.1.7: National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programme	6
A.d.1.8: Financial assistance provided to food and feed business	6
A.d.2: Food and feed businesses covered by the programme	€
A.d.2.1: Structure of the production of broilers	6
A.d.2.2: Structure of the production of feed	F
A.d.2.3: Relevant guidelines	7
A.d.2.4: Routine veterinary supervision of farms	
A.d.2.5: Registration of farms	
A.d.2.6: Record-keeping at farms	8
A.d.2.7: Documents to accompany animals when dispatched	F
A.d.2.8: Other relevant measures to ensure traceability of animals	8
•	
PART B	9
1. Identification of the programme	9
Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic Salmonellosis 1 Broiler production	
2.1 Broiler production.	
2.2 Egg production	140
3. Description of the submitted programme	15
3.1 Target Veterinary Control Programme	15
3.2 Monitoring of the Veterinary Control Programme	10
3.3 Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings at the poultry house	20
3.4 Monitoring in slaughterhouse	20
3.5 Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings at the slaughterhouse	21
3.6 Other bio-security regulations	21
4. Measures of the submitted programme	22
4.1 Summary of measures under the programme	22
4.2 Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the	
departments responsible for implementing the programme	22
4.3 Description and delimitation of geographical and administrative areas in which the	
programme is to be implemented	24
4.4 Measures implemented under the programme	24
5. General description of the costs and benefits	, 27

5.1. Human salmonellosis	27
6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years	
6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests	
6.3 Data on infection	
6.4 Date on vaccination programmes	34
7. Targets	35
7.1 Targets related to testing	
7.2 Targets on vaccination	
8. Detailed analyses of the cost of the programme	37

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A.a: Aim of the programme

The aim of the programme is to monitor and reduce the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis (Se) and Salmonella Typhimurium (St) in broiler flocks of Gallus gallus. The target is to reduce the percentage of broiler flocks infected with Salmonella Enteritidis (Se) and Salmonella Typhimurium (St) to 1% or less

A.b. Animal population and phases of production which sampling covers

Broilers - birds leaving for staughter

A.c: Evidence that programme complies requirements laid down in Part E of Annex II requiation No 2160 / 2003

The requirements laid down in part E of Annex II of Regulation No 2160/2003 will come into force from 2011. From that date fresh poultry meat from broilers may not be placed on the market for human consumption unless it meets the following criterion:

'Salmonella: absence in 25 grams'

A.d.1: General

A.d.1.1: Short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis

Regulation 646 / 2007 was implemented on 1st January 2009. The result with regard to the occurrence of SE and ST in 2009 was for

- SE: 1, and
- ST: 5

Infected flocks out of 7535 flocks.

A.d.1.2: Structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities

In the Netherlands the Product Board for Livestock, Meat and Eggs executes the implementation of the programme. The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality are coordinating this implementation. In Figure 1, all organizations involved are mentioned, including their relation to the programme.

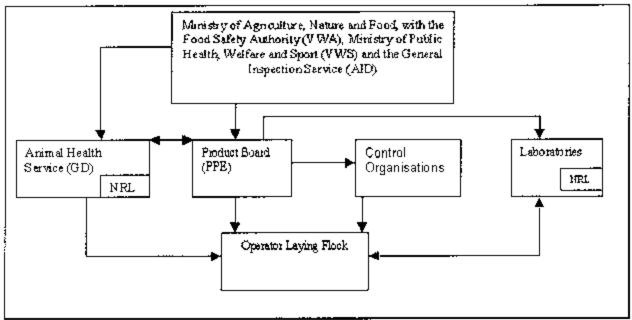


Figure 1: Organizational scheme of the institutes involved in the programme concerning the control of Salmonella in poultry

1. PPE

The Product Board for Poultry and Eggs (PPE) is a delegated authority. This is legally laid down in the following regulation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's". The regulations concerning the Action Plans are formulated by the PPE and acknowledged by the ministry of Agriculture. The implementation of the programme is carried out by the PPE. The evaluation of the results is also the responsibility of the Product Board.

Animal Health Service (GD).

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

3. VWA and AID

The Food and Consumers Product Safety Authority (VWA) checks if GD and other laboratories perform according to the agreed work process. Both the VWA and the General Inspection Service (AID) are able to prosecute in specific cases when measures were not followed correctly (e.g. by laboratory or farmer).

Control organizations

The control organizations audit the procedures in the Action Plan and the sampling done by the operators. These control organizations must be independent and are acknowledged by the PPE.

Laboratories

In total 21 (private) laboratories are acknowledged by the PPE to perform analysis to determine the Salmonella status of samples taken concerning the Action plans. This is legally laid down in the PPE directive "Besluit erkenningsvoorwaarden en werkwijzen laboratoria (PPE) 2007". Every acknowledged laboratory has to participate in the ring-survey for the determination and

serotyping of Salmonella that is performed by the RIVM (NRL) every twelve months. Positive test results for the relevant Salmonella serotypes are reported to the PPE.

The authorization of the laboratories is delegated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality to the PPE. This is legally laid down in the following regulation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's" in Article 96, section 2, subsection b, point 8.

6. NRL (RIVM, National Institute of Public Health and Environment)

The RIVM is the national reference laboratory for Salmonetta. RIVM falls under the Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as the Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality.

The RIVM organizes regular bacteriological ring surveys among laboratories, including GD, participating in the Dutch national programme for control of Salmonella in the poultry sector. Results of these ring surveys are reported to the PPE.

A.d.1.3: Approved (aboratories)

Approved laboratories:

- A.R.S.J.A.
- 2. Alex Stewart Bioconsult
- 3. Bacteriologisch Adviesbureau
- C.C.L. Nutricontrol
- Demetris DierGezondheid BV
- 6. DGZ Vlaanderen locatie Torhout
- GD
- 8. Heijs Groep Pluimveeverwerkende Industrie (Lab Heijs/ de Vries)
- K.B.B.L. Withe
- 10. Laboratorium Pro Health BV
- 11. Lavetan NV
- 12. Lebensmittel- und veterinärlabor GmbH
- 13. Lohmann Tierzucht
- 14. Masterlab BV
- 15. Opinion Test & Taste
- 16. Plukon Poultry BV
- 17, ROBA Laboratorium
- 18. SGS Laboratory Services
- 19. Silliker Netherlands BV
- 20. Storteboom Fresh BV Laboratorium
- Veterinair Centrum Someren.

A.d.1.4: Methods used in examination

The tests that are performed in the National Plan: PVE branch method for Salmonella analysis: this method includes the use of Modified Semi solid Rapport Vassitiadis agar (MSRV) as a selective enrichment medium. The semi solid medium should be incubated at 41.5 °C +/- 1 °C for 48 h. Alternative methods for detection will be permitted (for example Salmonella analysis by PCR), when the methods are approved as valid by the CRL.

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

A.d.1.5: Official controls at feed and flock level

Official sampling will be done at 10% of the farms by GD. This official sampling will be risked based. Risk in this case is defined as farms with false negative results in sampling done by the operator of the broiler farm.

To define this risk group, results of monitoring by the operator of the broiler farm are compared with monitoring results at the slaughterhouse. In the slaughterhouse intestine samples for monitoring at Salmonella are taken (see paragraph 3.3). In case of different outcome, results of operator of the broiler farm are negative and results of slaughterhouse are positive tested for Salmonella, twice in a row a year, official sampling is performed at the operator of this broiler farm.

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

A.d.1.6: Measures taken by the competent authorities

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

- a) swab check executed by a by the PPE acknowledged company in the poultry house after cleaning and disinfection;
- in case of a positive swab result the poultry house has to be cleaned and disinfected by a professional company after the next round;
- c) tracing survey under supervision of a veterinarian;
- d) in case of a Salmonella Java infection the farmer has to take some extra measures compared with an infection of another serotype. Especially when there are two or three Salmonella Java infections in a row. These extra measures are cleaning of the feeding system, keeping the poultry house empty for at least 10 days and take extra samples to monitor Salmonella.

A.d.1.7: National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programme

The implementation of the programme is laid down in the PPE Directive 'Verordening Hygiënevoorschriften Pluimveehouderij (PPE) 2007'.

A.d.1.8: Financial assistance provided to food and feed business

At the moment there is no financial assistance for broiler flocks.

A.d.2: Food and feed businesses covered by the programme

A.d.2.1: Structure of the production of broilers

Rearing grant parent stock:
 Grant parent stock:
 Rearing parent stock:
 Rearing parent stock:
 Parent stock:
 Broilers:
 107 flocks in 2009
 395 flocks in 2009
 662 flocks in 2009
 7535 flocks in 2009

A.d.2,2: Structure of the production of feed

Directives for the production of feed are laid down in the "Kaderwet Diervoeders" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality. The Product board for Feed (PDV) is a delegated authority and publishes specific regulations on the production of feed. The most important regulations for the poultry sector are the "Verordening Monitoring Zoonosen en Zoonoseverwekkers Diervoedersector 2005" and the "Besluit PDV Salmonella in de diervoedersector 2005". In the latter one the monitoring are presented in the Dutch annual zoonoses report.

Next to these regulations there is also a quality assurance program for feed. This is called Good Manufacturing / Managing Practice system, in short the GMP-system. Combined with the HACCP principles this quality assurance system is called GMP+. Almost all feed producers for the poultry chain are GMP+ certified. All IKB certified poultry farmers are obligated to use GMP+ certified food. IKB is a voluntary Dutch Integral Chain Control program. The GMP+ standards include control measures for base materials, rules for additives, sampling scheme for zoonoses, hygiene and process criteria and compulsory regularly controls by an independent control organization.

A.d.2.3: Relevant guidelines

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

- 1. Hygiene management at farms:
 - a. No pets, stock of (other) poultry is allowed in the broiler house;
 - b. If pets, stock or (other) poultry is on the location of the broiler farm special hygiene measurements are required (like separate care);
 - No wild birds can enter the broiler house;
 - d. Visitors are only allowed to enter the broiler house when this is necessary and under strict hygiene measurements (including special clothing);
 - Every farm has a rodent control program or charter an acknowledged rodent control company (at least every 2 months);
 - f. Once a year bacteriological research and in case of a natural source of water also chemical research of drinking water for poultry;
 - g. Every farm has a clear boundary and it is visible for visitors where they must announce themselves. The broiler houses are locked.
 - h. The broiler house, the broiler farm and its close environment is clean:
 - i. Before entering the broiler house there is a hygiene barrier with clothing and shoes;
 - j. The drive- and walking routes to the farm are paved and cleanable:
 - k. The sile is placed on a paved underground, is easy to clean and refillable from outside the broiler house. When there are more sile's, every sile has a unique number:
 - Feed and litter is in such a way stored that it stays clean, dry and mould free;
 - m. Every broiler house must have a hand-washing facility.
- Cleaning and disinfection;
 - After removing the broiters the litter is removed and the broiler house is cleaned and disinfected;
 - Once a year a hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty broiler house is done by and by PPE acknowledged company.
- 3. Besides measurements 1 and 2 we have a specific Salmonella Java control programme.
- 4. Slaughterhouses take special measurements to clean and inspect trucks and containers used to transport broilers from farm to slaughterhouse.

A.d.2.4: Routine veterinary supervision of farms

Every farm is inspected at least once a year by a qualified veterinarian on behalf of the Competent Authority to enforce national legislation (e.g. legislation based on EU Directive 90/593/EC). This visit is not considered as official sampling. In the frame of the Salmonella control programme. The official sampling therefore is in addition to the routine veterinary visit.

A.d.2.5: Registration of farms

All poultry farms and flocks (with more than 250 birds) are being registered by the PPE. Every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another the PPE must be informed. This is laid down in the directive "Verordening productie van en handel in broedeieren en levend pluimvee (PPE)". All the information is stored in the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This so called KIP-system is also the base for the registration in according to the EU Regulation 852/2004.

A.d.2.6: Record-keeping at farms

- Hatchery
- Number of animals
- Death rate
- Salmonella measurements including result
- Date of birth
- Communication of Salmonella information to PPE and slaughterhouses.

A.d.2.7: Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

When animals are dispatched the are accompanied by a special document, called 'P-formulier'. For dispatch to staughterhouse a document called 'VKI – Voedsel Keten Informatie' is demanded. On this document information like Salmonella status and use of medicine is registrated. 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.

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. This certificate must be completed and signed by the Official Veterinarian as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of Directive.

A.d.2.8: Other relevant measures to ensure traceability of animals

The TRACES system is managed by the Dutch Food Safety Authority (VWA). An export can only be approved in TRACES if the official veterinarian has given his approval.

1. Identification of the programme

Member state:

The Netherlands

Disease:

Infection of broilers with zoonotic Salmonella spp.

Year of implementation:

1-1-2009 until 31-12-2011

Reference of this document:

final version.

Geographical Area:

The Netherlands

Contact:

Ir. J.A. (Judith) Dietvorst

Product Board for Poultry and Eggs, PPE Phone: 0031(0)79 363 4316

Fax:

0031(0)79 363 4345

E-mail:

idietvorst@pve.nl

Date sent to the commission: 30-04-2010

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic Salmonellosis

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

2.1 Broiler production

In May 1997 a programme to control the prevalence of Salmonella in poultry was started. The programme (called: "Plan of Approach Salmonella and Campylobacter in the Poultry meat sector 1997") that was designed involved strict hygiene rules and the monitoring of Salmonella infections throughout the broiler production production chain. The programme obligatory for all broiler production operators (from grandparent flock to slaughterhouse and cutting plant) in the Netherlands. The plan was introduced with the aim to decrease the number of Salmonella infections (in slaughtered broilers) to less then 10% by the year 2000. The actions involved in the Plan were obligatory, pursuant to the legislation of the PPE.

The effects of the programme were evaluated in January 2000. The monitoring results showed a reduction of the percentage of Salmonella infected broilers after slaughter. In the fourth quarter of 1999-16% of the slaughtered broilers were infected with Salmonella, which meant that the initial aim was not achieved. This result led to the formulation of a stricter programme (called: "Action Plan Salmonella and Campylobacter in the Poultry meat sector 2000*"). In this programme the Dutch industry aims for an elimination of all Salmonella serotypes in poultry meat. This means that this target is beyond of the Zoonoses Directive (2003/2160 EG), since this directive only aims on serotypes with public health significance. Again, the actions involved are obligatory. For the Netherlands a SE / ST-infection percentage, based on bacteriological results, of 1% was determined through a European study by MSs and analysed by EFSA in October 2005–October 2006. This percentage is the starting-point for this programme. So at this moment the Netherlands already reached the target mentioned in EG 464/2007 Article 1:

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

In Figure 2 results of the Action Plan Salmonella and Campylobacter in the Poultry meat sector 2000[†] for Se en St are shown for the period 4th quarter 2004 until 4th quarter of 2009. Figure 1 represents only the faecal sampling at the broiler farm.

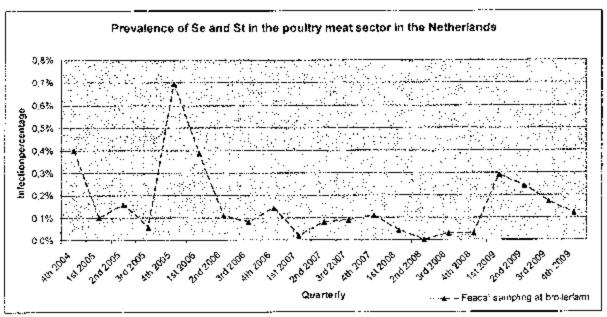


Figure 2: prevalence of Se en St in faecal samples in the broiler production sector in the Netherlands for the period 4th quarter 2004 till 4th quarter 2009 (source PPE, 2010).

Figure 3 shows the results of the Action Plan Salmonella and Campylobacter in the Poultry meat sector 2000* for Se en St in end product for the period 4th quarter 2004 until 4th quarter of 2009. Figure 3 represents only the end product sampling at the slaughterhouse.

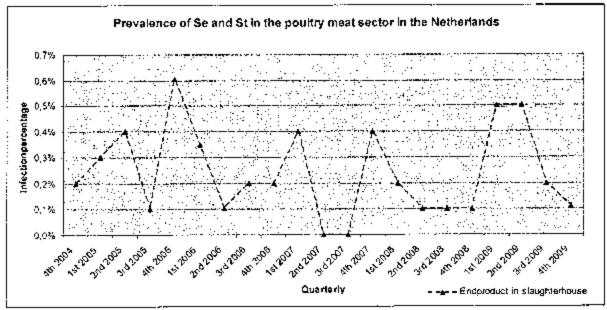


Figure 3: prevalence of Se en St at endproduct in the broiler production sector in the Netherlands for the period 4th quarter 2004 till 4th quarter 2009 (source PPE, 2010)

Figure 2 and 3 cannot be combined in one figure while sampling batches are not comparable. Sampling at the broiler farm is done per poultry house and sampling at the slaughterhouse is done per batch, which can be more than one poultry house.

Both figures are representing the prevalence of Se en St for each level in the production chain. In Figure 1 and 2 also flocks from foreign countries are included. Especially flocks from Germany are slaughtered in the Netherlands. Also flocks from abroad have to be sampled for Salmonella.

One of the objects of the current programme is to monitor the prevalence of all serotypes of Salmonella in all links of the production chain. In Figure 3 and Table 1 the monitoring results for all serotypes of Salmonella are presented from the 1st quarter of 2000 until the 4th quarter of 2009. In this figure:

- 1. Fluff; is the percentage of Salmonella positive fluff-samples taken from the hatcheries at the end of the hatchino process.
- 2. Box paper; is the percentage of Salmonella positive samples taken from the day-old chicken box paper at the broiler farms.
- 3. S-faeces; is the percentage of Salmonella positive faecal samples taken at the broiler farms.
- S-intestine; is the percentage of Salmonella positive intestine samples taken at the slaughterhouse.

Figure 4 shows the serotypes of Salmonella that have been found in the infected flocks (faecal sampling) in the 4th quarter 2009. Figure 5 and Table 2 show the infection percentage in the slaughterhouse. Finally Figure 6 shows the serotyping of end products infected with Salmonella in the 4th quarter of 2009.

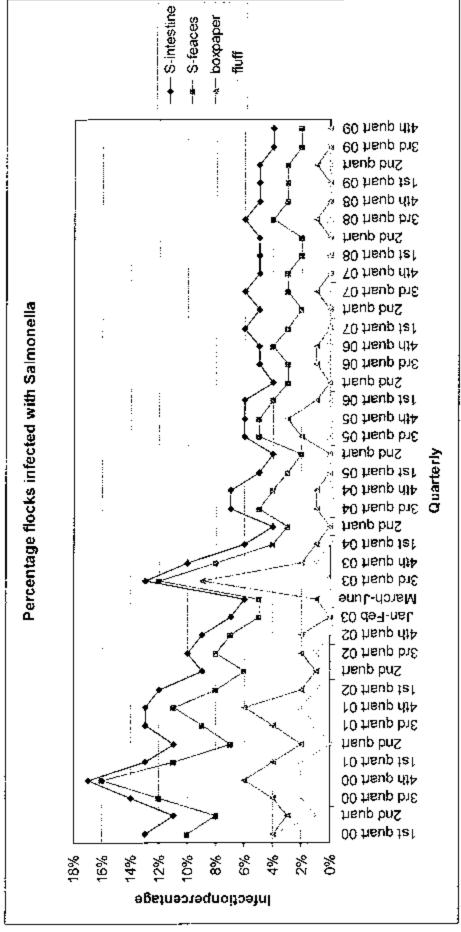


Figure 4: Percentages of Salmonella spp. positive samples taken from different links of the production chain per quarter (source PPE, 2010).

Table 1: Percentages of Salmonella spp. positive samples taken from different links of the production chain per quarter (PPE, 2010)._____

Quart	S-intestine	S-faeces	Boxpaper	Fluff
4 th quart 2009	4%	2%	0%	0%
3 rd quart 2009	4%	2%	0%	0%
2 nd quart 2009	5%	3%	1%	0%
1 st quart 2009	5%	3%	0%	0%
4" quart 2008	5%	3%	0%	0%
3 rd quart 2008	6%	4%	1%	0%
2 nd quart 2008	5%	2%	0%	0%
1st quart 2008	5%	2%	0%	0%
4th quarter 2007	5%	3%	0%	0%
3th quarter 2007	6%	3%	1%	0%
2nd quarter 2007	5%	2%	0%	0%
1st quarter 2007	6%	3%	0%	0%
4th quarter 2005	5%	4%	1%	0%
3th quarter 2006	5%	3%	1%	0%
2nd quarter 2006	4%	3%	0%	0%
1st quarter 2006	6%	4%	1%	0%
4th quarter 2005	6%	5%	3%	0%
3th quarter 2005	6%	5%	2%	0%
2nd guarter 2005	4%	2%	0%	0%
1st quarter 2005	5%	3%	0%	0%
4th quarter 2004	7%	4%	1%	0%
3th quarter 2004	7%	5%	1%	0%
2nd quarter 2004	4%	3%	0%	0%
1st quarter 2004	6%	4%	1%	0%
4th quarter 2003	10%	8%	2%	1%
3th quarter 2003	13%	12%	9%	0%
March till June 2003*	6%	5%	1%	0%
January & February 2003	7%	5%	0%	0%
4th quarter 2002	9%	7%	2%	0%
3th quarter 2002	10%	8%	2%	1%
2nd quarter 2002	. 9%	6%	1%	0%
1st quarter 2002	12%	8%	2%	1%

^{*} In this period Avian Influenza problems were overruling the monitoring of Salmonella.

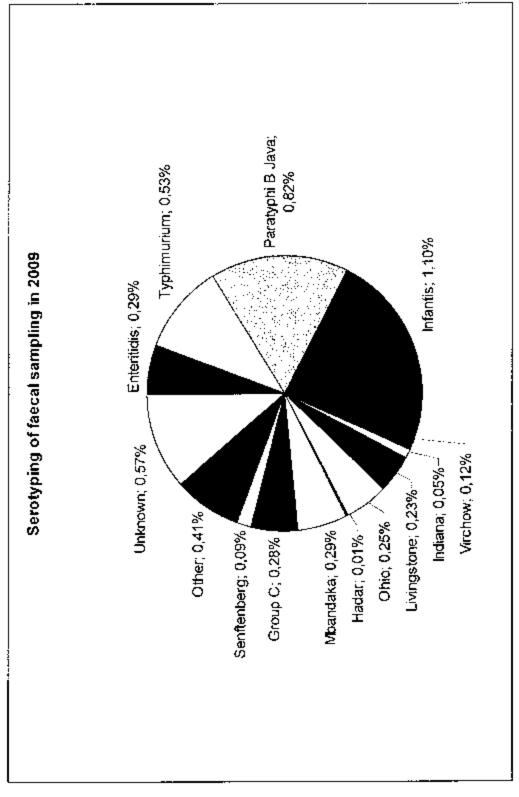


Figure 5: Serotyping of faecal sampling Salmonella, 2009 (PVE 2010)

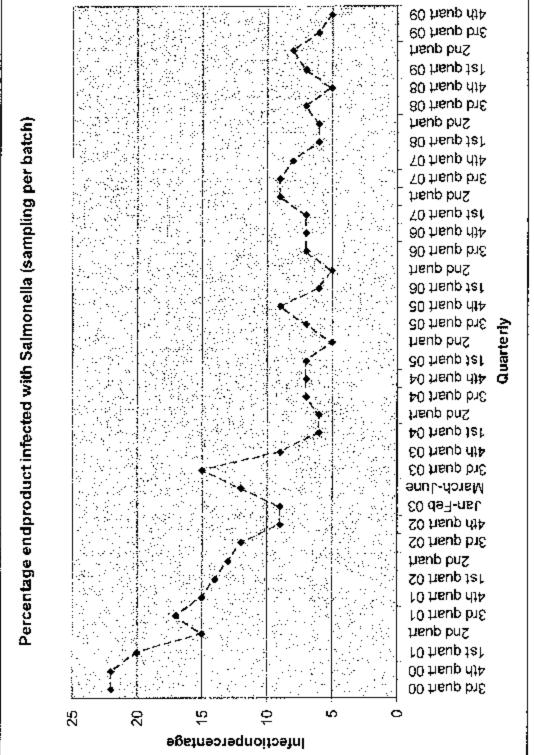


Figure 6: percentage and product infected with Salmonella spp. in the slaughterhouse (source PPE, 2010)

Table 2: Percentage end product infected with Salmonella spp. at the slaughterhouse (PVE, 2010)

Ford product	Salmonella
End product	5%
4 th quart 2009	5 ^{7/3}
3 rd quart 2009	8%
2 nd quart 2009	
1 st quart 2009	7%
4 th quart 2008	5%
3 rd quart 2008	- 7%
2 nd quart 2008	6%
1 st quart 2008	6%
4th quarter 2007	8%
3th quarter 2007	9%
2nd quarter 2007	9%
1st quarter 2007	7%
4th quarter 2006	7%
3th quarter 2006	7%
2nd quarter 2006	5%
1st quarter 2006	6%
4th quarter 2005	9%
3th quarter 2005	7%
2nd quarter 2005	5%
1st quarter 2005	7%
4th guarter 2004	7%
3th guarter 2004	7%
2nd quarter 2004	6%
1st quarter 2004	6%
4th quarter 2003	9%
3th quarter 2003	15%
March till June 2003*	12%
January & February 2003	9%
4th quarter 2002	9%
3th quarter 2002	12%
2nd quarter 2002	13%
1st quarter 2002	14%
4th quarter 2001	15%
3th quarter 2001	17%
2nd quarter 2001	15%
1st quarter 2001	20%
4th quarter 2000	22%
3th quarter 2000	22%

^{*} In this period Avian Influenza problems were overruling the monitoring of Salmonella.

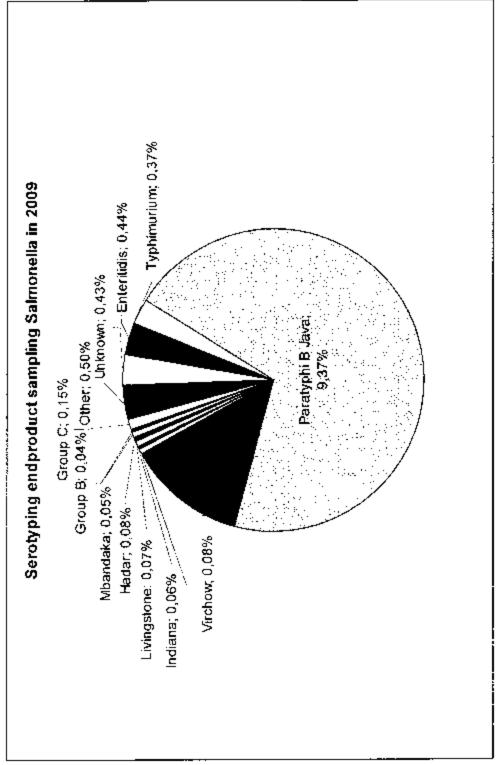


Figure 7: Serotyping endproduct infected with Salmonella 2009 (PVE, 2010)

2.2 Egg production

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

Until January 2008 the incidence of SE / ST infections in Dutch flocks of laying hens was monitored by taking a blood sample of at least 0.5 percent (with a minimum of 24 and a maximum of 60 animals) of every flock before removal at the end of the production period. The test results were analyzed by the Animal Health Service and reported to the PPE. Figure 3 and Table 1 show the percentage of SE / ST infected layer hen flocks in the period from November 1997 until December 2007.

From the 1st of February 2008 the monitoring has changed to bacteriological analysis of faecal samples taken every 15 weeks in accordance with EU Regulation 1168/2006.

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

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

From 1st February 2008 EG 1168/2006 will be implemented in the Netherlands in the Action plan Salmonella in egg production 2001^{*}.

Table 3 shows the results of the bacteriological tests in layer flocks according to the EU-regulation 1168/2006 performed from 2008 onwards. They are in accordance with the COMMUNITY-target set for the Netherlands. In 2009 the percentage of SE/ST infected layer flocks was even below the end target of the community of 2%.

Table 3: SE and ST infections in layers, based on serological results 1997 – 2007 (source PPE)

	O. OL and OT A				
	Number of		:	ST	!
Year	flocks	SE infected	% SE infected	infected	% ST infected
1997*	258	35	13,6	2	0,8
1998	1631	181	11,1	6	0,4
1999	1705	181	10,6	3 _	0,2
2000	2010	229	11,4	6	0,3
2001	1978	177	8,9	4	0,2
2002	1873	165	8.8	7	0,4
2003	864	59	6.8	3	0,3
2004	1500	101	6,7	3	0,2
2005	1952	64	3.3	3	0,2
2006	1878	85	4,5	6	0,3
2007	187D	109	5,8	0	0

^{*}Start of programme November 1997

Table 4: SE and ST infections in layers, based on bacteriological results 2008 – 2009 (source

	Number of			ST	
Year	flocks	SE infected %	SE infected	infected	% ST infected
2008	2346	61	2,60	1	0,04
2009	2240	29	1,29	4	0,18

3. Description of the submitted programme

3.1 Target Veterinary Control Programme

The target for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis (SE) and Salmonella Typhimurium (ST) in broilers of Gallus gallus is a reduction of the maximum percentage of broilers remaining positive to 1 percent, or less by 31 December 2011.

3.2 Monitoring of the Veterinary Control Programme

A. Monitoring through the operator

The test frequency is laid down in the directives of the PPE. On day of arrival at least 40 pieces of box paper, per truck, are taken. From 21 days onwards, but at the maximum of 14 days before slaughter, samples are taken at the holding. The operator managing the broilers is responsible for the monitoring. During monitoring at least two pair of boot / sock swabs are taken per poultry house. All compartments of the poultry house are equally represented in the samples. It is ensured that all sections in a poultry house are represented in the sampling in a proportionate way. Each pair should cover about 50% of the area of the house.

On completion of sampling the boot / sock swabs are carefully removed so as not to dislodge adherent material. Boot swabs may be inverted to retain material. The overshoes are transported in a bottle or plastic bag with a label. For free range flocks of broilers samples shall only be collected in the area inside the house.

Before putting on the boot / sock swabs, their surface is moistened with maximum recovery diluents (MRD: 0,8% sodium chloride, 0.1% peptone in sterile deionised water), or sterile water or any other diluent approved by the national reference laboratory. The use of farm water containing antimicrobials or additional disinfectants is prohibited.

Samples will send by (express) mail or courier to the acknowledged laboratory, within 25 hours after collection. At the laboratory samples will be kept refrigerated until examination, which is carried out within 48 hours following receipt. Samples are analyzed according to the MSRV-branch method, which is according to point 3.4 of the Annex of 646/2007 and is based on the latest version of Annex D, ISO 6579(2002). Each positive sample has to be analyzed to a serotype.

However, by way of derogation from point monitoring through the operator the competent authority can decide to sample at least one flock of broilers per round on holdings with several flocks if:

- (i) an all in/all out system is used;
- (ii) the same management applies to all flocks;
- (iii) feed and water supply is common to all flocks;
- (iv) during one year and at least six rounds, Salmonella spp were tested according to the monitoring scheme set out as above in all flocks on the holding and samples of all flocks of at least one round were taken by the competent authority; and
- (v) all results from the testing for Se or St were negative.

B. Official sampling

Official sampling will be done at 10% of the farms by GD. This official sampling will be risked based. Risk in this case is defined as farms with false negative results in sampling done by the operator of the broiler farm.

To define this risk group, results of monitoring by the operator of the broiler farm are compared with monitoring results at the slaughterhouse. In the slaughterhouse intestine samples for monitoring at Salmonella are taken (see paragraph 3.3). In case of different outcome, results of operator of the broiler farm are negative and results of slaughterhouse are positive tested for Salmonella, twice in a row a year, official sampling is performed at the operator of this broiler farm.

When this risk group does not reach 10% of the total amount of broiters farms in the Netherlands a random selection will take place to fill up the group until 10%. Official sampling replaces monitoring by the operator.

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

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

- a) swab check executed by a by the PPE acknowledged company in the poultry house after cleaning and disinfection;
- in case of a positive swab result the poultry house has to be cleaned and disinfected by a professional company after the next round;
- c) tracing survey under supervision of a veterinarian;
- d) in case of a Salmonella Java infection the farmer has to take some extra measures compared with an infection of another serotype. Especially when there are two or three Salmonella Java infections in a row. These extra measures are cleaning of the feeding system, keeping the poultry house empty for at least 10 days and take extra samples to monitor Salmonella.

3.4 Monitoring in slaughterhouse

When broiters enter the slaughterhouse they are monitored at Salmonella as well. From each flock 30 faecal samples of the small intestine are taken. Before the carcass leaves the slaughterhouse samples form each batch are taken from the skin (25 grams). At the cutting plant each day a sample is taken from filet, drumstick or wing, which is analysed at Salmonella as well. Each positive sample has to be analysed to a serotype.

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

In case a flock of positive broilers arrive at the slaughterhouse, they have to be slaughtered logistic. This prevents Salmonella transmission between flocks in the slaughterhouse. When a slaughterhouse reach more than 10 percent of Salmonella positive batches based on the skin samples in a period of three months, they have to compose an improvement plan.

3.6 Other bio-security regulations

Besides Salmonella monitoring and measurements in case of a positive sample other bio-security regulations are part of the "Action Plan Salmonella and Campylobacter in the Poultry meat sector 2000*".

The measurements (in short) are:

- 5. Hygiene management at farms:
 - a. No pets, stock of (other) poultry is allowed in the broiler house;
 - If pets, stock or (other) poultry is on the location of the broiler farm special hygiene measurements are required (like separate care);
 - No wild birds can enter the broiler house;
 - d. Visitors are only allowed to enter the broiler house when this is necessary and under strict hygiene measurements (including special clothing);
 - Every farm has a rodent control program or charter an acknowledged rodent control company (at least every 2 months);
 - f. Once a year bacteriological research and in case of a natural source of water also chemical research of drinking water for poultry;
 - g. Every farm has a clear boundary and it is visible for visitors where they must announce themselves. The broiler houses are locked.
 - h. The broiler house, the broiler farm and its close environment is clean;
 - Before entering the broiler house there is a hygiene barrier with clothing and shoes;
 - j. The drive- and walking routes to the farm are paved and cleanable;
 - k. The sito is placed on a paved underground, is easy to clean and refillable from outside the turkey house. When there are more sito's, every sito has a unique number:
 - Feed and litter is in such a way stored that it stays clean, dry and mould free;
 - m. Every broiler house must have a hand-washing facility.
- 6. Cleaning and disinfection;
 - After removing the broilers the litter is removed and the broiler house is cleaned and disinfected;
 - b. Once a year a hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty broiler house is done by and by PPE acknowledged company.

Besides those measurements we have a specific Salmonella Java control programme.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme:

The program runs since 1997. Official sampling is a new part of the programme and will start at 1st January 2009. The rest of the programme is ongoing, at least up to 31 December 2011.

First year:

- ш Control:
 - Testing
- Monitoring or surveillance
- Other measures:
 - □ Rodent control programme
 - → Hygiene check
 - Bacteriological research water
 - Hygiene measurements
 - Salmonella Java control programme

Last year:

- → Control:
 - □ Testing
- Monitoring or surveillance
- Other measures:
 - Rodent control programme
 - □ Hygiene check
 - Bacteriological research water
 - Hygiene measurements
 - ☐ Salmonella Java control programme

4.2 Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

In the Netherlands the Product Board for Livestock, Meat and Eggs executes the implementation of the programme. The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality are coordinating this implementation. In Figure 8, all organizations involved are mentioned, including their relation to the programme.

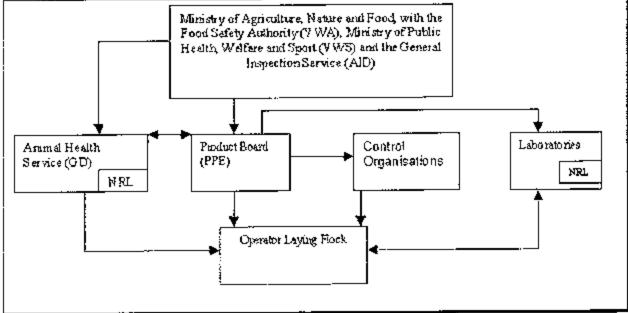


Figure 8: Organizational scheme of the institutes involved in the programme concerning the control of Salmonella in poultry

1. PPE

The Product Board for Poultry and Eggs (PPE) is a delegated authority. This is legally laid down in the following regulation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en 2010-424-N0046b-NP VK 2011 version 280910

TSE's". The regulations concerning the Action Plans are formulated by the PPE and acknowledged by the ministry of Agriculture. The implementation of the programme is carried out by the PPE. The evaluation of the results is also the responsibility of the Product Board.

2. Animal Health Service (GD)

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

VWA and AID

The Food and Consumers Product Safety Authority (VWA) checks if GD and other laboratories perform according to the agreed work process. Both the VWA and the General Inspection Service (AID) are able to prosecute in specific cases when measures were not followed correctly (e.g. by laboratory or farmer).

4. Control organizations

The control organizations audit the procedures in the Action Plan and the sampling done by the operators. These control organizations must be independent and are acknowledged by the PPE.

5. Laboratories

In total 21 (private) laboratories are acknowledged by the PPE to perform analysis to determine the Salmonella status of samples taken concerning the Action plans. This is legally laid down in the PPE directive "Besluit erkenningsvoorwaarden en werkwijzen laboratoria (PPE) 2007". Every acknowledged laboratory has to participate in the ring-survey for the determination and serotyping of Salmonella that is performed by the RIVM (NRL) every twelve months. Positive test results for the relevant Salmonella serotypes are reported to the PPE.

The authorization of the laboratories is delegated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality to the PPE. This is legally laid down in the following regulation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality: "Besluit bescherming tegen behaalde zoonosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoonosen en TSE's" in Article 96, section 2, subsection b, point 8.

NRL (RIVM, National Institute of Public Health and Environment).

The RIVM is the national reference laboratory for Salmonella. RIVM falls under the Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as the Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality.

The RIVM organizes regular bacteriological ring surveys among laboratories, including GD, participating in the Dutch national programme for control of Salmonella in the poultry sector. Results of these ring surveys are reported to the PPE.

Structure of the production of feed

Directives for the production of feed are laid down in the "Kaderwet Diervoeders" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality. The Product board for Feed (PDV) is a delegated authority and publishes specific regulations on the production of feed. The most important regulations for the poultry sector are the "Verordening Monitoring Zoönosen en Zoönoseverwekkers Diervoedersector 2005" and the "Besluit PDV Salmonella in de diervoedersector 2005". In the latter one the monitoring are presented in the Dutch annual zoönoses report.

Next to these regulations there is also a quality assurance programme for feed. This is called Good Manufacturing / Managing Practice system, in short the GMP-system. Combined with the HACCP principles this quality assurance system is called GMP+. Almost all feed producers for the poultry chain are GMP+ certified. All IKB certified poultry farmers are obligated to use GMP+

certified food. IKB is a voluntary Dutch Integral Chain Control programme. The GMP+ standards include control measures for base materials, rules for additives, sampling scheme for zoönoses, hygiene and process criteria and compulsory regularly controls by an independent control organization.

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

Geographical limitations: The Netherlands.

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

4.4.1 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the registration of the holding

All poultry farms and flocks are being registered by the PPE. Every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another the PPE must be informed. The number of animals and date of birth are registered. This is laid down in the directive 'Verordening productie van en handel in broedeieren en levend pluimvee (PPE)". All the information is stored in the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This so called KIP-system is also the base for the registration in according to the EC directive 852/2004.

When broilers are dispatched a so called Voedsel Keten Informatic (VKI) formulier (Food Chain Form) accompanies the transport. On this form details about the farm, vet, slaughterhouse and flocks is administrated. Also details about food, health (medicine) is given. The VKI form is according to directive EG 2074/2005.

4.4.2 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

4,4.3 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

Farmer has to notify the staughterhouse about the result of faecal sampling. In case of positive finding staughterhouse has to staughter the flock at the end of the day (logistic staughtering). Also every staughterhouse has to sent every month an overview of results of Salmonella sampling (positive and negative) at the staughterhouse, at the broiler flock and at the hatchery to PPE. This is taid down in directives of PPE.

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

The measures that have to be taken in case of a positive result are laid down in directives of the PPE. The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality and Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport have to approve these directives. All measures are stated in Chapter 3. In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in broilers the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of the Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2007 are implemented.

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

Not applicable for poultry.

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

When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps are taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering will be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination) of Salmonella

The tests that are performed in the Action Plan are:

PVE branch method for Salmonella analysis: this method includes the use of Modified Semi solid Rapport Vassiliadis agar (MSRV) as a selective enrichment medium. The semi solid medium should be incubated at 41.5 °C +/- 1 °C for 48 h. Alternative methods for detection will be permitted (for example Salmonella analysis by PCR), when the methods are approved as valid by the CRL. In case of a positive finding, serotyping is performed according to the Kaufmann-White scheme.

At least one isolated strain per house and per year shall be collected by the competent authority and stored for future phagetyping or anti-microbial susceptibility testing, using normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for minimum of two years.

Antimicrobials

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

Salmonella Vaccines

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

Financial contribution

The financial contribution for the farmer and the measures to be taken to receive the contribution will be specified in legislation of the PPE "Verordening Subsidieverlening terugdringing Salmonella in de pluimveesector". At the moment in this legislation there are no possibilities for financial contribution for broiler flocks.

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

Not applicable

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

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

Every holding is obligated to inform the slaughterhouse where the broilers are transferred, about the Salmonella status. This is laid down in the directive "Verordening Hygiënevoorschriften

Pluimveehouderij (PPE)". In according to 852/2004 and 853/2004 Guides for Good Practices are being developed for the poultry sector. In these guides HACCP principles and traceability measures are implemented. The guides for poultry farms are based on the quality system IKB. This quality assurance system for the whole poultry chain is developed in the Netherlands by the PPE. More then 95% of the poultry farms are certified for IKB. IKB standards include hygiene management at farms, measures to prevent incoming infections and the hygienic transportation of animals. (See paragraph 3.6)

5. General description of the costs and benefits

5.1. Human salmonellosis

The incidence of human salmonellosis from 1984 till 2009 in the Netherlands, is outlined in the graph below:

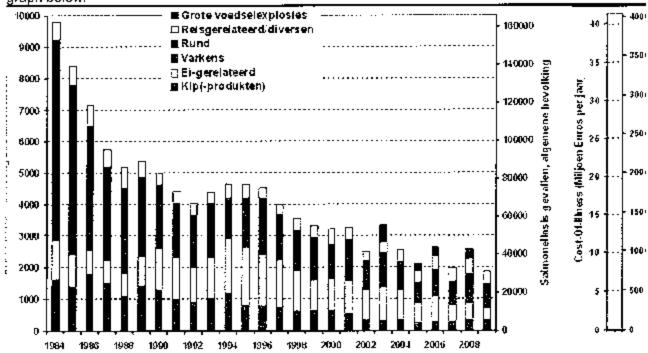


Figure 9: Occurrence of human cases of Salmonellosis in the Netherlands (in yellow: eggs. in green: poultrymeat)

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

6.1 Evolution of the disease

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2005 Animal species: poultry

Situation on date: December 2005 <u>Disease/infection^{[M}:</u> Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)

Region (a1)	Type of flock ⁽¹³⁾	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programm	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^t	Numb	Number of positive ⁽⁶⁾	re (e)	Number of flacks depopulated ²		otal number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Ouantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (2)	Ovantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (s)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or	ty of 18 elled 39 icts
				υ			(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(34)	(a3)	(83)	(2 4	(33)	(a4)	(93)
Netherlands	Broilers	7195	350,7 million	7195	350.7 million	7195	20	39	<u>2</u>	0	<u></u>	!	¥.¥	¥.N	ĕ Ž	¥.
Total		7195	350,7 million	7195	350,7 million	7195	90	39	184	0	0	0	ž	N/A	, y	NA

Year: 2006 Animal species: poultry

<u>Situațion on date:</u> December 2006 <u>Disease/infecțion^{ia)}:</u> Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)

Year: 2007 Animal species: poultry

Situation on date: December 2007

<u>Disease/infection^(a):</u> Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)

Cuantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (2)	(83)	¥.	₹ 2
Ouantity of eggs charmelled ed to egg or products (number or kg) (2)	(94)	¥ Ž	K/N
Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (a)	(33)	K.YZ	N/A
Quantity eggs destroye (number kg) (a)	(44)	K K	N/A N/N
Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	(83)	Đ.	0
Total r of ar slaug or des	(94)	0	0
Number of flocks depopulated ⁽⁸	(a3)	0 :	0 _
oy Winn	(94)	0	<u>-</u>
live*	(83)	817	817
Number of positive ^{.w.}	(32)	21	. 24
ii M	(a1)	ις.	5
Number of flocks checked		6705	6705
Total number of animals under Ihe programme		350,6 million	350,6 million
Total al number of flocks ber under the ials programm		6705	6705
Total number of animats		350,6 million	350,6 million
Total number of flocks ^(c)		6705	6705
Type of flock ⁽³⁾		Broilers	
Region (a1)		Netherlands	Total

Animal species: poultry Year: 2008

Situation on date: December 2008 <u>Disease/infection^(a):</u> Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)

Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) (s)	(93)	Z/A	¥.¥
	(35 (37)	¥	N/A
Guantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (9)	(a3)	N/A	N/A
!	(44)	¥. Z	¥.N
Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	(sa3)	0	0
Total r of an slaugi or des	(94)	0	0
erof kks Ilsted [©]	(33)	Đ.	
Number of flocks depopulated ¹²	(34)	o	0
(e)	(e3)	821	821
Number of positive ⁽⁹⁾	(32)		
Yumber	 	9	φ
	(a))	-	
Number of flocks checked		6530	6530
Total number of animals under the programme		356,7 ni⊪on	356,7 million
Total number of flocks under the programm		6530	6530
Total number of animals		356,7 million	356,7 million
Total number of flocks ^(c)		6530	6630
Type of flock ⁽³⁾		Broilers	
Region (a1)		Netherlands	Total

Animal species: poutry Year: 2009

Situation on date: December 2009

Disease/infection(a): Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)

Ousothyod	eggs channelled to egg products (number or	9 :	[33]	N.A.		Ϋ́	
Č		ķċ	(84)	N/A		N/A	
	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (al		(a3)	ΝΆ	<u>.</u> .	N.	
:	Guar dest (num		(34)	₹ Ž		4 Z	
İ	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed		· (a3)	٥	_	٥	
L	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed		(a4)	<u>۔</u>		0	
	umber of flocks opulated ^{is}		(a3)	0		0	
İ	Number of flocks depopulated ³	Ì	(a4)	٥		0	-
Ţ	vę ^(a)		(a3)	669		669	
İ	Number of positive ^(o) flocks ^{,8,}		(82)	38		38	
	dE		(a1)	21		24	
	Number of flocks checked		_	7535		7535	
	Total number of animals under the	2	ļ	370,6	million	370,6	million
	Total number of flocks under the programm	a	į	7535		7535	
	Total number of animats			370,6	million	370,6	million
	Total number of flocks(:)			7535		7535	
	Type of flock ⁽⁶⁾			Broilers			
	Region (a1)			Netherlands		Total	

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

Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State. <u>e</u> <u>e</u>

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

Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme. <u>ق</u>

2010-424-N0X46b-NP VK 2011 version 280910

- 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. Ð
 - if a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once. 9

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: 2007

Animal species (a): poultry

Category (b): broilers

Description of the used serological tests: N/A

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: MSRV method in faeces

Description of the other used tests: N/A

Serological tests Microbiological or virological tests Other tests	Number of Number of positive Number of Number	N/A N/A 6705 843 N/A N/A	
	Region ^(c)	Netherlands	Total

Year: 2008

Animal species (a): poultry

Category^(b): broilers

Description of the used serological tests: N/A

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: MSRV method in faeces

Description of the other used tests: N/A

Γ		Τ	Ţ
Other tests	Number of positive samples ^(a)	N/A	N/A
Olher	Number of samples tested ^{id}	N/A	N/A
dicrobiological or virological tests	Number of positive samples ⁽ⁿ⁾	828	828
Microbiological o	Number of samples tested ^{id;}	6530	6530
cal tests	Number of positive samples ⁽⁶⁾	N/A	A'A
Serological tests	Number of samples tested ^{id)}	N/A	N/A
	Region ^(s)		
		Netherlands	Total

Year: 2009

Animal species (a); poultry

Category(b): broilers

Description of the used serological tests: N/A

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: MSRV method in faeces

Description of the other used tests: N/A

	Serologic	cal tests	Microbiological or virologic	r virological tests	Other	Other tests
Regionic	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(o)	Number of samples tested ^(a)	Number of positive samples (*)
Neiherlands	N/A	N/A	7535	758	N/A	NA
Total	NA	N/A	7535	758	N/A	N/A

Animal species if necessary.

Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers ,breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc, when appropriate. <u>@</u>

Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State. Number of samples tested. Number of positive samples. @**@**@

2010-424-N0046b-NP VK 2011 version 280910

6.3 Data on infection

Year: 2005

Animal species (4); poultry (broilers)

Region ^{te)}	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
Netherlands	1273 (all serotypes)	NA
Total	1273 (all serotypes)	AN

Year: 2006 Animal species (a) poultry (broilers)

	Number of animals infected	A)	4
	_ &		
	Number of herds infected	926 (all serotypes	926 (all serotypes
The second secon	Region ^{to;}	Netherlands	Total

Year: 2007 Animal species (9): poultry (broilers)

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^{ict}	Number of animals infected
Netherlands		NA
Total	843 (all serotypes)	AN

Animal species (a); poultry (broilers) **Year:** 2008

d'e Number of animals infected	NA
 Number of herds infected ^{ic}	828 (all serotypes) 828 (all serotypes)
Region ^(b)	Netherlands Total

Animal species (a); poultry (broilers) Year; 2009

Number of animats infected	NA NA
 Number of herds infected ^(c)	758 (all serotypes) 758 (all serotypes)
Region ⁽⁹⁾	Netherlands Total

Animal species if necessary. Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State. Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate. ලෙල

NA: data not avaitable

6.4 Date on vaccination programmes

Not applicable. There is no vaccination programme for broilers in the Netherlands.

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

<u>Year:</u> 2011

Animal species: (a) poultry (broilers)

_	Number of planned tests	7535	7535
	Objective ^{if,}	monitaring	
	, san	laeces	
	Target population (4)	4	Total
	Type of the test ^{rol}	MSRV	
	Region th	Netherlands MSRV	

Species if necessary.

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

Description of the test.

39999€

Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals if necessary.

Description of the sample (for instance faeces).

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

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks

Animal species: poutry Year: 2011

Situation on date: December 2009 infection on date: December 2009

Expected quantity of eggs sannelled to gg products umber or kg)	(a3)	NA	VŽ
Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg)	(94)	N/A	A/Z
Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ""	(83)	N/A	A/N
Expe quant eggs destr (numt kg)	(34)	A S	ď Ž
Total number of animals expected to be slaughtere d or destroyed	(a3	`.o.	0
numl anii expec staug d d	(94)	0	0
Number of flocks expected to be epopulated [®]	(93)	0	0
Number of flocks expected to be depopulated ^{(a}	(a4)	o o	
ks ^(c) sitive ^(s)	(83)	669	669
Number of flocks ^(c) expected to be positive ⁽³⁾	(32)	38	38
Num expecte	(a1)	21	24
Expecte d number of flocks to be checked		7536	7535
Total number of animals under the programme		370,6 million	370.6 million
Total number of flocks under the programm e		7535	7535
Total number of animals		370,6 million	370,6 million
Total number of flocks ⁽²⁾		7535	7535
Type of		Broilers	
Region (a1)		Netherlands	Tolal

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

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

For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, faying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, breeding, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate. <u>a</u>€

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

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. ତ୍ତ

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

7.2 Targets on vaccination

<u>@</u>

Not applicable. There is no vaccination programme for brollers in the Netherlands.

8. Detailed analyses of the cost of the programme for 2011

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing 1.1. Cost of the analysis	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling	753	18,39	13.847	, yes
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out	100	33,80	3.360	yes
12. Cost of sampling		753	102	78.312	No
1.3. Other costs		NA	AN E	NA.	No
2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products					
	Number of purchase of vaccine doses planned if a vaccination policy is part of the programme as set out explicitly under point 4 of Annex II	NA	NA	NA	2
2.2. Distribution casts		NA	NA AN	NA	Νο
2.3. Administering costs		NA AM	NA	VAN .	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
2.4. Control costs		:. NA	NA	NA	ON N
3. Slaughter and destruction				THE PERSON OF TH	
3.2. Transport costs		AN A	4 X	NA AN	No No
3.3. Destruction costs		VN	NA NA	NA	No
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering		AA A	NA	NA	No

				- ··	-	— і		Γ	<u></u>	<u> </u>
yes	yes	S ON	NO NO		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	ves
611.016	1,292,940	AN AN	ΑN		335.000	77.050	26.800	12.231.396	21.617	14,613,045
05:0	0.033	ĄN	NA		500	115	40	0.033	18,39	
1.222.032	39.180.587	NA	NA NA		670	67D	670	370.648.354	1175	
m infected flocks	Cleaning and disinfection of houses with infected flocks			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Rodent control	Hygienecheck	Water analysis	Cleaning and disinfection of poultry house	clion	
3.5 Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)	4. Cleaning and disinfection	5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)	6. Consumables and specific equipment	7. Offier costs	Biasecurity					TOTAL

TOTAL COSTS REQUESTED FOR REFUNDING IN 2011 FOR BROILER FLOCKS

1.1 Costs of official analysis	ŧ	17.227	
3.5 Costs of treatment of animal products	Ψ.	611.016	
 Cleaning and disinfection 	Ψ	1.292,940	
7. Other costs	₽	12.691.862	
	Fotal 6	14.613.045	

The Netherlands confirm that all measures mentioned in Table 8 for which we ask for co-financing are fundable according to current national rules.

PROPOSED VETERINARY CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR SALMONELLA IN LAYING HEN FLOCKS PRESENTED FOR 2011* BY THE NETHERLANDS

I	Ν	D	E	X

INDEX	1
PART A	3
A.a: Aim of the programme	3
A.b: Animal population and phases of production which sampling covers	J
A.c: Evidence that programme complies requirements laid down in Part D of Annex II regulation (EC) No 2160 / 2003	n 3
A.d.1: General	3
A.d.1.1: Short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis	3
A.d.1.2: Structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities	3
A.d.1.3: Approved laboratories	5
A.d.1.4; Methods used in examination	
A.d.1.5; Official controls at feed and flock level	
A.d.1.6: Measures taken by the competent authorities	6
A.d.1.7: National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programme	
A.d.1.8: Financial assistance provided to food and feed business	6
A.d.2: Food and feed businesses covered by the programme	6
A.d.2.1: Structure of the production of eggs	6
A.d.2.2: Structure of the production of feed	
A.d.2.3: Relevant guidelines	7
A.d.2.4; Routine veterinary supervision of farms	8
A.d.2.5: Registration of farms	8
A.d.2.6: Record-keeping at farms	8
A.d.2.7: Documents to accompany animals when dispatched	
A.d.2.8: Other relevant measures to ensure traceability of animals	S
PART B	10
1. Identification of the Programme	10
2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic Salmonellosis	10
2.1Egg production.	10
2.2 Broiler Production.	12
3. Description of the submitted programme	17
3.1 Target Veterinary Control Programme for laying hen Hocks	17
3.2 Monitoring of the Veterinary Control Programme	
3.2 Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings	
3.3 Measures in Action Plan Salmonella in egg production 2001+	19
3.4 Additional measures if target Veterinary Control Programme is not met	19
4. MEASURES OF THE SUBMITTED PROGRAMME	19
4.1 Summary of measures under the programme	19
4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments	
responsible for implementing the programme	19
4.3 Description and delimitation of geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is be implemented.	3 10 21

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme	21
5. General description of the costs and benefits	25
5.1. Human salmonellosis	25
6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years	26
6.1 Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis	26
6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests	30
6.3 Data on infection.	
6.4 Data on vaccination programmes	
7. Targets	34
7.1 Targets related to testing	
7. Targets 7.1 Targets related to testing	36
8. Detailed analysis of the costs estimate of the programme for 2011	37

A.a: Aim of the programme

The aim of the programme is to monitor and reduce the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis (Se) and Salmonella Typhimurium (St) in laying hen flocks of Gallus gallus. The target is to reduce the percentage of adult laying hen flocks infected with Salmonella Enteritidis (Se) and Salmonella Typhimurium (St) to 2% or less.

A.b: Animal population and phases of production which sampling covers

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

- Rearing flocks (day-old chicks and pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or unit);
- Laying flocks (every 15 weeks during the laying phase)

A.c: Evidence that programme complies requirements laid down in Part D of Annex II regulation (EC) No 2160 / 2003

Eggs originating from a SE/ST suspected or infected flock or from flocks with an unknown health status must be adequately marked. They must be destroyed or destined for the egg processing industry. They can only be used for human consumption if treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of all salmonella serotypes with public health significance, in accordance with Community legislation (EU Regulation 1237/2007).

- Suspicion= positive result after first test
- Infection= positive result after verification test

A.d.1: General

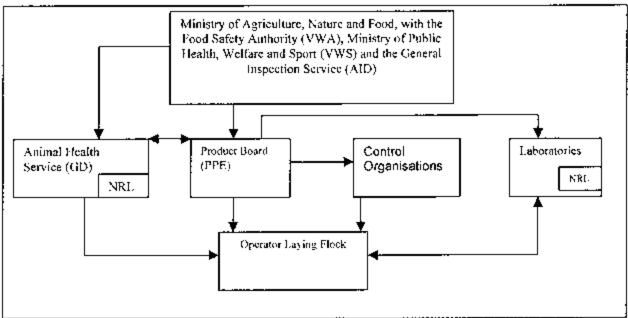
A.d.1.1: Short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis

Regulation (EC) 2006/1186/EC was implemented on 1st February 2008. The results with regard to the occurrence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium were:

- 2008: 61 SE/ST infected flocks out of 2346 (2,64%).
- 2009: 33 SE/ST infected flocks out of 2240 (1,47%).

A.d.1.2: Structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities

In the Netherlands the Product Board for Livestock, Meat and Eggs executes the implementation of the programme. The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality are coordinating this implementation. In Figure 1, all organizations involved are mentioned, including their relation to the programme.



rigure 1: Organizational scheme of the institutes involved in the programme concerning the control of Salmonella in poultry

1. PPE

The Product Board for Poultry and Eggs (PPE) is a delegated authority. This is legally laid down in the following regulation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality: "Besluit bescheming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's". The regulations concerning the Action Plans are formulated by the PPE and acknowledged by the ministry of Agriculture. The implementation of the programme is carried out by the PPE. The evaluation of the results is also the responsibility of the Product Board.

Animal Health Service (GD)

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

VWA and AID.

The Food and Consumers Product Safety Authority (VWA) checks if GD and other laboratories perform according to the agreed work process. Both the VWA and the General Inspection Service (AID) are able to prosecute in specific cases when measures were not followed correctly (e.g. by laboratory or farmer).

4. Control organizations

The control organizations audit the procedures in the Action Plan and the sampling done by the operators. These control organizations must be independent and are acknowledged by the PPE.

Laboratories

In total 21 (private) laboratories are acknowledged by the PPE to perform analysis to determine the Salmonella status of samples taken concerning the Action plans. This is legally laid down in the PPE directive "Besluit erkenningsvoorwaarden en werkwijzen laboratoria (PPE) 2007". Every acknowledged laboratory has to participate in the ring-survey for the determination and

serotyping of Salmonella that is performed by the RIVM (NRL) every twelve months. Positive test results for the relevant Salmonella serotypes are reported to the PPE.

The authorization of the laboratories is delegated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality to the PPE. This is legally laid down in the following regulation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's" in Article 96, section 2, subsection b, point 8.

6, NRL (RIVM, National Institute of Public Health and Environment)

The RIVM is the national reference laboratory for Salmonella, RIVM falls under the Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as the Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality.

The RIVM organizes regular bacteriological ring surveys among laboratories, including GD, participating in the Dutch national programme for control of Salmonella in the poultry sector. Results of these ring surveys are reported to the PPE.

A.d.1.3: Approved laboratories

Approved laboratories:

- 1. A.R.S.I.A.
- 2. Alex Stewart Bioconsult
- 3. Bacteriologisch Adviesbureau
- 4. C.C.L. Nutricontrol
- Demetris DierGezondheid BV
- DGZ Vlaanderen locatie Torhout
- GD.
- 8. Heijs Groep Pluimveeverwerkende Industrie (Lab Heijs/ de Vries)
- 9. K.B.B.L. Wijhe
- 10. Laboratorium Pro Health BV
- 11. Lavetan NV
- 12. Lebensmittel- und veterinärlabor GmbH
- 13. Lohmann Tierzucht
- 14. Masterlab BV
- 15. Opinion Test & Taste
- 16. Plukon Poultry BV
- 17. ROBA Laboratorium
- 18. SGS Laboratory Services
- 19. Sittiker Netherlands BV
- Storteboom Fresh BV Laboratorium.
- 21, Veterinair Centrum Someren

A.d.1.4: Methods used in examination

The tests that are performed in the National Plan: PVE branch method for Salmonella analysis: this method includes the use of Modified Semi solid Rapport Vassiliadis agar (MSRV) as a setective enrichment medium. The semi solid medium should be incubated at 41.5 °C +/- 1 °C for 48 h. Alternative methods for detection will be permitted (for example Salmonella analysis by PCR), when the methods are approved as valid by the CRL.

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

A.d.1.5: Official controls at feed and flock level

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

- a) In one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1,000 birds;
- b) At the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
- c) In any case of suspicion of SE or ST infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.
- d) In all other laying flocks on the holding in case SE or ST are detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- e) In cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.
- f) When a positive sample is found, a verification test will take place at the holding.

In the case of sampling by the competent authority, 250 ml containing at least 100 gram of dust shall be collected from prolific sources of dust throughout the house. If there is not sufficient dust, an additional sample of 150 grams naturally pooled faeces or an additional pair of boot swabs or sock shall be taken.

In the case of sampling referred to in point b, c or d mentioned above, the competent authority shall satisfy itself by conducting further tests as appropriate that the results of examinations for salmonella in birds are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in the flocks. Where the presence of SE and ST is not detected, but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect is, it shall be accounted for as an infected laying flock.

A.d.1.6: Measures taken by the competent authorities

Eggs originating from a SE/ST suspected or infected flock or from flocks with an unknown health status must be adequately marked. They must be destroyed or destined for the egg processing industry. They can only be used for human consumption if treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of all salmonella serotypes with public health significance, in accordance with Community legislation (EU Regulation 1237/2007).

Preventive measures

In the Netherlands a large number of the parent flocks (egg production sector and broiler production sector) are vaccinated against Salmonella. Grandparent flocks are not vaccinated.

In the egg production sector Salmonella vaccines are used for parent flocks and layer flocks. An estimated 100% of the parent flocks and 95% of the layer flocks are vaccinated.

A.d.1.7: National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programme

The implementation of the programme is laid down in the PPE Directive 'Verordening Hygienevoorschriften Pluimveehouderij (PPE) 2007'.

A.d.1.8: Financial assistance provided to food and feed business

There is financial assistance for the purchase of vaccine doses and for compensation of culled laying hen flocks. This assistance is in accordance with the relevant EU legislation (e.g. Decision (EC) No 470/2009). This financial assistance and the contribution from the Community is approved every year by the Commission when approving the programmes of the member states. The value and compensation of the birds culled is defined on a central level by the Dutch government institute for agricultural economics (LEI). This information is publicly available

A.d.2: Food and feed businesses covered by the programme

A.d.2.1: Structure of the production of eggs

Rearing grant parent stock:
 Grant parent stock:
 Rearing parent stock:
 Parent stock:
 Rearing parent stock:
 Parent stock:
 Rearing layers:
 Layers:
 15 flocks in 2009
 flocks in 2009
 1235 flocks in 2009
 Layers:
 2240 flocks in 2009

A.d.2.2: Structure of the production of feed

Directives for the production of feed are laid down in the "Kaderwet Diervoeders" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality. The Product board for Feed (PDV) is a delegated authority and publishes specific regulations on the production of feed. The most important regulations for the poultry sector are the "Verordening Monitoring Zoönosen en Zoönoseverwekkers Diervoedersector 2005" and the "Besluit PDV Salmonella in de diervoedersector 2005", In the latter one the monitoring are presented in the Dutch annual zoönoses report.

Next to these regulations there is also a quality assurance program for feed. This is called Good Manufacturing / Managing Practice system, in short the GMP-system. Combined with the HACCP principles this quality assurance system is called GMP+. Almost all feed producers for the poultry chain are GMP+ certified. All IKB certified poultry farmers are obligated to use GMP+ certified food. IKB is a voluntary Dutch Integral Chain Control program. The GMP+ standards include control measures for base materials, rules for additives, sampling scheme for zoonoses, hygiene and process criteria and compulsory regularly controls by an independent control organization.

A.d.2.3: Relevant guidelines

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

- Hygiene management at farms:
 - a) No pets, stock of (other) poultry is allowed in the broiler house;
 - b) If pets, stock or (other) poultry is on the location of the broiler farm special hygiene measurements are required (like separate care);
 - c) No wild birds can enter the broiler house;
 - d) Visitors are only altowed to enter the broiler house when this is necessary and under strict hygiene measurements (including special clothing);
 - e) Every farm has a rodent control program or charter an acknowledged rodent control company (at least every 2 months);
 - f) Once a year bacteriological research and in case of a natural source of water also chemical research of drinking water for poultry;
 - g) Every farm has a clear boundary and it is visible for visitors where they must announce themselves. The poultry houses are locked.
 - The broiler house, the poultry farm and its close environment is clean;
 - i) Before entering the poultry house there is a hygiene barrier with clothing and shoes;
 - j) The drive- and walking routes to the farm are paved and cleanable;
 - k) The silo is placed on a paved underground, is easy to clean and refillable from outside the poultry house. When there are more silo's, every silo has a unique number:
 - Feed and litter is in such a way stored that it stays clean, dry and mould free;
 - m) Every poultry house must have a hand-washing facility.
- Cleaning and disinfection;
 - After removing the birds, the litter is removed and the poultry house is cleaned and disinfected;

 Every two rounds a hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty poultry house is done by and by PPE acknowledged company.

A.d.2.4: Routine veterinary supervision of farms

Every farm is inspected at least once a year by a qualified veterinarian on behalf of the Competent Authority to enforce national legislation (e.g. legislation based on EU Directive 90/593/EC). This visit is not considered as official sampling in the frame of the Salmonella control programme. The official sampling therefore is in addition to the routine veterinary visit.

A.d.2.5: Registration of farms

All poultry farms and flocks (with more than 250 birds) are being registered by the PPE. Every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another the PPE must be informed. This is laid down in the directive 'Verordening productie van en handel in broedeieren en levend pluimvee (PPE)". All the information is stored in the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This so called KIP-system is also the base for the registration in according to the EU Regulation 852/2004.

A.d.2.6: Record-keeping at farms

- · Farm of origin of the animals
- · Number of animals
- Date of birth.
- Deathrate
- Number of produced eggs
- Results of NCD. All monitoring
- Salmonella measurements including results
- Information about communication of Salmonella results to PPE, GD and packing stations

A.d.2.7: Documents to accompany animals when dispatched :

When animals are dispatched the are accompanied by a special document, called 'P-formulier'. For dispatch to the slaughterhouse a document called 'VKI – Voedsel Keten Informatie' (Food Chain Information) is demanded. On this document information like Salmonella status and use of medicine is registered. 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.

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. This certificate must be completed and signed by the Official Veterinarian as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of Directive.

A.d.2.8: Other relevant measures to ensure traceability of animals

The TRACES system is managed by the Dutch Food Safety Authority (VWA). An export can only be approved in TRACES if the official veterinarian has given his approval.

1. Identification of the Programme

Member state:

The Netherlands

Disease:

Infection of laying hen flocks with zoonotic Salmonella spp.

Year of implementation:

1-2-2008 until 31-12-2011

Reference of this document:

Final version

Geographical Area:

The Netherlands

Contact:

J.N. (Hans) Schouwenburg

Product Board for Poultry and Eggs, PPE

Phone:

0031(0)79 368 7937

Fax:

0031(0)79 363 4345

E-mail:

hschouwenburg@pve.nl

Date sent to the Commission: 30-04-2010

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic Salmonellosis

The Netherlands has two programmes to control the prevalence of Salmonella, one for egg production chain and one for the broiler production chain. In this Chapter these two programmes are mentioned together with the infection percentages in the egg production chain and the broiler production chain.

2.1Egg production

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

Until January 2008 the incidence of SE / ST infections in Dutch flocks of laying hens was monitored by taking a blood sample of at least 0.5 percent (with a minimum of 24 and a maximum of 60 animals) of every flock 9 weeks before removal at the end of the production period. The test results were analysed by the Animal Health Service and reported to the PPE. Figure 1 and Table 1 show the percentage of SE / ST infected layer hen flocks in the period from November 1997 until December 2007.

From the 1st of February 2008 the monitoring has changed to bacteriological analysis of faecal samples taken every 15 weeks in accordance with EU Regulation 1168/2006.

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

For the Netherlands a SE/ST-infection percentage, based on bacteriological results, of 7.8 was determined through a European study "Analysis of the baseline study on the prevatence of Salmonella in laying hen flocks of Gallus gallus". This percentage is the starting-point for this programme "Veterinary control programme for salmonella in laying flocks". The above-mentioned differences in infection percentage are mainly due to differences in monitoring.

Table 2 shows the results of the bacteriological tests in layer flocks according to the EU-regulation 1168/2006 performed from 2008 onwards. They are in accordance with the community-target set for the Netherlands. In 2009 the percentage of SE/ST infected layer flocks was even below the end target of the community of 2%.

Table 1: SE and ST infections in layers, based on serological results 1997 – 2007 (source PPE)

	Number of	T		ST	
Year	flocks	SE infected	% SE infected	infected	1% ST infected
1997*	258	35	13,6	2	8,0
1998	1631	181	11,1	6	0,4
1999	1705	181	10,6	3	0,2
2000	2010	229	11,4	6	0,3
2001	1978	177	8,9	4	0,2
2002	1873	165	8,8	7	0,4
2003	864	59	6,8	3	0,3
2004	1500	101	6,7	3	0,2
2005	1952	64	3,3	3	0,2
2006	1878	85	4,5	6	0,3
2007	1870	109	5,8	0	0

^{*}Start of programme November 1997

Table 2: SE and ST infections in layers, based on bacteriological results 2008 – 2009 (source

; · · –/	Number of			ST		
Year	flocks	 SE infected	% SE infected	Infected	% ST infec	ted
2008	2346	61	2,60	1	0.04	
2009	2240	29	1,29	4	0.18	j

2.2 Broiler Production

In May 1997 a programme to control the prevalence of Salmonella in poultry was started. The programme (called: "Plan of Approach Salmonella and Campylobacter in the Poultry meat sector 1997") that was designed, involved strict hygiene rules and the monitoring of Salmonella infections throughout the broiler production chain. The plan was introduced with the aim to decrease the number of Salmonella infections (in slaughtered broilers) to less then 10 % by the year 2000. The actions involved in the Plan were obligatory, pursuant to the legislation of the PPE.

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

One of the objects of the current programme is to monitor the prevalence of Salmonella infections in all links of the production chain. In Figure 3 the monitoring results are presented from the 1st quarter of 2000 until the 4th quarter of 2009. The monitoring data per year are presented in Table 2. In this figure:

Status: Is the Salmonella status of the hatching eggs as they are delivered to the

hatcheries.

Fluff: Is the percentage of Salmonella positive fluff-samples taken from the hatcheries at

the end of the hatching process.

Box paper: Is the percentage of Salmonella positive samples taken from day-old chicken box

paper at the broiler farms.

S-faeces: Is the percentage of Salmonella positive faecal samples taken at the broiler farms.

S-intestine: is the percentage of Salmonella positive intestine samples taken at the

slaughterhouse.

Figure 1 shows the serotypes of Salmonella that have been found in the infected flocks (faecal sampling) in the 4th quarter 2009. Figure 2 and Table 3 show the infection percentage in the slaughterhouse. Finally Figure 3 shows the serotyping of end products infected with Salmonella in the 4th quarter of 2009.



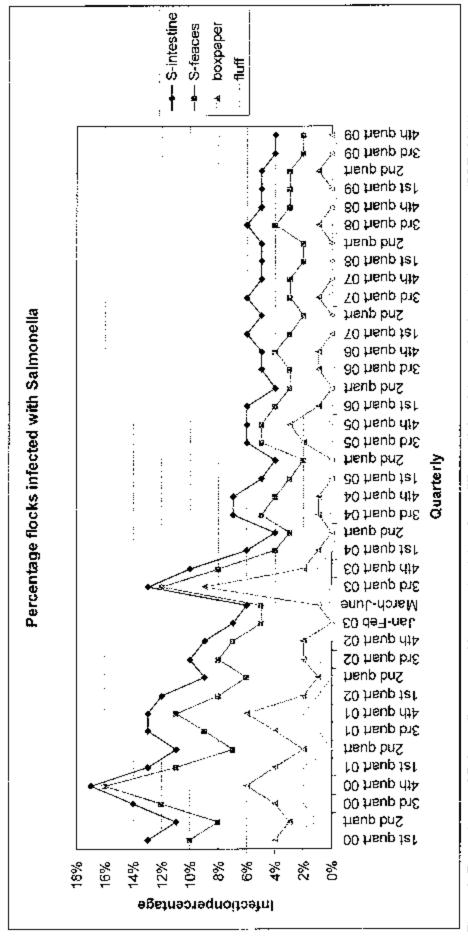


Figure 1: Percentages of Salmonella spp. positive samples taken from different links of the production chain per quarter (PPE, 2010).

Table 3: Percentages of Salmonella spp. positive samples taken from different links of the production chain per quarter (PPE, 2010).

Quart	S-Intestine	S-faeces	Вохрарег	Fluff
4 th quart 2009	4%	2%	0%	0%
3rd quart 2009	4%	2%	0%	0%
2 nd quart 2009	5%	3%	1%	0%
1 st quart 2009	5%	3%	0%	0%
4 th quart 2008	5%	3%	0%	0%
3 rd quart 2008	6%	4%	1%	0%
2 nd quart 2008	5%	2%	0%	0%
1st quart 2008	5%	2%	0%	0%
Ith quarter 2007	5%	3%	0%	0%
3th quarter 2007	6%	3%	1%	0%
2nd quarter 2007	5%	2%	0%	0%
Ist quarter 2007	: 6%	3%	. 0%	0%
4th quarter 2006	5%	4%	: 1%	0%
3th quarter 2006	5%	3%	1%	0%
2nd quarter 2006	4%	3%	0%	0%
Ist quarter 2006	6%	4%	1%	0%
Ith quarter 2005	6%	5%	3%	0%
3th quarter 2005	6%	5%	2%	0%
2nd quarter 2005	4%	2%	0%	0%
st quarter 2005	5%	3%	0%	0%
Ith quarter 2004	7%	4%	1%	0%
3th quarter 2004	7%	5%	1%	0%
2nd quarter 2004	4%	3%	0%	0%
st quarter 2004	6%	4%	1%	0%
th quarter 2003	10%	8%	2%	1%
3th quarter 2003	13%	12%	9%	0%
March till June 2003*	6%	5%	1%	0%
lanuary & February 2003	7%	5%	0%	0%
Ith quarter 2002	9%	7%	2%	0%
3th quarter 2002	10%	8%	2%	1%
2nd quarter 2002	9%	6%	1%	0%
1st quarter 2002	12%	8%	2%	1%

^{*} In this period Avian Influenza problems were overruling the monitoring of Salmonella

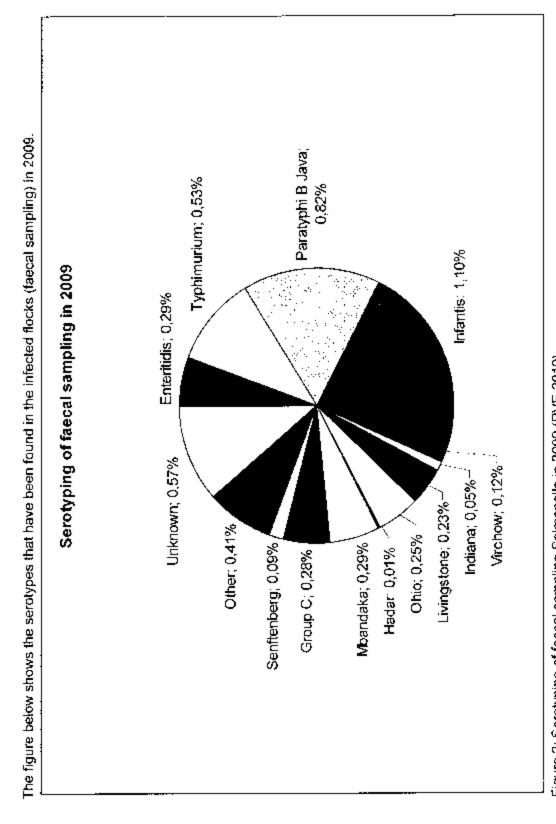


Figure 2: Serotyping of faecal sampling Salmonella in 2009 (PVE 2010)

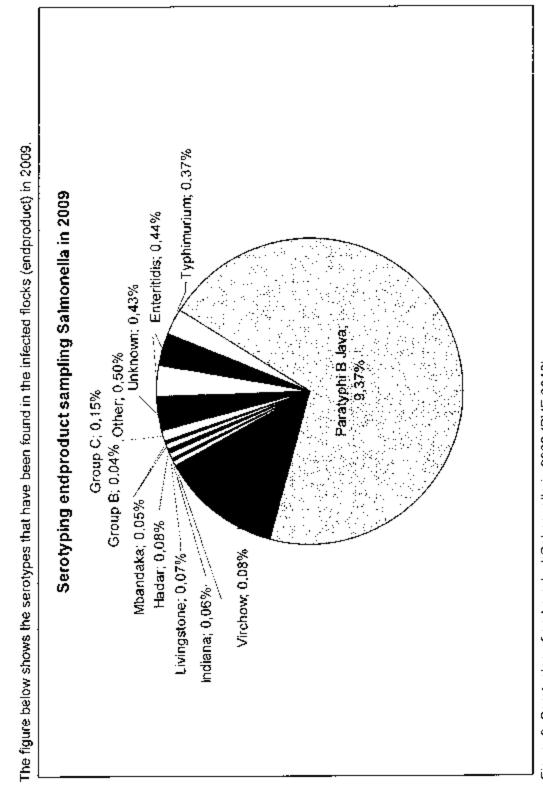


Figure 3: Serotyping of end product Salmonelta in 2009 (PVE 2010)

3. Description of the submitted programme

3.1 Target Veterinary Control Programme for laying hen flocks.

The target for the reduction of SE and ST in laying hen flocks of Gallus gallus is a reduction of the maximum percentage of infected flocks with 10 percent each year or a reduction of the maximum percentage to 2 percent or less. In accordance with EU Regulation 1168/2006 the scope of this programme is limited to Taying hen flocks. Starting-point is an infection percentage of 7.8 in 2006.

3.2 Monitoring of the Veterinary Control Programme

Monitoring is in accordance with EU Regulations 2160/2003 and 1168/2006. In Table 3 a short overview of the monitoring programme in rearing layers and laying hens is given. In paragraph 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 the monitoring programme is explained in more detail.

Table 4: Monitoring in rearing layers and laying hen flocks

Part of the production	Monitoring
chain	
Rearing layers	Max. 14 days before transfer: blood samples (0.5% of the
	animals in a flock with a min, of 24 and a max, of 60
	samples) or samples of faecal material.
Laying hens	Every 15 weeks (as of the age of 24 weeks +/- 2 weeks):
' '	samples of faecal material.

3.1.1 Laying flocks

A. Monitoring through the operator

Monitoring in laying hen flocks is being done each 15 weeks as of the age of 24 weeks +/- 2 weeks. The monitoring takes place at the holding. The operator managing the laying hen flock is responsible for the monitoring. When a SE/ST positive sample is found, a verification test will take place at the holding. The verification test is carried out by the Animal Health Service (GD) and guarantees quality and independency. If verification is negative, the flock is not considered to be infected with Salmonella.

During monitoring samples are taken from faecal material, according to the following protocol:

- a) In cage flocks, 2 x 150 grams of naturally pooled faeces shall be taken from all belts or scrapers in the house after running the manure removal system; however, in the case of step cage houses without scrapers or belts 2 x 150 grams of mixed fresh faeces must be collected from 60 different places beneath the cages in the dropping pits.
- b) In barn or free-range houses, two pairs of boot swabs or spoks are taken, without changing over boots between boot swabs.

B. Official sampling

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

- a) In one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1,000 birds;
- b) At the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
- c) In any case of suspicion of SE or ST infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.
- d) In all other laying flocks on the holding in case SE or ST are detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- e) In cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

When a positive sample is found, a verification test will take place at the holding.

In the case of sampling by the competent authority, 250 ml containing at least 100 gram of dust shall be collected from prolific sources of dust throughout the house. If there is not sufficient dust, an additional sample of 150 grams naturally pooled faeces or an additional pair of boot swabs or sock shall be taken.

In the case of sampling referred to in point b, c or d mentioned above, the competent authority shall satisfy itself by conducting further tests as appropriate that the results of examinations for salmonella in birds are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in the flocks. Where the presence of SE and ST is not detected, but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect is, it shall be accounted for as an infected laying flock.

3.1.2 Rearing layers

Day-old chicks are monitored in the hatchery according to PPE directive "Hygienebesluit kuikenbroederijen legsector". To monitor the incidence of SE / ST infections in Dutch pullets a blood sample of at least 0.5 percent (with a minimum of 24 and a maximum of 60 animals) of every flock is taken maximum 14 days before moving to laying phase or laying unit. As an alternative to the blood sample, sampling with two pairs of boot swabs (as prescribed for layers) is possible. The test results are analysed by Animal Health Service and reported to the PPE. When a SE/ST positive sample is found, GD will carry out a verification test at the holding.

3.2 Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings

3.2.1 Laying hens

Measures to be taken in case of SE / ST positive findings in laying hen flocks are: verification in case of suspicion. After verification with a positive result:

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

Eggs originating from a SE/ST suspected or infected flock or from flocks with an unknown health status must be adequately marked. They must be destroyed or channelled to the egg processing industry. They can only be used for human consumption if treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of all salmonella serotypes with public health significance, in accordance with Community legislation (EU Regulation 1237/2007).

Suspicion= positive result after first test

Infection= positive result after verification test

In case of a SE/ST-positive flock of up to 43 weeks of age, the flock can be eradicated if a SE/ST-positive flock is not eradicated or over 43 weeks of age, then the flock will stay in the programme and will be monitored according to the programme (every 15 weeks).

3.2.2 Rearing layers

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

- a) verification in case of suspicion;
- b) After verification with a positive result: the flock can be eradicated and additional measures will be taken according to PPE directive "Hygiënebesluit opfokleghennenbedrijven 2007".

3.3 Measures in Action Plan Salmonella in egg production 2001+

Components of current Action Plan Salmonella in egg production 2001+:

- 1. hygiene requirements;
- cleaning and disinfection;
- sampling;
- exchange sampling results throughout the chain;
- measures taken in case of Salmonella infection.

Additional hygiene requirements are laid down in a Quality Assurance Programme for the egg production sector (called IKB), Participation with this programme is voluntary. Almost 70% of the laying hen farmers do participate.

3.4 Additional measures if target Veterinary Control Programme is not met

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

4. MEASURES OF THE SUBMITTED PROGRAMME

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme:

The programme runs from 1 February 2008 until at least 31 December 2011. The Veterinary Control Programme is in accordance with the requirements laid down in EU Regulations 1260/2003, 1168/ 2006 and 1237/2007.

Fir	st year (2008):		Last year:
۵	Control:	ü	Centrel:
	□ Testing		ມ Testing
	□ Killing of animals tested positive		
	□ Vaccination (voluntary)		□ Vaccination (voluntary)
	u Treatment of animal products		 Treatment of animal products
다	Monitoring or surveillance	IJ	Monitoring or surveillance
J	Other measures:	٦	Other measures:
	☐ Hygiene measurements		☐ Hygiene measurements
	☐ Cleaning and disinfection		□ Cleaning and disinfection
	□ Sampling		→ Sampling
	 Exchange sampling results throughout 		 Exchange sampling results throughout
	the chain		the chain
	 Measures taken in case of Salmonella infections 		 Measures taken in case of Salmonella infections

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

In the Netherlands the Product Board for Livestock, Meat and Eggs is responsible for the implementation of the programme. The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality is the central authority and supervising this implementation. In Figure 6, all organisations involved are mentioned, including their relation to the programme.

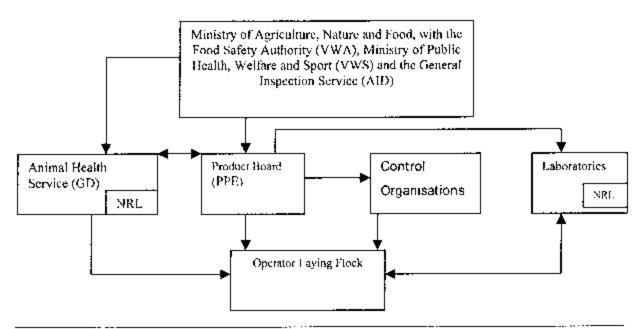


Figure 4: Organisational scheme of the institutes involved in the programme concerning the control of Salmonella in poultry

1. PPE

The Product Board for Poultry and Eggs (PPE) is a delegated authority. This is legally laid down in the following regulation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's". The regulations concerning the Action Plans are formulated by the PPE and acknowledged by the ministry of Agriculture. The implementation of the programme is carried out by the PPE. The evaluation of the results is also the responsibility of the Product Board. The relevant EU Regulations (2160/2003, 1168/2006 and 1237/2007) are implemented in the PPE-Directive "Verordening Hygiënevoorschriften Pluimveehouderij 2007".

2. Animal Health Service (GD)

Concerning poultry, the main objective is to promote optimal health of poultry, particularly by preventing infectious diseases and the presence of microorganisms and residues that may be harmful to consumers. As a competent independent organisation, GD occupies a central position in organised poultry health care. On the basis of (government) regulations or by government order, disease control programmes are realised. GD is acknowledged by the ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality to perform these tasks.

GD is responsible for the official sampling, analysis and verification of salmonella infections in the poultry laying flock populations. Positive test results for the relevant Salmonella serotypes are reported to the PPE.

WWA and AID.

The Food and Consumers Product Safety Authority (VWA) checks if GD and other laboratories perform according to the agreed work process. Both the VWA and the General Inspection Service (AID) are able to prosecute in specific cases when measures were not followed correctly (e.g. by laboratory or farmer).

4. Control organisations

The control organisations audit the procedures in the Action Plan and the sampling done by the operators. These control organisations must be independent and are acknowledged by the PPE.

Laboratories

In total 21 (private) laboratories are acknowledged by the PPE to perform analysis to determine the Salmonella status of samples taken concerning the Action plans. This is legally laid down in the PPE directive "Besluit erkenning laboratoria". Every acknowledged laboratory has to participate in the ring-survey for the determination and serotyping of Salmonella that is performed by the RIVM (NRL) every twelve months. Positive test results for the relevant Salmonella serotypes are reported to the PPE. The authorization of the laboratories is delegated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality to the PPE. This is legally laid down in the following regulation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's" in Article 96, section 2, subsection b, point 8.

NRL (RIVM, National Institute of Public Health and Environment)

The RIVM is the national reference laboratory for Salmonella. RIVM falls under the Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport (VWS), and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as the Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality.

The RIVM organises regular bacteriological ring surveys among laboratories, including GD, participating in the Dutch national programme for control of Salmonella in the poultry sector. Results of these ring surveys are reported to the PPE.

Structure of the production of feed

Directives for the production of feed are laid down in the "Kaderwet Diervoeders" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality. The Product board for Feed (PDV) is a delegated authority and publishes specific regulations on the production of feed. The most important regulations for the poultry sector are the "Verordening Monitoring Zoönosen en Zoönoseverwekkers Diervoedersector 2005" and the "Besluit PDV Salmonella in de diervoedersector 2005". In the latter one the monitoring are presented in the Dutch annual zoönoses report.

Next to these regulations there is also a quality assurance program for feed. This is called Good Manufacturing / Managing Practice system, in short the GMP-system. Combined with the HACCP principles this quality assurance system is called GMP+. Almost all feed producers for the poultry chain are GMP+ certified. All IKB certified poultry farmers are obligated to use GMP+ certified food. The GMP+ standards include control measures for base materials, rules for additives, sampling scheme for zoönoses, hygiene and process criteria and compulsory regularly controls by an independent control organisation.

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

Geographical limitations: The Netherlands.

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

4,4,1 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the registration of the holding

All poultry farms and flocks are being registered by the PPE. Every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another the PPE must be informed. This is laid down in the directive 'Verordening productie van en handel in broedeieren en levend pluimvee (PPE)". All the information is stored in the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This so called KIP-system is also the base for the registration in according to the EU Regulation 852/2004.

4.4.2 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry.

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

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

Each veterinarian has the obligation to notify Salmonella to the GD. This is specified in legislation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoonosen en TSE's". Directives of the PPE state that the farmer has to notify Salmonella, in most cases the veterinarian will do this for the farmer.

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

The measures that have to be taken in case of a positive result are laid down in directives of the PPE. The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality and Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport (VWS) have to approve these directives. All measures are stated in Chapter 3. Whenever a positive flock is found by own-check sampling in the frame of the programme in laying hens, than this flock should be considered as a suspect flock and movement restrictions are mandatorily imposed on this flock.

In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in laying flocks of Gallus dallus the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling) 4 (results and reporting) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) are implemented

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

Not applicable for poultry.

4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be contaminated with Salmonella

When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps are taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering will be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards control (testing, vaccination) of Salmonella

The tests that are performed in the Action Plan are:

Salenvac T (Intervet), Gallimune Se + St (Merial)

PVE branch method for Salmonella analysis: this method includes the use of Modified Semi solid Rapport Vassiliadis agar (MSRV) as a selective enrichment medium. The semi solid medium should be incubated at 41.5 °C +/- 1 °C for 48 h. Alternative methods for detection will be permitted (for example Salmonella analysis by PCR), when the methods are approved as valid by the CRL.

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

Salmonella vaccines

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

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

In the egg production sector Salmonella vaccines are used for parent, flocks and, layer flocks. An estimated 100% of the parent flocks and 95% of the layer flocks are vaccinated.

Only vaccines that are officially registered for use in poultry can be administered: Parent flocks:), TAD Vac E en Vac T (Lohmann), Nobilis Salenvac T (Intervet), Gallivac Se

(Merial)
Layer flocks:), TAD Vac E (Lohmann). TAD Vac T (Lohmann)and Gallivac SE (Merial), Nobilis

. These vaccines comply with the regulations faid down in "EU Regulation 1177/2006, Article 3.1"

Antimicrobials

and 3.2.

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

4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of canalized eggs

Depending on the content of the appropriate EU regulations compensation will be given for eradication of laying hens, vaccination of laying flocks, sampling (standard, official and verification) and canalization of eggs. The financial contribution for the farmer and the measures to be taken to receive the contribution will be specified in legislation of the PPE.

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

Besides the control programme for Salmonella, each flock will be checked once by a veterinarian, in accordance to the GVP-code (Good Veterinarian Practice).

In addition to that every poultry farmer has to comply with the following bio-security measures, laid down in the directive "Verordening Hygiënevoorschriften Pluimveehouderij (PPE) 2007":

- Hygiene management at farms:
 - a) No pets, stock of (other) poultry is allowed in the poultry house;
 - b) If pets, stock or (other) poultry is on the location of the poultry farm special hygiene measurements are required (like separate care);
 - No wild birds can enter the poultry house;
 - d) Visitors are only allowed to enter the poultry house when this is necessary and under strict hygiene measurements (including special clothing);
 - e) Every farm has a rodent control program or charter an acknowledged rodent control company (at least every 2 months);
 - f) Once a year bacteriological analysis and in case of a natural source of water also chemical analysis of drinking water for poultry;
 - g) Every farm has a clear boundary and it is visible for visitors where they must announce themselves. The poultry houses are locked.
 - h) The poultry house, the poultry farm and its close environment is clean;
 - i) Before entering the poultry house there is a hygiene barrier with clothing and shoes;
 - The drive- and walking routes to the farm are paved and cleanable;
 - k) The feed silo is placed on a paved underground, is easy to clean and refillable from outside the poultry house. When there are more silo's, every silo has a unique number:
 - Feed and litter is in such a way stored that it stays clean, dry and mould free;
 - m) Every poultry house must have a hand-washing facility.
- Cleaning and disinfection;
 - After removing the poultry from the house the litter is removed and the poultry house is cleaned and disinfected;
 - b) Once a year a hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty poultry house is done by and by PPE acknowledged company.

All farmers are inspected once a year for compliance with these regulations.

Every holding is obliged to inform the packing station, about the Salmonella status. This is laid down in the directive "Verordening Hygienevoorschriften Pluimveehouderij (PPE)". In according to 852/2004 and 853/2004 Guides for Good Practices are being developed for the poultry sector. In these guides HACCP principles and traceability measures are implemented. The guides for poultry farms are based on the quality system IKB. This quality assurance system for the whole poultry chain is developed in the Netherlands by the PPE. More then 80% of the poultry farms (70% of the layer farms) are certified for IKB. IKB standards include hygiene management at farms, measures to prevent incoming infections and the hygienic transportation of animals.

5. General description of the costs and benefits

6.1. Human salmonellosis

The incidence of human salmonellosis health, is outlined in the graph below:

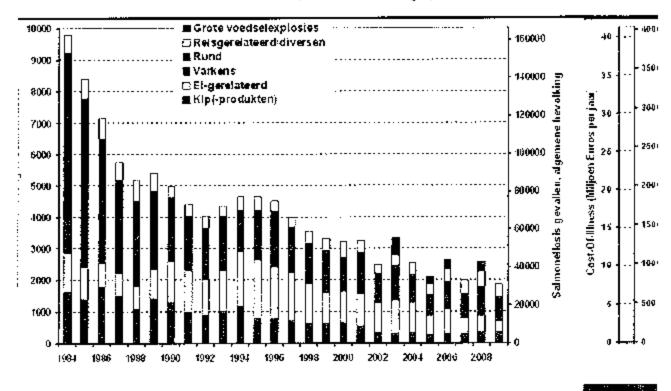


Figure 5: Occurrence of human cases of Salmonellosis

Detailed cost benefits data are not available.

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

6.1 Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.2 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2005 Animal species: poultry

Situation on date; april 2010 Disease/infection^(a); Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)

: : : : :	Total	Total	Total	Total number of	Total number of	Number	- qeon	Number of positive ^(e)	.ve(⊛	Number of flocks		Fotal number of animals	-	Quantily of eggs	Guantity of eggs	Guantity of eggs
Region (a1)	flock ¹²	of flocks ^(c)	animals	under the programm	animats under the programme	checked.		flocks ⁽³⁾		depopulated ^{ia}		stauginered or destroyed		number or kg) ^{ia;}	egg product (number or kg) (a)	gg product (number or kg) (a)
				ני			(a)	(32)	(93)	(93)	(a4)	(34) (33)	3) (34)	(93)	(34)	(a3
Netherlands	Laying	1952	27.7 million	1962	27,7 million	1952	₹	2	¥	0		0	0	0	0	. 0
	Rearing	1691	32,4 million	1691	32,4 million	1691	2	 .a	4 2	0		0	0	0	. 0	.0
Total		3643	60.1	3643	60,1 million	3643	99	6	NA A	0		0	0	0.1		. 0
			million				_									

Year: 2006 <u>Animal species:</u> poultry

Situation on date: april 2010 Disease/infection^[6]. Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)

Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number or kg) (100 kg)	(a3)	0		0		0	
Chann chann egg p egg p	(94)	0	 -	0		0	
er Ouantily of C eggs ch d destroyed eg d (number or (n	(a3)	0		0		0	
Ouan eg destr (num kg	(a4)	0		Ö		0	
Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	(33)	0		o		0	
Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	(94)	0		0		0	
er of ts ated ¹⁴	(94)	0			_	0	
Number of flocks depopulated ¹²	(83)						
	(sa3)			_	_		-
ositive [%]	L	¥.	.	ž		Ž.	_
Number of positive ^{;o;} flocks ^{(o;}	(az)	e G		-		<u>~</u> .	_
Junn	(a1)	85		0		85	
Number of flocks checked		1878		1561		3439	
Total number of animals under the programme		28 million		31,2 million		59,2 million	
Total number of flocks under the programm	U	1878		1561		3439	
Total number of animals		28	millon	원 전	million	59,2	million
Total number of flocks ^{ic} l		1878		1561		3439	
Type of flock ⁽⁵⁾		Laying	nens	Rearing	layers		
Region (a1)		Netherlands				Total	

	poultry
2007	species:
Year: 2	Animal

Situation on date: april 2010 <u>Disease/infection^[8]:</u> Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhrmunum (a2)

Suantity of eggs lannelled to gp product number or kg) (8)	(a3)	0		0	:	•	
Quantity of eggs channelled tegg product (number or kg) (s)	(34)			0		0	
Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) (1)	(503)	0	!	0		0	
	(84)	0		٥	_	0	
fotal number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	(e3)	0		0	1	0	
Total num of anims alaughte or destro	(94)	0		0	!	0	_
Number of flocks spopulated ^{(a}	(34)	0		0		0	
Number of flocks depopulated ⁽	(93)	0		0		.0	
je g	(e3)	4		∀ }	_	¥	
Number of positive ⁽⁴⁾	(a2)	_		_	-	_	-
mbero		_		0	_	0	
Ì	(a)	109		0		109	
Number of flocks checked		1870		1386		3256	
Total number of animats under the programme		30,1 million		28,1 million	-	58,1 million	
Total number of flocks under the programm		1870		1386		3256	
Total number of animals		30,1	militon	28,1	million	58,1	million
Total number of flocks ^{ici}		1870		1386		3256	
Type of flock ¹⁹		Laying	hens	Reading	layers		
Region (a1)		Netherlands				Total	

Situation on date: april 2010 Disease/infection^(a): Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2) Year: 2008¹ Animal species: poultry

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(a)	Total number of llocks lc.	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programm	Total number of animals under the consamme	Number of flocks checked		Number of positive	ive:(e)	Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)	er of (\$ aled ^{(a}	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	of eggs of eggs destroyed (number or kg) is	ntity 39s 39s 3yed 58: ()	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg	y of sed to ducts or kg
				œ.	2		(B1)	(32)	(a3)	(se)	(34)	(a4) (a3)	(94)	(a3	(34)	(a3)
Netherlands	Laying	23462	35.8	2346	35,8 million	2346	61	-	ž			0 0	o	0	1567	0
	Dens		- million			!				_					million	
_	Rearing	1116	312	1116	31.2 million	1116	0	Ō	٩Z	•		0 0	0	0	.0	0
	layers		million											-		
Total		3462	29	3462	67 million	3462	- 19	1	¥	0		0 0	0 -	0	128	. 0
			million								_				million	

Animal species: poultry Year: 2009

Disease/infection^(a): Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2) Situation on date: april 2010

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(e)	Total number of flocks ^{(c;}	Total number of animats	Total number of flocks under the psogramm	Total number of animals under the	Number of flocks als checked	Numb	Number of positive ^{to}	,ve ^{;0;}	Number of flocks depopulated ⁽⁸	er of is ated ⁽⁸	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	mber rals ered oyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg	y of ed to or kg
				Φ.	brognalline prognalline		(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(93) (84) (84)	(94)	(34)	(a3) (a4)	<u></u>	(83 (83	(34)	(93)
Netherlands	Laying	2240	37.1	2240	37.1 million	2240	59	4	ZA	0	0	0		0	7	114	
	hens		million		_									-	_	nillian	
	Rearing	1235	35	1235	35 million	1235	0		۲ ک	0		.0			0		.0
	layers		million														
Total		3475	67	3475	67 million	3475	59	4	AN.	0				0	0	114	0
			million						_	••	-				_	 6	

For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for Salmonella Enteritidis, (a2) for Salmonella Typhimurium, (a3) for other scrotypus-specify as appropriate, (a4) for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typbimurium. 3

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

For example, breeding flocks (reading, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or berds or as appropriate. Ξæ

Fotal number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme. ভিভ

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.

If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once. (e) If a flock has NA: data not available

In 2008 the monitoring changed from serological to bacteriological testing.

² Up to 2007 only laying hen flocks at the end of their production period were monitored. From 2008 onwards, all laying hen flocks in production were monitored. The production period is approx. 15-16 months. That is the reason for the increase in the number of flocks participating in the programme.

ဗ္ဂ

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

Year: 2007 Animal species (4): poultry Description of the used serological tests: ELISA in blood

Category^(b): laying hens

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: MSRV method in faeces

Description of the other used tests: N/A

Other tests	Number of positive samples ^(w)	N/A N/A	
Olher	Number of samples tested ⁽²⁾	N/A N/A	
Microbiological or virological tests	Number of positive samples ⁽⁴⁾	0	
Microbiological o	Number of samples tested ^{id)}	0	
cal tests	Number of positive samples ⁽⁰⁾	109	
Serologi	Number of samples tested ⁽³⁾	3300	
	Region ^{ici}	Netherlands Total	

Year: 2008 Animal species (4): poultry Description of the used serological tests: ELISA in blood

Category^{lb)}: laying hens

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: MSRV method in faeces

Description of the other used tests: N/A

		Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests	Other tests	Other lests
Region ^{is} i	Number of samples tested ⁽³⁾	Number of positive samples ⁽⁶⁾	Number of samples tested ^{io)}	Number of positive samples (6)	Number of samples tested ⁽³⁾	Number of positive samples ^(o)
Netherlands	1100	0	0009	62	N/A	N/A
Total	1100	0	6000	62	A'N	NA

Animal species (a): poultry

Year: 2009

Category^(b): laying hens

Description of the used serological tests: ELISA in blood

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: MSRV method in faeces

Description of the other used tests; N/A

			Avery			
	Serologic	cal tests	Microbiological o	Microbiological or virological tests	Other	Other tests
Region ^(c)	Number mples te	Number of positive samples ¹⁰⁾	Number of samples tested ^(a)	Number of positive	Number of samples tested ^(a)	Number of positive samples ¹⁰
Netherlands	600	. 0	7000	33	N/A	N/A
Total	600	0	7000	33	N/A	N/A

Animal species if necessary.

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

Region as defined in the approved control and cradication programme of the Member State. Number of samples tested.

Number of positive samples. <u>ଚ</u>ଥ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ର

6.3 Data on infection

Year: 2005	Animal species (*)	Animal species (**);; poutiry (faying hens)	
	Region ⁽⁵⁾	Number of herds infected ^{ic)}	Number of animals infected
	Netherlands Total	67	1.072.000
Year: 2006	Animal species (8)	al species (a);; poutry (laying hens)	
	Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ici	Number of animals infected
	Netherlands	91	1.456.000
	Total	16	1.456.000
Year: 2007	Animal species ^[6]	al species ^(a) :: poultry (laying hens)	
	Region ^(v)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
	Netherlands	109	1.744.000
-	Total	109	1.744.000
Year: 2008(4)	Animal species ^(a)	al species ^{(ন} ় poultry (laying hens)	
	Region ^{'a)}	Number of herds infected ⁽⁵⁾	Number of animals infected
	Netherlands Total	62	992.000
Year: 2009	Animal species ^(a) ;	poultry (laying her	
	Region ^(s)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animats infected
	Netherlands Total	33	500.000 500.000

2010-424-N0048b-NP leg version 240910

Animal species if necessary.

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

Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

In 2008 the monitoring changed from scrological to bacteriological testing **ඔ**ඔමුම

6.4 Data on vaccination programmes

Animal species: (4); poultry (laying hens)

Year: 2008

Description of the used vaccination.), SG9R (Intervet), TAD Vac E (Lohmann), TAD Vac T (Lohmann) and Gallivac SE (Merial), Nobilis Salenvac T (Intervet), Gallimune Se + St (Merial)

	. Total number of	Total number of		Information on var	Information on vaccination programme	
Region	herds ^{ics}	animals	Number of herds on vaccination	Number of herds	ds ^(c) in vaccination Number of herds Number of animals	Number of doses of vaccine
_			programme	vaccinaled	vaccinated	administered
Netherlands 2346		35.7 million		_	:	67 million
Total	346	35.7 million	1700	1550		67 million

Animal species; (4); poultry (laying hens) Year: 2009

Description of the used vaccination), SG9R (Intervet), TAD Vac E (Lohmann), TAD Vac T (Lohmann) and Gallivac SE (Merial), Nobilis Salenvac T (Intervet), Gallimune Se + St (Merial)

herds ^{ct} animals Number of herds ^{co} in vaccination Number of herds ^{ct} Number of animals Number of dos administration administration and administration and animals Number of dos administration and administration and administration and animals Number of dos administration and administration and administration and administration and animals and administration and animals Number of dos administration animals Number of dos administration and admini		Total purshagor	Total pumpar of	Informati	Information on vac	Information on vaccination programme	
stands 2240 37.1 million 1600° programme vaccinated vaccinated 71.6 million 1500 27.2 million 27.2 million 71,6 million 71,6 million	Region'"	herds	animals	Number of herds ¹⁶ in vaccination	Number of herds ^(c)	Number of animals	Number of doses of vaccine
strands : 2240 37,1 million 1600° 1500 1500 27,2 million 71,6 million 1500 27,2 million 71,6 million				mme	vaccinated	vaccinated	administered
, 2240 37.1 million 1600 1500 27.2 million 171,6 million	Netherlands	. 2240	37,1 million			27,2 million	
	Total	2240	37.1 million		1500	27.2 million	71,6 million

Animal species if necessary.

Region as defined in the approved control and cradication programme of the Member State.

Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate. වෙළවෙම

The number of animals vaccinated in a year is lower than the total number of hens in production. The reason for that is that the production period of laying hens is longer than one year.

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing

Targets on diagnostic tests

	Number of planned tests	009	7000	7600						
ļ	Objective "									
		monitoring	monitorng							
	Type of sample ^(e)	Blood/faeces	laeces	!		Ē				, c
Animal species: (4); poultry (laying hens)	Target population ^(c)	Rearing layers	Laying hens	Total		Region as defined in the approved control and cradication programme of the Manber State.		Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals if necessary.		Description of the objective (for instance surveillance, monitoring, , control of vaccination),
Animal species: (3)	Type of the (est ^(c)	ELISAMSRV	MSRV		ssary.	red in the approved control and er	the test.	I the targeted species and the cate	Description of the sample (for instance faeces).	the objective (for instance surveil
Year: 2011	Region ^(b)	Netherlands	Netherlands		(a) Species if necessary.	(b) Region as defin	(c) Description of the test.	(d) Specification of	(e) Description of t	(f) Description of t

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks

Animal species: poultry Year: 2011

Situation on date: December 2009 infection [3]; Salmonella Entertidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)

စ်သေ	i 🙃	•		
Expected quantity of eggs namelled to gg products umber or kg	(83)	0	0	0
Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg)	(94)	114 million	0	114 million
Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)	: (a3)	0	0	٥
Expedical quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ⁽⁴⁾	(34)	0	0	0
al grof als ed to dere	(63	0	Đ.	0
Total number of animals expected to be slaughlere d or destroyed	(94)	100 000	28.0 00	128. 000
Number of flocks expected to be depopulated ⁽⁰⁾	(23)	0	0 _	0
Num flo expec expec depop	(a4)	9	-	4
cks ^{io!} ositive! ⁴⁶ ;	(a3)	ž	NA	ΝΑ
Number of flocks ⁽⁰⁾ expected to be positive ⁽⁶⁾	(a2)	4	0	4
Nurrexpecte	(a1)	29	ī	30
Expecte d number of flocks to be checked		2240	1235	3475
Total number of animals under the programme		37,1 million	35 million	72,1 million
Total number of flocks under the programm		2240	1235	3475
Total number of animals		37,1 million	35 million	72,1 million
Total number of flocks ^{रद}		2240	1235	3475
Type of		Laying hens	Rearing layers	
Region (a1)		Netherlands		Total

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

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

For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks

or herds or as appropriate.

Ē@

▣

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

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. ହେନ

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

3

7.2 Targets

Targets on vaccination 1 7.2.1.

Year: 2011			Animal spea	Animal species: (a); poultry (laying hens)	(laying hens)		
		Total			:		
		number of	Fotal			Largets on vaccination programme	me
	Region ^(b)	vaccinatio n programm	animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds ^(a) in vaccination programme	Number of herds ^(c) expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
Z	Netherlands	2240	37.1 million	1600	1500	27 million	73 million
Total		2240	37.1 million	1600	1500	27 million	73 million
	Species if necessary.						
ි මුල	region as usingo in the approved control and craditation programme of the Member State. Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate,	ule approved dings as appr	conarol and cra ropriate.	saleation program	ine of the Member	State.	

Data to provide only if appropriate. 2015-424-N0048b-NP leg version 240916

8. Detailed analysis of the costs estimate of the programme for 2011

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding raquested (yes/no)
1. Testing	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling	2240	18,39	41.193	
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out	200	33,80	6.760	yes
1.2. Cost of sampling		2240	106,75	239.120	No
1.3. Other costs		A N	AN .	NA	ON

Community funding requested (ves/no)		yes	ON I	ON .	ON	yes yes No
Total amount in EUR		5.110.000	NA	NA	NA	112.000 500.000 NA
Unitary cost in EUR		20'0	NA.	NA	NA	4 S NA
Number of units		73 million	NA	NA.	NA .	28.000 100.000 NA
Spacification		Number of purchase of vaccine doses planned if a vaccination policy is part of the programme as set out explicitly under point 4 of Annex II				Rearing (1 flock) Layers (6 flocks)
Costs related to	2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products 2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment	of animal products	2.2. Distribution costs	2.3. Administering costs	2.4. Control costs	3. Slaughter and destruction 3.1. Compensation of animals 3.2. Transport costs

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested (ves/no)
3.3. Destruction costs		128,000	+	128.000	sak
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering		NA	ΑN	NA	No
3.5 Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc.)		AN .	NA.	ΨX	ON
4. Cleaning and disinfection		NA	NA	NA	NO.
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)		ΑN	٧×	NA	NO
6. Consumables and specific equipment		NA	ΨX	NA .	No
			-		

- Signature	funding	(ves/no)	yes	yes
	Total amount in EUR		2,28 million	8.177.953
	Unitary cost in EUR		0,02	
-	Number of units		114 million	
	Specification	Loss in case of heat treatment of ends		TOTAL
,	Costs related to		7. Other costs	

TOTAL COSTS REQUESTED FOR REFUNDING IN 2011 FOR LAYING HEN FLOCKS

47.953	5.110.000	612.000	128.000	2.280.000	8.177.953
ø	Ψ	Ψ	لطا	(چا	Ψ
(subtotal A1)	(subtotal A2)	(subtotal A3)	(subtotal A4)	(subtotal A5)	TOTAL
Cost of Official analysis	Costs of vaccination	Compensation of eracticated animals	Destruction costs	Other costs	

The Netherlands confirm that all measures mentioned in Table 8 for which we ask for co-financing are fundable according to current national rules.