



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10733/2013

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

**The programme for
the control of certain zoonotic salmonella in breeding,
laying and broiler flocks of Gallus gallus and in flocks of
turkeys (Meleagris gallopavo)**

Ireland

Approved* for 2013 by Commission Decision 2012/761/EU

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

ANNEX I

REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERMEDIATE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL EVALUATION

Member State: ...Ireland.....

Date:27th April 2012.....

Disease/zoonosis ^(a):.....Se and St.....

Animal species: ...Laying Hens of Gallus gallus.....

Minimum content of the report ^(b):

1. technical and financial evaluation

- 1.1 confirmation that all legislation concerning the implementation of the programme was in force at the beginning of the programme (if not, evaluation of the situation);
- 1.2 evaluation of the implementation of budgetary requirements necessary for the running of the programme;
- 1.3 estimation of the money already spent in the context of the programme for the co-financed measures;
- 1.4 preview of the money to be spent in the whole year under report for the co-financed measures.

ANNEX II

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

PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme:

The programme is designed to reduce/maintain the prevalence of laying flocks (*Gallus gallus*) infected with various types of *Salmonella*, including *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic strains), *S. Infantis* and *S. Virchow* to the lowest possible percentage of flocks on an ongoing basis up to the end of 2013.

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

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

Re (b) and (c) - requirements were carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011(EU) and National legislation entitled the 'European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Laying Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008. Requirements of testing (details on types of samples, sampling frequency, preparation of samples, laboratory, methods of analysis, etc) were outlined to individual laying flock producers. Please see letter outlining it as well as the relevant national legislation. Reference should also be made to Annex II, Part B, 6.1.2 for year 2008.

The primary emphasis of the programme is to monitor for salmonella effectively, to assess the prevalence of infection against the reduction target and to give advice to owners with infected flocks on how to reduce or eliminate *Salmonella*(s) of public health significance from the premises. Operators are required to

clean and disinfect and to control other pests such as rodents which may carry Salmonella and re-infect subsequent flocks. Where relevant, advice is provided on the prevention of feed contamination on the farm.

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

And

(d) specify the following points:

1. General

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

The occurrence of salmonella in breeding flocks has remained low in recent years in Ireland. There have been no outbreaks of Salmonellas covered by the control programme since 2008, and this trend has continued to date in 2012.

2008: S Dublin x 1 and S derby x 1. This represents 0.34% prevalence value.

2009: No outbreaks

2010: No outbreaks

2011: No outbreaks

2012: No outbreaks to date

The incidence of salmonella in humans has also declined in recent years. In 2011 there were 320 human clinical isolates. This represents a fall of 12% from 364 in 2010. In 2007, a total of 457 human isolates were received in the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory and the number has fallen in each year since.

S. Typhimurium and its monophasic variant together accounted for 35% of all cases in 2011. S. Enteritidis accounted for 18%, with other isolates accounting for small individual numbers.

[Source: http://nuigalway.ie/research/salmonella_lab/downloads/nsslrl_annual_report_2011.pdf]

- 1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities. Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

The central competent authority for this programme is the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM). Officially collected samples are tested at DAFM's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, the Director of which reports to DAFM's Chief Veterinary Officer. DAFM has authorized officers of its Agricultural Inspectorate covering each county and undertake the official sampling programme. The evaluation of results and decisions in relation to follow-up action in positive cases are the responsibility of official veterinarians in DAFM headquarters.

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

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

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

Bacteriological tests (cultivation - ELIZA if positive culture is detected) and sero-typing of relevant isolates tests.

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

- Feedmills:

There are 10 feedmills supplying poultry feed in Ireland. Routine official Salmonella Monitoring of raw materials used in poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988. Raw material samples are taken at point of import, at compound feed manufacturers premises or at the point of manufacture (e.g. fish meal).

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

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

An Official Veterinarian as part of any suspect *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* investigations may take in addition feed samples.

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

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

- Laying flocks:

Please see national legislation entitled the 'European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Laying Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No 247 of 2008) outlining official controls. *Salmonella enteritidis* (St) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Order 2008 - S.I. 101 of 2008.

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

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

When infection is confirmed, a slaughter policy, subject to co-financing, operates by agreement with the poultry industry. Hens and eggs are destroyed, and cleaning and disinfection following slaughter is carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down by an Official Veterinarian. Antibiotic treatment of infected flocks is not permitted in Ireland. Vaccination is prohibited in Ireland and antimicrobials are used only for therapeutic reasons and in the event of confirmed Se or St in a domestic fowl laying flock compensation may not be payable where reasonable bio-security measures to prevent their occurrence have not been taken.

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

The monitoring system described above is the system for ascertaining presence/absence of salmonella. Generally, no official action is taken when serotypes other than Se and St are found

Salmonella enteritidis (Se) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Order 2008 - S.I. 101 of 2008 – please see PDF attachment 5.

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

Primary responsibility for the control and monitoring of Salmonella is with the Zoonoses Division of Veterinary Public Health. On farm issues are the responsibility of the Agricultural Inspectorate and Veterinary Animal Health and Welfare Division. Administrative functions are the responsibility of Pigmeat & Poultry Division.

The European Communities (Control of Salmonella in laying Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008 - S.I. 247 of 2008. In addition the Disease of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 requires that any feed intended to be fed to poultry (other than primary agricultural products grown on the poultry premises) must be heat treated to a minimum of 75°C and must show an absence of salmonella in a 25 grams sample.

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

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

Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

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

Please see relevant attachment.

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

There are 10 mills owned by independent and private companies.

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

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

a) Documentation must be available that demonstrates that the essential “Pre-requisite” requirements of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) and Good Hygiene Practice (GHP) have been adequately addressed at all appropriate steps, including procurement (Category 1).

The HACCP system must comply with the following:

- b)** The Processor must have a Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) Plan which shows how product / process safety is ensured through control and prevention (Critical);
- c)** This plan must be supported by senior management;
- d)** It should be put in place by a multidiscipline team;
- e)** At least one member of this team should have received formal training in the application of HACCP Principles;
- f)** At a minimum the Hazard Control Plan must include (all Category 1):
- g)** The HACCP plan must be verified / tested annually at a minimum to ensure that it is effective;
- h)** As part of this verification / testing process, microbiological criteria (as set out in the Regulation EC 2073/2005) must be used in accordance with Appendix 4 (Critical);
- i)** The Processor must establish a schedule for this testing where the frequency is based on the established risks and the microbiological history of the product;
- j)** The data must be monitored and trends analysed so that appropriate actions or corrective actions can be taken and documented;
- k)** The HACCP plan must be supported by the GMP and GHP Plans.

Poultry Quality Assurance Standard: Processor Requirements -

- i.** A detailed description of the products and process steps (e.g. a flow diagram showing all the steps of each process),
- ii.** A detailed description of the hazards (chemical, microbiological and physical / foreign bodies) that could arise at each process step and the risk that these represent,
- iii.** Identification of Critical Control Points (CCP) in the plan,
- iv.** Definition of the limits that must be met to ensure control of each CCP,
- v.** The monitoring required to ensure that control is maintained at each CCP,

- vi.** The corrective action to be taken if a non-conformance occurs for each CCP,
- vii.** Identification of the responsibilities, procedures and records applicable for each CCP

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

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

If an official veterinarian is carrying out inspections on farms for reasons such as checks on animal welfare or medicine records or to take samples for residues then, when appropriate, official sampling in the frame of the salmonella control programmes is undertaken at the same visit.

2.5. Registration of farms.

Registration of farms takes place under a variety of legislative provisions. All poultry farms should be registered under legislation aimed at controlling avian influenza. Laying hen farms over 350 birds are registered under Council Directive 1999/74/EC, while all others are registered under the 1947 Poultry Hatcheries Act. All breeding farms engaging in intra Community trade are approved under Council Directive 2009/158/EC. All food business operators have to be registered under the hygiene legislation.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

All records must be controlled (e.g. by signing and dating) and must be maintained at a secure and easily accessible location for a minimum period of three years unless otherwise specified (e.g. for SRM).

These records are maintained in accordance with EU and national legislation. In addition farm records must be maintained under the Bord Bia Quality Assurance Scheme. Please see relevant attachment – Bord Bia Producer Requirements.

2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

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

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

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

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

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

The attached Food Chain Information document sets out the necessary requirements.

TITLE Ante-Mortem Inspection

PURPOSE • To identify all flocks presented for slaughter and to inspect them for health, hygiene, welfare, and fitness of the birds for human consumption,

- to assess and analyse food chain information,
- to permit birds judged fit for slaughter for human consumption to be slaughtered,
- to prevent those judged unfit going forward for human consumption,
- to isolate for further examination or tests such birds as necessary,
- to oversee and check standards of hygiene and welfare during intake and slaughter,
- to prevent contamination of birds, equipment or premises,
- to prevent the spread of communicable diseases to personnel, and
- to verify compliance by food business operators with relevant health and welfare legislation.

SCOPE Health, hygiene and welfare of all flocks presented for slaughter.

Subject to provisions for ante-mortem inspection taking place at the holding of provenance (including the case of poultry reared for the production of 'foie gras' and delayed eviscerated poultry), for emergency slaughter outside the slaughterhouse and for hunted wild game, an official veterinarian must carry out an ante-mortem inspection of all birds presented for slaughter for human consumption at an approved slaughterhouse.

RESPONSIBLE Veterinary Inspector in Charge

- ACTIVITY**
1. Check the lairage for hygiene and welfare and ensure that all facilities are functioning and in order.
 2. Birds showing symptoms of disease or originating in flocks known to be contaminated with agents of public health importance may be transported to the slaughterhouse only when permitted by the official veterinarian.
 3. In respect of each consignment, within 24 hours of arrival of the birds at the slaughterhouse and less than 24 hours before slaughter, and at any other time as considered necessary,
 - i. Check and analyse plant slaughter schedule of the day.
 - ii. Establish the identity of the flock..

- iii. Check, analyse and collate food chain information and bird intake document with slaughter schedule, including relevant information from the records of the holding of provenance of the birds, accompanying official certificates, declarations made by official or approved veterinarians carrying out controls at primary production, relevant information relating to other additional measures taken by the food business operator to guarantee food safety by means of integrated systems, private control systems, independent third party certification, voluntary quality control schemes or by other means.
- iv. Check that the house from which the birds have been supplied has been sampled for the presence of Salmonella species within three weeks prior to movement of birds for slaughter from the house, as required by Regulation 3 of SI 64 of 2009. In the case of birds from houses showing positive results appropriate measures as per factory written procedures must be taken to prevent contamination of other birds or the premises. Where results are not available, or where birds are presented for slaughter after the expiry of three weeks from the date of sampling, it will be treated as a non-compliance and the birds treated as if positive.
- v. Check and analyse official certificates, veterinarian declarations and route plans where these are required or exist, and initial.
- vi. Check the transport vehicle for hygiene and welfare, noting the condition of modules, crates and drapes.
- vii. Check that immediately after emptying and before re-use, all equipment used for collecting and delivering live animals is cleaned, washed and disinfected.
- viii. Inspect birds presented for slaughter for health, hygiene and welfare to check that have been handled and transported so as to avoid injury and unnecessary stress, that their welfare has not been compromised in any other way, that all relevant regulations have been complied with, and for the presence of any condition which might adversely affect human or animal health, with particular attention to zoonotic diseases and OIE listed diseases. Note in particular signs of disease (e.g., exudates, wattle colour), soiling, injury (e.g., posture) and signs of stress (e.g., agitation, vocalisation). Remove a number of crates and inspect a number of birds in detail as necessary
- ix. Note birds dead on arrival, and, where appropriate, select carcasses for laboratory post-mortem examination.
- x. Detain for deferred slaughter flocks or birds, which although not necessarily considered unfit for human consumption, are judged to present a potential risk of contamination to meat or plant, or where full documentation is not to hand. Examples are excessively dirty birds or birds from flocks that have tested positive for Salmonella.

- xii. In the case of emergency slaughter outside the slaughterhouse and of hunted wild game, check and analyse the accompanying declaration issued by the veterinarian or the trained person in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.
 - xiii. Carry out a clinical inspection of any birds detained by the food business operator or an auxiliary.
 - xiv. For selected consignments, enter details of transport inspection in on-line AWIS system.
4. In respect of as many birds as is necessary to ensure compliance with relevant regulations,
- i. Observe birds during unloading and removal from crates, handling, shackling, movement to stun, stunning, neck-cutting and bleed-out for indications of pain or stress and to assess the effectiveness of stun and kill.
 - ii. Check that stunning and neck-cutting is effective, that bleed-out is efficient, and that all birds remain unconscious during bleeding and are dead before entry to the scald-tank.
5. Identify birds judged fit for slaughter for human consumption, complete the appropriate section of the Poultry Slaughter Report, combined Food Chain Information, Bird Intake, and Ante-Mortem Inspection form (O2R1-PSR), or the Ante-Mortem Report, (O2R2-AM), as appropriate and certify. Communicate in writing the results of your ante-mortem inspection to the post-mortem inspector. (The precise method by which the results of ante-mortem inspection are communicated to the post mortem inspector will vary from plant to plant, depending on the layout of the line and other factors, but it must be in writing and must be received in advance of the birds being presented for post-mortem inspection.) These birds may go forward for slaughter.
6. Where ante-mortem inspection is carried out at the holding of provenance within three days prior to the day of slaughter and the birds are accompanied by a veterinary certificate to that effect, the above checks, with the exception of the clinical examinations may be carried out by an official auxiliary.

7. Where ante-mortem inspection findings are significant for food chain information, report such findings as per “Food Chain Information – Analysis and Reporting” SOP.

RECORDS

1. Register of growers.
2. Plant daily slaughter schedule.
3. Food Chain Information.
4. List of delivery vehicle registration numbers / live-bird transporters.
5. Animal Health Certificates in the case of imported birds.
6. Route plans where required.
7. Declaration to accompany birds slaughtered on-farm.
8. Plant bird intake and dead-on-arrival records.
9. Plant vehicle wash record.
10. 02-R3, Evaluation of Poultry Welfare at Time of Slaughter.
11. Veterinary ante-mortem daily records.

REFERENCE Diseases Of Animals (Protection of Animals During Transport) Order, 1995, S.I. No. 98 of 1995, and Amendment Order, 1997, S.I. No. 326 of 1997.

European Communities (Protection of Animals at Time of Slaughter) Regulations, 1995, S.I. No. 114 of 1995.

Note: The European Communities (Protection of Animals at Time of Slaughter) Regulations 1995, Part 11, 6(d) refers to a slaughter licence, in accordance with the provisions of Part 111 of the Slaughter of Animals, Act 1935 (No 45 of 1935). The act requires slaughter licences for the slaughter of animals for meat. However its definition of "animal" "includes only cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, asses and mules" Poultry are not included.

Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, Annex II, Sections II–III; Annex III, Section II, Chapters I–II.

Regulation (EC) No 854/2004, Annex I, Section I, Chapter II; Section II, Chapters I, Section III, Chapters I-II. Section IV, Chapter V.

European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Broilers) Regulations 2009, S.I. No. 64 of 2009.

2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

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

Application by Ireland for Community co-financing for the year 2013 programme for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonosis as required by Commission Decision 2008/425/EC

Annex II (Part B)

1. Identification of Programme

Member State: IRELAND

Disease: infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella spp*

Animal population covered by the programme: 2.525 million

Year of Implementation: 2013.

Reference of this document: Salmonella in Poultry (**Laying Hens**)

Contact: Robert P Byrne, Phone Number: 00 353 1 607 2263, Fax No 00 353 1 607 2823 or e-mail address: robert.byrne@agriculture.gov.ie.

Date sent to Commission: 27 April 2012

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

This National Plan for Monitoring and control of Salmonella in Table Egg Laying Hens of Gallus Gallus in Ireland dated December 2006, was introduced, in order to fulfil the requirements of Article 5 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 on the control of salmonella in table egg laying hens of Gallus Gallus. The plan outlines the measures being taken in Ireland including those measures taken to implement in full the requirements of Annexes II and III of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 with respect to flocks of table egg laying hens. The National Plan was submitted in December 2006 and subsequently approved by Commission Decision 2007/848/EC.

The Plan sets out the monitoring arrangements for the control of salmonella in table egg laying flocks, the testing of such flocks and provide for the approval of laboratories to conduct tests.

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

There is no evidence of significant Salmonella typhimurium (St) or Salmonella enteritidis (Se) infection in the national egg laying flock. During 2011, no outbreaks of Se or St were detected in any laying flocks, so it was not necessary to put scheduled appropriate measures in force.

One positive test for Salmonella, s Dublin, was found in 2011 from 552 samples tested.

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

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

At present, there are 28 Enriched units with 50 flocks and 1.45 million birds. 226 Free-Range flocks with approximately 1 million birds are in 136 units, while there are 36 organic flocks in 20 units with 45,000 birds and 6 Barn flocks in 5 units with approximately 32,000 birds.

Overall egg production in 2011 was in the region of 500 million eggs but all producer returns have not yet been made to DAFM.

3. Description of the submitted programme:

Sampling is conducted at all table egg production premises and at feed mills.

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

The following are the main requirements under National Legislation – The European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Laying Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008 [SI No. 247/2008] transposes the relevant EU legislation in force.

4 Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of the programme

Duration of the programme: 2012

Year 2012- no outbreaks in laying flocks to date

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

Year 2011- no outbreaks in laying flocks

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

Year 2010 - no outbreaks in laying flocks

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

Year 2009 – no outbreaks in laying flocks

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

Year 2008- no outbreaks in laying flocks

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

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

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

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

The entire country.

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

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

4.4.1 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the registration of holdings:

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

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

Not applicable

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

Salmonellosis caused by or involving Se or St is a notifiable disease under the Disease of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Order 2008 [S.I. No.475 of 2010].

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

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

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

Not applicable

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

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

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

4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control of the disease:

The monitoring system described above is the system for ascertaining presence/absence of salmonella.

In addition national Legislation Disease of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 [S.I.No.364 of 1991] requires that any feed intended to be fed to poultry (other than primary agricultural products grown on the poultry premises) must be heat treated to a minimum of 75°C and must show an absence of salmonella in a 25 grams sample.

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

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

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

Bord Bia Poultry Producer Requirements (attached) contain information on bio-security in place in the flock/holding.

5. General description of the costs and benefits

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

The taking and testing of samples, and related tasks, are undertaken by personnel of DAFM and have not been separately costed. The costs in respect of which co-financing is sought are the costs of compensating owners of laying flocks of Gallus gallus whose flocks have been destroyed under the programme. There have been no outbreaks of St or Se in laying flocks of gallus gallus in the past 5 years. **In the unlikely event of an outbreak occurring, a Community co-financing provision of €100,000 is required, based on calculations of the number of analytical tests to be carried out throughout the year.**

The objective is to monitor and detect the incidence of salmonella in the national laying flock, to remove infected poultry and eggs from the system and to minimise the level of salmonella-based food poisoning.

No outbreaks of Se, St, S.hadar, S.virchow or S.infantis were detected in any laying flocks of domestic fowl in 2011 and 2012 to date, so no compensation in respect of the destruction of birds and eggs was paid.

There was no expenditure in 2011 by way of table egg layers compensation.

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

6.1 evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis:

2012 – nil to date

2011 – nil

2010 – nil

2009 - nil

2008 - nil

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2008 **Situation on date:** 31 Dec 2011
Animal species: Laying Hens of Gallus gallus **Disease/infection^(a):** Se and St

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
IRELAND	Table Egg Layers	460	1,900,000	460	1,900,000	460	Nil	Nil	*2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		460	1,900,000	460	1,900,000	460	Nil	Nil	*2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

*S.scftenberg, S.derby

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2009 **Situation on date:** 31 Dec 2011
Animal species: Laying Hens of Gallus gallus **Disease/infection^(a):** Se and St

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed ^(a) (number or kg)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products ^(a) (number or kg)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
IRELAND	Table Egg Layers	460	1,900,000	460	1,900,000	460	Nil	Nil	*2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		460	1,900,000	460	1,900,000	460	Nil	Nil	*2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

* S.derby , S.dublin

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2010 **Situation on date:** 31 Dec 2011
Animal species: Laying Hens of Gallus gallus **Disease/infection^(a):** Se and St

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed ^(a) (number or kg)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products ^(a) (number or kg)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
IRELAND	Table Egg Layers	435	2,100,000	435	2,100,000	435	Nil	Nil	*1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		435	2,100,000	435	2,100,000	435	Nil	Nil	*1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

* S.dublin

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2011 **Situation on date:** 31 Dec 2011
Animal species: Laying Hens of Gallus gallus **Disease/infection^(a):** Se and St

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed ^(a) (number or kg)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products ^(a) (number or kg)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
IRELAND	Table Egg Layers	435	2,100,000	435	2,100,000	435	Nil	Nil	*1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		435	2,100,000	435	2,100,000	435	Nil	Nil	*1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

* S.dublin

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2012

Situation on date: 27 April 2012

Animal species: Laying Hens of Gallus gallus

Disease/infection^(a): Se and St

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
IRELAND	Table Egg Layers	318	2,525,829	318	2,525,829	318	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		318	2,525,829	318	2,525,829	318	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

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: 2008

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Category^(b): Laying hens

Description of the used serological tests: St ELIZA when outbreaks occur

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Salmonella Culture and Serotyping when outbreaks occur

Description of the other used tests: Nil

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
IRELAND						
No Outbreaks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(a) Animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

6.2. 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: 2009

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Category^(b): Laying hens

Description of the used serological tests: St ELIZA when outbreaks occur

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Salmonella Culture and Serotyping when outbreaks occur

Description of the other used tests: Nil

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
IRELAND						
No Outbreaks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(a) Animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

6.2. 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: 2010

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Category^(b): Laying hens

Description of the used serological tests: St ELIZA when outbreaks occur

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Salmonella Culture and Serotyping when outbreaks occur

Description of the other used tests: Nil

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
IRELAND						
No Outbreaks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(a) Animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

6.2. 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: 2011

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Category^(b): Laying hens

Description of the used serological tests: St ELIZA when outbreaks occur

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Salmonella Culture and Serotyping when outbreaks occur

Description of the other used tests: Nil

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
IRELAND						
No Outbreaks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(a) Animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

6.2. 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: 2012

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Category^(b): Laying hens

Description of the used serological tests: St ELIZA when outbreaks occur

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Salmonella Culture and Serotyping when outbreaks occur

Description of the other used tests: Nil

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
IRELAND						
No Outbreaks to date	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(a) Animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

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

Year: 2008

Animal species^(a):: Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
IRELAND	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

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

Year: 2009

Animal species^(a):: Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
IRELAND	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

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

Year: 2010

Animal species^(a):: Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
IRELAND	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
(b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

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

Year: 2011

Animal species^(a):: Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
IRELAND	1	5,635
Total	1	5,635

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

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

Year: 2012 (to date)

Animal species^(a):: Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
IRELAND	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
(b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

6.4 Data on vaccination programmes

Vaccinations are prohibited in Ireland

7. Targets

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

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Animal species: ^(a) Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Region ^(b)	Type of the test ^(c)	Target population ^(d)	Type of sample ^(e)	Objective ^(f)	Number of planned tests
I IRELAND	ELIZA (only if positive culture is detected)	As per table 6.1.2	Boot swab & Dust Samples	Identify positive flocks	954
Total					954

- (a) Species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Description of the test.
- (d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals if necessary.
- (e) Description of the sample (for instance faeces).
- (f) Description of the objective (for instance surveillance, monitoring, control of vaccination).

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks¹

Year: 2013

Situation on date: 27 April 2012

Animal species: Laying Flocks of Gallus gallus infection^(a): Se and St

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked ^(d)	Number of flocks ^(e) expected to be positive ^(a)			Number of flocks expected to be depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
IRELAND	Table Egg Layers	318	2,525,829	318	2,525,829	318	3	Nil	*3	Nil	3	16,000	Nil	406,000	Nil	0	0
Total		318	2,525,829	318	2,525,829	318	3	Nil	*3	Nil	3	16,000	Nil	406,000	Nil	0	0

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

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination

Not applicable as vaccinations are prohibited in Ireland

¹ Specify types of flocks if appropriate (breeders, layers, broilers).

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

<i>Costs related to</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Unitary cost in EUR</i>	<i>Total amount in EUR</i>	<i>Community funding requested (yes/no)</i>
1. Testing					
<i>1.1. Cost of the analysis</i>	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling	954	€20	€19,080	Yes
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out	Unknown-all relevant isolates will be tested	€30	<i>If all require serotyping, then total is €28,620</i>	Yes
<i>1.2. Cost of sampling</i>	Laboratory Testing	954	€22.15	€21,131	Yes
<i>1.3. Other costs</i>	Nil				No

2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products					
<i>2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products</i>	Nil				No
	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				
<i>2.2. Distribution costs</i>	Nil				No
<i>2.3. Administering costs</i>	Nil				No
<i>2.4. Control costs</i>	Nil				No
3. Slaughter and destruction					
<i>3.1. Compensation of animals</i>	Birds Destroyed Eggs Destroyed	16,000 406,000	Various Various	€154,000 €40,600	Yes Yes
<i>3.2. Transport costs</i>	Nil				No

3.3. Destruction costs	Nil				No
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering	Nil				No
3.5 Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)	Nil				No
4. Cleaning and disinfection					
	Nil				No
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)	Nil				No
6. Consumables and specific equipment	Nil				No

7. Other costs	Nil				No
TOTAL				€34,811	Yes

ANNEX V.A

DATA ON ZONOTIC SALMONELLA

- Intermediate technical report
- Final technical report

Member State:Ireland..... Date:27th April 2012..... Year: ...2011..... Reporting Period: Intermediate report

Salmonella serotypes ^(a): ...Se and St..... Animal Species: ...Laying flocks of Gallas gallus..... Region ^(h): ...Ireland..... Final report

Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive flocks ^(e)		Number of flocks depopulated		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg)	
						Serotypes targeted in the control programme ^(f)	Other serotypes ^(g)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme ^(f)	Other serotypes ^(g)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme ^(f)	Other serotypes ^(g)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme ^(f)	Other serotypes ^(g)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme ^(f)	Other serotypes ^(g)
Layers	460	1,900000	460	1,900000	460	Nil	*1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	460	1,900000	460	1,900000	460	Nil	*1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

- (a) Specify the serotypes covered by the control programmes, e.g. *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, other serotypes (specify)
- (b) E.g. breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, broiler flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs etc. Flocks equal herds as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region, including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of zoonotic Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.
- (f) *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium*, *Salmonella Hadar*, *Salmonella Virchow*, *Salmonella Infantis* or any serovars targeted in the control programme.
- (g) *Salmonella* serovars other than specified and targeted in the control programme
- (h) Region or country as appropriate

* 1=S.dublin

ANNEX VI

REQUIREMENTS FOR FINAL REPORTS

Member State:Ireland

Date:27th April 2012.....

Disease/zoonosis (a): ...Se and St..... Animal species: ...Laying Flocks Gallus gallus.....

Minimum content of the report (b):

2. Submission of data (Annexes II, III, IV, V and Va, as appropriate)
3. Technical evaluation of the situation
 - 3.1 Epidemiological maps for each disease/infection
 - 3.2 Information on diagnostic test used (table A):

Table A

Disease/species	Test (c)	Type of sample (d)	Type of test (e)	Number of tests performed
Salmonella	Bacteriological	Dust/Boot Swabs	Rutine	552

2.3 Data on infection:

Disease/species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
Salmonella	1*	5,635

- 1 case of salmonella dublin

2.4 Reasons for suspension the free or officially free status for each disease (table B):

Disease/species	Reason (f)	Number of herds suspended
N/A	N/A	Nil

- 2.5 Achievement of targets and technical difficulties
 - 2.6 Additional epidemiological information: information on epidemiological inquiries, abortions, lesions found in the abattoir or necropsy, human cases, etc.
 - 3. Financial aspects
 - 3.1 Completed tables of Annex VII
 - 3.2 Overview over the money spent in the context of the programme
 - 3.3 Detailed listing of the eligible costs
-

- (a) Disease or zoonosis and animal species if necessary
- (b) For programmes on zoonotic salmonella only points 1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6 and 3 should be covered.
- (c) Indicate: skin test, RB, FC, iELISA, cELISA, isolation, PCR, bacteriological analysis, other (specify).
- (d) Indicate if necessary: blood serum, blood, plasma, milk, milk bulk tank, suspect lesion, foetus, faeces, eggs, dead chickens, meconium, others (specify).
- (i) Indicate: screening test, confirmatory test, complementary test, routine test, others (specify).
- (j) Indicate the motive:
 - non-negative result in diagnostic test,
 - does not fulfil the routine testing frequency,
 - entering animals in the herd with insufficient status,
 - the disease is suspected,
 - others (specify)

ANNEX VII

INTERMEDIATE/FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT AND PAYMENT APPLICATION

(one table per disease/zoonoses/species)

Member State: ...Ireland..... Date: ...27th April 2012..... Year:2011..... Reporting Period: Intermediate report

Disease/zoonosis: ...Se and St..... Species: ...Laying Flocks Gallus gallus..... Final report

Region (a)	Measures eligible for co-financing (b)				
	Compensation	Laboratory analysis or other diagnostic test of official samples	Vaccines	Other (please specify)	Other (please specify)
1	2	3	4	5	6
IRELAND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

(a) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
 (b) Data to be given in national currency, VAT excluded

- We certify that:
- this expenditure was actually incurred, accurately accounted for and eligible under the provisions of Decision/Regulation (EC) No 2008/940...(mention specific decision)
 - all supporting documents relating to the expenditure are available for inspection, notably to justify the level of compensation for animals
 - no other community contribution was requested for this programme and all revenue accruing from the operations under the programme is declared to the Commission,
 - the programme was executed in accordance with the relevant Community legislation, in particular the rules on competition, the award of public contracts and State aid,
 - control procedures apply, in particular to verify the accuracy of the amounts declared, to prevent, detect and correct irregularities.

Date:27 April 2012.....

Name and signature of operational director:Robert P. Byrne.....

ANNEX VII.F

Part 1

ANNEX TO THE FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT FPR SALMONELLA PROGRAMME

Member State:Ireland..... Period of reference:2011.....

Year:2011 Species:Laying Hens Gallus gallus.....

Salmonella

Region (a)	Measures eligible for co-financing (b)															
	Compensation															
1	Numbers of animals and eggs by range of compensation					Cost of animals and eggs by range of compensation					Compensation made by 90 calendar days	Compensation made between 91 and 120 calendar days	Compensation made between 121 and 150 calendar days	Compensation made between 151 and 180 calendar days	Compensation made between 181 and 210 calendar days	Total compensated
	Destroyed animals (3)	Heat-treated animals (3)	Incubated hatching eggs	Destroyed non incubated hatching eggs	Heat-treated non incubated hatching eggs	Destroyed animals(3)	Heat-treated animal (3)	Incubated hatching eggs	Destroyed non incubated hatching eggs	Heat-treated non incubated hatching eggs						
IRELAND	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Total</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(1) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
 (2) Data to be given in national currency, VAT excluded
 (3) Please, specify animal species and category such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc.

Part 2

ANNEX TO THE FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT FPR SALMONELLA

Member State:Ireland.....

Period of reference:2011.....

Year:2011.....

Species:Laying Hens Gallus gallus.....

Salmonella

Measures eligible for co-financing ⁽²⁾											
Laboratory analysis and other diagnostic tests						Vaccination					
Number of bacteriological tests (type of tests to be specified)			Cost of bacteriological tests (type of tests to be specified)			Number of vaccine doses (type of vaccine to be specified)			Cost of vaccine doses (type of vaccine to be specified)		
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(1) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
 (2) Data to be given in national currency, VAT excluded

European Communities (Control of Salmonella in laying flocks of domestic fowl) Regulations 2008
[S.I. No. 247 of 2008]

Laboratories approved to conduct Salmonella testing of flocks

<i>Advanced Micro Services & Environmental Laboratories Carrigeen Business Park, Clonmel, Co Tipperary</i>	<i>Irish Equine Centre Johnstown, Naas, Co Kildare</i>
<i>Alpha Analytical Services Ltd. Cappagh Cross, Fermoy, Co Cork</i>	<i>Microlab Ltd. Monaghan Road, Castleblayney, Co Monaghan</i>
<i>Anser Laboratories Ltd. 69 Killyman St., Moy, Co Tyrone BT71 7EA</i>	<i>Mid-Antrim Laboratory Services 42A Broughshane Road, Ballymena, Co Antrim, BT43 7DX</i>
<i>Cobb Europe Ltd. QCC Elsing Lane, Bawdeswell, Dereham, Norfolk, NR20 4QH</i>	<i>Monaghan Veterinary Laboratory Clones Road, Monaghan, Co Monaghan</i>

<i>Complete Laboratory Solutions Saotharlann Chonamara Teo, Rosmuc, Co Galway</i>	<i>Oldcastle Laboratories Ltd. Cogan Street, Oldcastle, Co Meath</i>
<i>Enva Ireland Ltd. Raffeen Ind. Est., Ringaskiddy Road, Monkstown, Co Cork</i>	

Our Ref: PM/1/67A (9)

27 April 2012

**Mrs Sarolta IDEI European Commission DG SANCO
Unit Veterinary Control Programmes
Brussels
Belgique**

Application for Community co-financing for year 2013 for Ireland's programme for the monitoring and control of salmonella in poultry

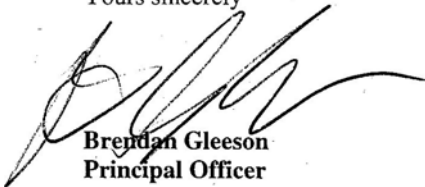
Dear Ms IDEI

I wish to refer to Article 24 (2). of Council Decision 90/424/EEC on expenditure in the veterinary field and to Ireland's programme for the monitoring and control of salmonella in laying hens and Commission Decision SANCO/10522/2007 on standard requirements for the co-financing of applications for 2013. Community co-financing is requested in respect of this aspect of the programme.

Due to the nature of salmonella it is impossible to predict with any certainty the level of expenditure that will arise. Based, however, on our best considerations, a Community financial contribution of €100,000 is requested. The attached submission summarises the programme and is set out in accordance with Council Decision 90/424/EEC and Commission Decision 2008/425/EC

Your positive consideration of this application would be greatly appreciated. Should you require any additional information please contact me.

Yours sincerely



**Brendan Gleeson
Principal Officer
Meat & Milk Policy Division**

Our Ref: PM/1/67A (8)

27 April 2012

**Mrs Sarolta IDEI European Commission DG SANCO
Unit Veterinary Control Programmes
Brussels
Belgique**

Re.: Commission Decision 2008/940/EC

Dear Ms IDEI

I wish to refer to Article 24 of Council Decision 90/424/EEC on expenditure in the veterinary field and to Ireland's programme for the monitoring and control of salmonella in laying flocks of Gallus gallus. '

In this regard please find attached the find report (technical & financial) of the programme for 2011 as per Annex I, Annex VA* Annex VI, Annex VH, Annex VH F (1) and Annex VH F (2).

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Robert P. Byrne', enclosed within a hand-drawn oval shape.

**Robert P. Byrne // Meat & Milk
PolicVJJiyMon**

ANNEX I

REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERMEDIATE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL EVALUATION

Member State: ...Ireland.....

Date:27th April 2012.....

Disease/zoonosis (^a):.....Se and St.....

Animal species: ...Gallus gallus.....

Minimum content of the report (^b):

1. technical and financial evaluation

1.1 confirmation that all legislation concerning the implementation of the programme was in force at the beginning of the programme (if not, evaluation of the situation);

1.2 evaluation of the implementation of budgetary requirements necessary for the running of the programme;

1.3 estimation of the money already spent in the context of the programme for the co-financed measures;

1.4 preview of the money to be spent in the whole year under report for the co-financed measures.

ANNEX II

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

PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

- (a) State the aim of the programme:

The programme is designed to reduce/maintain the prevalence of breeding chicken flocks (*Gallus gallus*) infected with various types of *Salmonella*, including *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic strains), *S. Infantis* and *S. Virchow* to the lowest possible percentage of flocks on an ongoing basis up to the end of 2013.

- (b) Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (‘) indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover
- (c) Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003;

Re (b) and (c) - Requirements were carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 and National legislation entitled the ‘European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006’. Requirements of testing (details on types of samples, sampling frequency, preparation of samples, laboratory, methods of analysis, etc) were outlined to individual breeders. Please see national legislation attached, and relevant correspondence with breeders.

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

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

In conjunction please refer to Annex II, Part B, 6.1.2 for 2008.

and

specify the following points:

1. General

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

The occurrence of salmonella in breeding flocks has remained low in recent years in Ireland. 2011 saw no outbreaks and this trend has continued to date in 2012.

2008: S. enteritidis x 1, S. kentucky x 6 and S.dublin x 1. This represents 1.98% prevalence value
2009: no outbreaks
2010: S. typhimurium x 2
2011: No outbreaks.
2012: No outbreaks to date.

The incidence of salmonella in humans has also declined in recent years. In 2011 there were 320 human clinical isolates. This represents a fall of 12% from 364 in 2010. In 2007, a total of 457 human isolates were received in the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory and the number has fallen in each year since.

S. Typhimurium and its monophasic variant together accounted for 35% of all cases in 2011. S. Enteritidis accounted for 18%, with other isolates accounting for small individual numbers.

[Source: http://nuigalway.ie/research/salmonella_lab/downloads/nsslrl_annual_report_2011.pdf]

- 1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities.
Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

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

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

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

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

Bacteriological tests (cultivation - ELIZA if positive culture is detected) and sero-typing of relevant isolates tests.

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

- Feedmills:

There are 10 feedmills supplying poultry feed in Ireland. Routine official Salmonella Monitoring of raw materials used in poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988. Raw material samples are taken at point of import, at compound feed manufacturers premises or at the point of manufacture (e.g. fish meal).

Routine official Salmonella monitoring of compound (finished) poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988 in all poultry compound feed manufacturers. Compound feed

samples are taken at point of dispatch in poultry compound feed manufacturers premises or from bagged product. Official sampling of feeding-stuffs from mills supplying the poultry industry occurs a minimum of 6 times per year in each mill.

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

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

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

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

- Breeding flocks:

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

- two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

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

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

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

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

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

1.6. Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in

which the presence of *Salmonella* spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

When infection is confirmed, a slaughter policy, operates by agreement with the poultry industry. Non-incubated eggs are heat treated or destroyed, and cleaning and disinfection following slaughter is carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down by an Official

Veterinarian. **Antibiotic treatment of infected flocks is not permitted in Ireland.** **Vaccination is prohibited in Ireland** and antimicrobials are used only for therapeutic reasons and in the event of confirmed Se or St in a domestic fowl breeding flock compensation may not be payable where reasonable bio-security measures to prevent their occurrence have not been taken.

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

The monitoring system described above is the system for ascertaining presence/absence of salmonella. Generally, no official action is taken when serotypes other than Se and St are found

Salmonella enteritidis (Se) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Order 2008 - S.I. 101 of 2008.

Flocks positive for SE or ST are subjected to sanitary slaughter, the houses are thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and fumigated before restocking. A risk analysis is carried out and meat from positive flocks may be subjected to heat treatment and subjected to a positive release system

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

The European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006 - S.I. 706 of 2006. In addition the Disease of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 requires that any feed intended to be fed to poultry (other than primary agricultural products grown on the poultry premises) must be heat treated to a minimum of 75°C and must show an absence of salmonella in a 25 grams sample.

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

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

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

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

Please see attachment – Structure of the Meat Sector.

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

There are 10 mills owned by independent and private companies.

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

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

a) Documentation must be available that demonstrates that the essential “Pre-requisite” requirements of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) and Good Hygiene Practice (GHP) have been adequately addressed at all appropriate steps, including procurement (Category 1).

The HACCP system must comply with the following:

b) The Processor must have a Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) Plan which shows how product / process safety is ensured through control and prevention (Critical);

c) This plan must be supported by senior management;

d) It should be put in place by a multidiscipline team;

e) At least one member of this team should have received formal training in the application of HACCP Principles;

f) At a minimum the Hazard Control Plan must include (all Category 1):

g) The HACCP plan must be verified / tested annually at a minimum to ensure that it is effective;

h) As part of this verification / testing process, microbiological criteria (as set out in the Regulation EC 2073/2005) must be used in accordance with Appendix 4 (Critical);

i) The Processor must establish a schedule for this testing where the frequency is based on the established risks and the microbiological history of the product;

j) The data must be monitored and trends analysed so that appropriate actions or corrective actions can be taken and documented;

k) The HACCP plan must be supported by the GMP and GHP Plans.

Poultry Quality Assurance Standard: Processor Requirements -

i. A detailed description of the products and process steps (e.g. a flow diagram showing all the steps of each process),

ii. A detailed description of the hazards (chemical, microbiological and physical / foreign bodies) that could arise at each process step and the risk that these represent,

iii. Identification of Critical Control Points (CCP) in the plan,

iv. Definition of the limits that must be met to ensure control of each CCP,

v. The monitoring required ensuring that control is maintained at each CCP,

vi. The corrective action to be taken if a non-conformance occurs for each CCP,

vii. Identification of the responsibilities, procedures and records applicable for each CCP.

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

Under the supervision of the local Veterinary Office and subject to regulatory control.

Veterinary officers are authorised under the relevant legislation to enforce EU and National measures relating to animal health and welfare, including legislation

concerning the control of animal disease, veterinary medicines, and the hygienic production of foods of animal origin, by routine inspection and sampling, by investigation and the acquisition of evidence, and by legal process in the courts, often in co-operation with the Gardai (police) and Customs officers.

If an official veterinarian is carrying out inspections on farms for reasons such as checks on animal welfare or medicine records or to take samples for residues then, when appropriate, official sampling in the frame of the salmonella control programmes is undertaken at the same visit

2.5. Registration of farms.

All farms are registered both under national and EU legislation.

Registration of farms takes place under a variety of legislative provisions. All poultry farms should be registered under legislation aimed at controlling avian influenza. Laying hen farms over 350 birds are registered under Council Directive 1999/74/EC, while smaller herds are registered under domestic legislation, namely the 1947 Poultry Hatcheries Act. All breeding farms engaging in intra Community trade are approved under Council Directive 2009/158/EC. All food business operators have to be registered under the hygiene legislation.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

All records must be controlled (e.g. by signing and dating) and must be maintained at a secure and easily accessible location for a minimum period of three years unless otherwise specified (e.g. for SRM).

These records are maintained in accordance with EU and national legislation. In addition farm records must be maintained under the Bord Bia Quality Assurance Scheme. Please see PDF attachment 7.

2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched. Dispatch and Transport

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

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

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

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

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

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

The attached Food Chain Information document sets out the necessary requirements.

TITLE Ante-Mortem Inspection

PURPOSE • To identify all flocks presented for slaughter and to inspect them for health, hygiene, welfare, and fitness of the birds for human consumption,

- to assess and analyse food chain information,
- to permit birds judged fit for slaughter for human consumption to be slaughtered,
- to prevent those judged unfit going forward for human consumption,
- to isolate for further examination or tests such birds as necessary,
- to oversee and check standards of hygiene and welfare during intake and slaughter,
- to prevent contamination of birds, equipment or premises,
- to prevent the spread of communicable diseases to personnel, and
- to verify compliance by food business operators with relevant health and welfare legislation.

SCOPE Health, hygiene and welfare of all flocks presented for slaughter.

Subject to provisions for ante-mortem inspection taking place at the holding of provenance (including the case of poultry reared for the production of 'foie gras' and delayed eviscerated poultry), for emergency slaughter outside the slaughterhouse and for hunted wild game, an official veterinarian must carry out an ante-mortem inspection of all birds presented for slaughter for human consumption at an approved slaughterhouse.

RESPONSIBLE Veterinary Inspector in Charge

ACTIVITY 1. Check the lairage for hygiene and welfare and ensure that all facilities are functioning and in order.

2. Birds showing symptoms of disease or originating in flocks known to be contaminated with agents of public health importance may be transported to the slaughterhouse only when permitted by the official veterinarian.

3. In respect of each consignment, within 24 hours of arrival of the birds at the slaughterhouse and less than 24 hours before slaughter, and at any other time as considered necessary,

- i. Check and analyse plant slaughter schedule of the day.
- ii. Establish the identity of the flock..
- iii. Check, analyse and collate food chain information and bird intake document with slaughter schedule, including relevant information from the records of the holding of provenance of the birds, accompanying official certificates, declarations made by official or approved veterinarians carrying out controls at primary production, relevant information relating to other additional measures taken by the food business operator to guarantee food safety by means of integrated systems, private control systems, independent third party certification, voluntary quality control schemes or by other means.
- iv. Check that the house from which the birds have been supplied has been sampled for the presence of Salmonella species within three weeks prior to movement of birds for slaughter from the house, as required by Regulation 3 of SI 64 of 2009. In the case of birds from houses showing positive results appropriate measures as per factory written procedures must be taken to prevent contamination of other birds or the premises. Where results are not available, or where birds are presented for slaughter after the expiry of three weeks from the date of sampling, it will be treated as a non-compliance and the birds treated as if positive.
- v. Check and analyse official certificates, veterinarian declarations and route plans where these are required or exist, and initial.
- vi. Check the transport vehicle for hygiene and welfare, noting the condition of modules, crates and drapes.
- vii. Check that immediately after emptying and before re-use, all equipment used for collecting and delivering live animals is cleaned, washed and disinfected.
- viii. Inspect birds presented for slaughter for health, hygiene and welfare to check that have been handled and transported so as to avoid injury and unnecessary stress, that their welfare has not been compromised in any other way, that all relevant regulations have been complied with, and for the presence of any condition which might adversely affect human or animal health, with particular attention to zoonotic diseases and OIE listed diseases. Note in particular signs of disease (e.g., exudates, wattle colour), soiling, injury (e.g., posture) and signs of stress (e.g., agitation, vocalisation). Remove a number of crates and inspect a number of birds in detail as necessary
- ix. Note birds dead on arrival, and, where appropriate, select carcasses for laboratory post-mortem examination.
- x. Detain for deferred slaughter flocks or birds, which although not necessarily considered unfit for human consumption, are judged to present a potential risk of contamination to meat or plant, or where full documentation is not to hand. Examples are excessively dirty birds or birds from flocks that have tested positive for Salmonella.
- xi. Reject as unfit for human consumption birds showing clinical signs of disease. These birds may be killed on the slaughter line at the end of the normal slaughter process, provided precautions are taken to avoid the risk of spreading pathogens, and plant and facilities are

cleaned and disinfected immediately after killing. Carcasses must be disposed of as required by animal by-products and other relevant legislation.

xii. In the case of emergency slaughter outside the slaughterhouse and of hunted wild game, check and analyse the accompanying declaration issued by the veterinarian or the trained person in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

xiii. Carry out a clinical inspection of any birds detained by the food business operator or an auxiliary.

xiv. For selected consignments, enter details of transport inspection in on-line AWIS system.

4. In respect of as many birds as is necessary to ensure compliance with relevant regulations,

i. Observe birds during unloading and removal from crates, handling, shackling, movement to stun, stunning, neck-cutting and bleed-out for indications of pain or stress and to assess the effectiveness of stun and kill.

ii. Check that stunning and neck-cutting is effective, that bleed-out is efficient, and that all birds remain unconscious during bleeding and are dead before entry to the scald-tank.

5. Identify birds judged fit for slaughter for human consumption, complete the appropriate section of the Poultry Slaughter Report, combined Food Chain Information, Bird Intake, and Ante-Mortem Inspection form (O2R1-PSR), or the Ante-Mortem Report, (O2R2-AM), as appropriate and certify. Communicate in writing the results of your ante-mortem inspection to the post-mortem inspector. (The precise method by which the results of ante-mortem inspection are communicated to the post mortem inspector will vary from plant to plant, depending on the layout of the line and other factors, but it must be in writing and must be received in advance of the birds being presented for post-mortem inspection.) These birds may go forward for slaughter.

6. Where ante-mortem inspection is carried out at the holding of provenance within three days prior to the day of slaughter and the birds are accompanied by a veterinary certificate to that effect, the above checks, with the exception of the clinical examinations may be carried out by an official auxiliary.

7. Where ante-mortem inspection findings are significant for food chain information, report such findings as per “Food Chain Information – Analysis and Reporting” SOP.

RECORDS

1. Register of growers.
2. Plant daily slaughter schedule.
3. Food Chain Information.
4. List of delivery vehicle registration numbers / live-bird transporters.
5. Animal Health Certificates in the case of imported birds.
6. Route plans where required.
7. Declaration to accompany birds slaughtered on-farm.

8. Plant bird intake and dead-on-arrival records.
9. Plant vehicle wash record.
10. 02-R3, Evaluation of Poultry Welfare at Time of Slaughter.
11. Veterinary ante-mortem daily records.

REFERENCE Diseases Of Animals (Protection of Animals During Transport) Order, 1995, S.I. No. 98 of 1995, and Amendment Order, 1997, S.I. No. 326 of 1997.

European Communities (Protection of Animals at Time of Slaughter) Regulations, 1995, S.I. No. 114 of 1995.

Note: The European Communities (Protection of Animals at Time of Slaughter) Regulations 1995, Part 11, 6(d) refers to a slaughter licence, in accordance with the provisions of Part 111 of the Slaughter of Animals, Act 1935 (No 45 of 1935). The act requires slaughter licences for the slaughter of animals for meat. However its definition of "animal" "includes only cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, asses and mules" Poultry are not included.

Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, Annex II, Sections II–III; Annex III, Section II, Chapters I–II.

Regulation (EC) No 854/2004, Annex I, Section I, Chapter II; Section II, Chapters I, Section III, Chapters I-II. Section IV, Chapter V.

European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Broilers) Regulations 2009, S.I. No. 64 of 2009.

2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

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

Application by Ireland for Community co-financing for the year 2013 programme for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses for Community financing

Annex II (Part B)

1. Identification of Programme

Member State: IRELAND

Disease: infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella spp*

Animal population covered by the programme: **917,000**

Year of Implementation: **2013**

Reference of this document: Salmonella in Poultry, (**Breeding Flocks**).

Contact: Robert P. Byrne, Phone Number: 00 353 1 607 2263, Fax No 00 353 1 607 2823 or e-mail address: robert.byrne@agriculture.gov.ie.

Date sent to Commission: **27 April 2012**.

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

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

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

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

There is no evidence of significant Salmonella typhimurium (St) or Salmonella enteritidis (Se) infection in the national poultry flock. During 2011 no outbreaks were recorded.

Other Salmonella sero-types were found, e.g. S. Kentucky and S. Dublin. The following are details of the level of official testing in 2011.

<u>Sites at which samples taken</u>	<u>Number of samples tested</u>
Broiler breeders	749
Feed-mills	76

The position on flock monitoring to date in 2012 is that there has been no cases confirmed of St in breeding flocks and no cases of Se have been detected to date.

During 2011 85.6m broilers, 2.32m spent hens and over 3.03m of other poultry species were slaughtered at 9 approved slaughter plants.

3. Description of the submitted programme:

Sampling is conducted at all commercial breeding sites, (including feed mills)

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

The following are the main requirements of European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008 [S.I. No 706 of 2006] transposing the relevant EU legislation

4 Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme:

Year 2012: no outbreak of St/Se to date

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

Year 2011: No outbreaks in breeding flocks

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

Year 2010: 2 outbreaks in breeding flocks

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

Year 2009 - no outbreaks in breeding flocks

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

Year 2008 - no outbreaks in breeding flocks

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

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

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

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

The entire country.

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

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

4.4.1 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the registration of holdings:

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

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

Not applicable

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

Salmonellosis caused by or involving Se or St is a notifiable disease under the Disease of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Amended Order 2010 [S.I. No.475 of 2010].

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

- The European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006 – [S.I. 706 of 2006].
- The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.C and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Annex 4 refer.

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

Not applicable

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

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

- The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.C and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Annex 4 refer.

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

4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control of the disease:

The monitoring system described above is the system for ascertaining presence/absence of salmonella.

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

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

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

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

Part 3.9 of the attached Bord Bia Poultry Producer Requirements contains information on bio-security in place in the flock/holding.

5. General description of the costs and benefits

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

The taking and testing of samples, and related tasks, are undertaken by personnel of DAFM and have not been separately costed. The costs in respect of which co-financing is sought are the costs of compensating owners of breeding flocks of domestic fowl whose flocks have been destroyed under the programme. **In the unlikely event of an outbreak to occur, a Community co-financing provision of €200,000 is required, based in calculations on the number of analytical tests to be carried out throughout the year.**

The objective is to monitor and detect the incidence of salmonella in the national flock, to remove infected poultry and eggs from the system and to minimise the level of salmonella-based food poisoning.

No outbreaks were detected in any breeding flocks of domestic fowl in 2011 and 2012 to date, although one of the outbreaks which occurred during 2010 was not compensated until early 2011, due to difficulties in arranging the slaughter of the birds around Christmas 2010.

Please see link beneath as regards the European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006- [S. I. No 706 of 2006].

<http://ezone/library/DAFLegal/LEG/2006DAFSIs/SI706-2006.pdf>

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

6.1 evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis:

2012 – No outbreak of St/Se detected to date.

2011 – No outbreak of St/Se detected.

2010 – 2 outbreaks of St were detected in 2010, both flocks were depopulated (one depopulation occurred early in 2011).

2009 – No outbreaks of St/Se detected.

2008 – 1 outbreak of Se was detected; this flock had come to the end of production before the result was processed. As a result no depopulation or compensation costs were paid.

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2008

Situation on date: 31 Dec 2008

Animal species: Gallus gallus

Disease/infection^(a): Se and St

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
IRELAND	Broiler Breeder	100	617,000	100	617,000	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Broiler Grand Parents	9	60,000	9	60,000	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		109	677,000	109	677,000	109	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2009

Situation on date: 31 Dec 2009

Animal species: Gallus gallus

Disease/infection^(a): Se and St

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
IRELAND	Broiler Breeder	100	617,000	100	617,000	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Broiler Grand Parents	9	60,000	9	60,000	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		109	677,000	109	677,000	109	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

- (a) For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (f) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2010 **Situation on date:** 31 Dec 2010

Animal species: Gallus gallus **Disease/infection^(a):** Se and St

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
IRELAND	Broiler Breeder	100	617,000	100	617,000	100	*1	Nil	**7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Broiler Grand Parents	9	60,000	9	60,000	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		109	677,000	109	677,000	109	*1	Nil	**7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

** 6=S.kentucky; 1=S.dublin

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2011

Situation on date: 31 Dec 2011

Animal species: Gallus gallus

Disease/infection^(a): Se and St

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
IRELAND	Broiler Breeder	128	847,400	128	847,400	128	Nil	Nil	*1	Nil	**1	11,734	Nil	389,552	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Broiler Grand Parents	18	102,500	18	102,500	18	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		146	949,900	146	949,900	146	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

* 1=S. Dublin

** This flock tested positive for St in November 2010. Due to the time of year and adverse weather conditions at the time, it was not possible to depopulate this flock until early January 2011. As a result, compensation was paid in 2011 although the outbreak occurred in 2010.

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2012

Situation on date: 27 April 2012

Animal species: Gallus gallus

Disease/infection^(a): Se and St

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
IRELAND	Broiler Breeder	130	860,234	130	860,234	130	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Broiler Grand Parents	10	57,000	10	57,000	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		140	917,234	140	917,234	140	Nil	2*	1**	Nil	1*	6,800	Nil	149,720	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

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: 2008

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Category^(b): Broiler Breeders

Description of the used serological tests: St ELIZA when outbreaks occur

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Salmonella Culture and Serotyping when outbreaks occur

Description of the other used tests: N/A

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e)
IRELAND						
No outbreaks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(a) Animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

6.2. 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: 2009

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Category^(b): Broiler Breeders

Description of the used serological tests: St ELIZA when outbreaks occur

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Salmonella Culture and Serotyping when outbreaks occur

Description of the other used tests: N/A

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e)
IRELAND						
No outbreaks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(a) Animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

6.2. 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: 2010 **Animal species^(a):** Gallus gallus **Category^(b):** Broiler Breeders

Description of the used serological tests: St ELIZA when outbreaks occur

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Salmonella Culture and Serotyping when outbreaks occur

Description of the other used tests: N/A

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e)
IRELAND						
No outbreaks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(a) Animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

6.2. 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: 2011 **Animal species^(a):** Gallus gallus **Category^(b):** Broiler Breeders

Description of the used serological tests: St ELIZA when outbreaks occur

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Salmonella Culture and Serotyping when outbreaks occur

Description of the other used tests: N/A

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e)
IRELAND						
1 outbreak	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(a) Animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

6.2. 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: 2012 **Animal species^(a):** Gallus gallus **Category^(b):** Broiler Breeders

Description of the used serological tests: St ELIZA when outbreaks occur

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Salmonella Culture and Serotyping when outbreaks occur

Description of the other used tests: N/A

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e)
IRELAND						
No outbreaks to Date	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(a) Animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

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

Year: 2008

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
IRELAND	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
 (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
 (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

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

Year: 2009

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
IRELAND	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
 (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
 (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

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

Year: 2010

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
IRELAND	2	18,534
Total	2	18,534

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

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

Year: 2011

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
IRELAND	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

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

Year: 2012 (to date)

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
IRELAND	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

6.4 Data on vaccination programmes

Vaccinations are prohibited in Ireland

7. Targets

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

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Animal species: ^(a) Broiler Breeders

Region ^(b)	Type of the test ^(c)	Target population ^(d)	Type of sample ^(e)	Objective ^(f)	Number of planned tests
IRELAND 2012	ELIZA (only if positive culture is detected)	As per table 6.1.2	Boot Swab & Dust samples	Identify positive flocks	*840
Total					*840

(a) Species if necessary.

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

(c) Description of the test.

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

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

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

*This figure comes from 140 flocks/houses sampled 3 times per year and two samples taken each time, i.e. Boot Swab & Dust Samples

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks¹

Year: 2013

Situation on date: 27 April 2012

Animal species: Gallus gallus

infection^(a): Se and St

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animal s	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the program me	Expected number of flocks to be checked ^(d)	Number of flocks ^(e) expected to be positive ^(a)			Number of flocks expected to be depopulate d ^(a)		Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
IRELAN D	Broiler Breeder						Nil	2	6	Nil	2	79,000	Nil	630,00 0	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Broiler Grand Parents						Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total							Nil	2	*36	Nil	2	79,000	Nil	630,00 0	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

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

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

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

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

- 1=S.mbandaka; 1=S.kentucky; 3=S.kedougour & 1=S.argona

Figures on Page 13. Table 6.1.2

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination

Not applicable as vaccinations are prohibited in Ireland

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation) 2013

<i>Costs related to</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Unitary cost in EUR</i>	<i>Total amount in EUR</i>	<i>Community funding requested (yes/no)</i>
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	840	20	€16,800	Yes
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out	Unknown-all relevant isolates will be tested	30	<i>If all require serotyping, then total is €12600</i>	Yes
1.2. Cost of sampling	Laboratory Testing Kit	840	€22.15	€18,606	Yes
1.3. Other costs	Nil				No

2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products	Nil				No
	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				
2.2. Distribution costs	Nil				No
2.3. Administering costs	Nil				No
2.4. Control costs	Nil				No
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation of animals	Birds Destroyed	49,000	Various	€13,000	Yes
	Day old Chick Destroyed	30,000	€0.10	€3,000	Yes
	Eggs Destroyed	630,000	Various	€1,500	Yes
3.2. Transport costs	Birds/Eggs			€20,000	No

3.3. Destruction costs	Nil				No
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering	Nil				No
3.5 Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)	Nil				No
4. Cleaning and disinfection	Nil				No
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)	Administrative and Veterinary Inspectorate	Nil	Nil	100,000	No
6. Consumables and specific equipment	Nil				No

<i>7. Other costs</i>	Nil				No
<i>TOTAL</i>				€495,506	Yes

ANNEX V.A

DATA ON ZONOTIC SALMONELLA

- Intermediate technical report
- Final technical report

Member State:Ireland..... Date:27th April 2012..... Year: ...2011..... Reporting Period:
Intermediate report

Salmonella serotypes ^(a): ...Se and St..... Animal Species: ...Gallas gallus..... Region ^(h): ...Ireland..... Final
report

Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive flocks ^(e)		Number of flocks depopulated		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg)	
						Serotypes targeted in the control programme ^(f)	Other serotypes ^(g)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme ^(f)	Other serotypes ^(g)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme ^(f)	Other serotypes ^(g)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme ^(f)	Other serotypes ^(g)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme ^(f)	Other serotypes ^(g)
Broiler Breeder	128	847,400	128	847,400	128	Nil	1**	1*	Nil	11,734	Nil	389,552	Nil	Nil	Nil
Broiler Grand Parents	18	102,500	18	102,500	18	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	146	949,900	146	949,900	146	Nil	1**	1*	Nil	11,734	Nil	389,552	Nil	Nil	Nil

- (a) Specify the serotypes covered by the control programmes, e.g. *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, other serotypes (specify)
- (b) E.g. breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, broiler flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs etc. Flocks equal herds as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region, including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.

- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of zoonotic Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.
- (f) *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium*, *Salmonella Hadar*, *Salmonella Virchow*, *Salmonella Infantis* or any serovars targeted in the control programme.
- (g) *Salmonella* serovars other than specified and targeted in the control programme
- (h) Region or country as appropriate

* Flock was depopulated and eggs were destroyed in early 2011. Flock tested positive in late 2010.

** 1=S.Dublin;

ANNEX VI

REQUIREMENTS FOR FINAL REPORTS

Member State:Ireland

Date:27th April 2012.....

Disease/zoonosis (a): ...Se and St..... Animal species: ...Gallus gallus.....

Minimum content of the report (b):

2. Submission of data (Annexes II, III, IV, V and Va, as appropriate)
3. Technical evaluation of the situation
 - 3.1 Epidemiological maps for each disease/infection
 - 3.2 Information on diagnostic test used (table A):

Table A

Disease/species	Test (c)	Type of sample (d)	Type of test (e)	Number of tests performed
Salmonella	Bacteriological	Dust/Boot Samples	Routine	749

2.3 Data on infection:

Disease/species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
Salmonella	1*	7,500

- 1 case of Salmonella dublin

2.4 Reasons for suspension the free or officially free status for each disease (table B):

Disease/species	Reason (f)	Number of herds suspended
N/A	N/A	Nil

2.5 Achievement of targets and technical difficulties

2.6 Additional epidemiological information: information on epidemiological inquiries, abortions, lesions found in the abattoir or necropsy, human cases, etc.

3. Financial aspects

3.1 Completed tables of Annex VII

3.2 Overview over the money spent in the context of the programme

A total of €189,627.87 was paid in compensation to one flock owner who tested positive for *Salmonella typhimurium* in late 2010. Details are set out below.

3.3 Detailed listing of the eligible costs

One of the two flocks infected with *St* in 2010 was not depopulated until early 2011. A total of 11,734 birds were slaughtered with compensation per bird ranging from €7.66 (males) to €10.49 (females). Compensation in respect of birds amounted to €21,057.72

389,552 eggs from this flock were destroyed, with compensation paid in two separate tranches. Eggs on site when the outbreak was confirmed together with those produced up to 27 November 2010 amounted to 244,213. These were compensated at a rate of 18.66c per egg. With the agreement of the producer, it was decided to limit any further compensation to €23,000 or the number of eggs times 18.66c per egg, which proved to be the lower figure. In the event, a further 145,339 eggs were laid between 28 November and the date of slaughter in early January 2011. The lower amount (€23,000) was paid in respect of these eggs. This equates to 15.82c per egg.

In total compensation of €189,627.87 was ultimately paid. This was comprised of:

Birds:	11,016 females @ €10.49 each	€15,557.84
	718 males @ €7.66 each	€ 5,499.88
Eggs:	244,213 @ 18.66c each	€ 45,570.15
	145,339 @ 15.82c each	€ 23,000
TOTAL:		€189,627.87

-
- (a) Disease or zoonosis and animal species if necessary
 - (b) For programmes on zoonotic salmonella only points 1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6 and 3 should be covered.
 - (c) Indicate: skin test, RB, FC, iELISA, cELISA, isolation, PCR, bacteriological analysis, other (specify).
 - (d) Indicate if necessary: blood serum, blood, plasma, milk, milk bulk tank, suspect lesion, foetus, faeces, eggs, dead chickens, meconium, others (specify).
 - (i) Indicate: screening test, confirmatory test, complementary test, routine test, others (specify).
 - (j) Indicate the motive:
 - a. non-negative result in diagnostic test,
 - b. does not fulfil the routine testing frequency,
 - c. entering animals in the herd with insufficient status,
 - d. the disease is suspected,
 - e. others (specify)

ANNEX VII

INTERMEDIATE/FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT AND PAYMENT APPLICATION
(one table per disease/zoonoses/species)

Member State: ...Ireland..... Date: ...27th April 2012..... Year:2011..... Reporting Period:
Intermediate report

Disease/zoonosis: ...Se and St..... Species: ...Gallus gallus...BREEDERS. Final
report

Region (a)	Measures eligible for co-financing (b)				
	Compensation	Laboratory analysis or other diagnostic test of official samples	Vaccines	Other (please specify)	Other (please specify)
1	2	3	4	5	6
IRELAND	189,627.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	189,627.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(a) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.					
(b) Data to be given in national currency, VAT excluded					

- We certify that:
- this expenditure was actually incurred, accurately accounted for and eligible under the provisions of Decision/Regulation (EC) No 2008/940...(mention specific decision)
 - all supporting documents relating to the expenditure are available for inspection, notably to justify the level of compensation for animals
 - no other community contribution was requested for this programme and all revenue accruing from the operations under the programme is declared to the Commission,

- the programme was executed in accordance with the relevant Community legislation, in particular the rules on competition, the award of public contracts and State aid,
- control procedures apply, in particular to verify the accuracy of the amounts declared, to prevent, detect and correct irregularities.

Date:27 April 2012.....

Name and signature of operational director:Robert P. Byrne.....

ANNEX VII.F

Part 1

ANNEX TO THE FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT FPR SALMONELLA PROGRAMME

Member State:Ireland..... Period of reference:2011.....
 Year:2011 Species:Gallus gallus.....Brooders.....

Salmonella

Region (a)	Measures eligible for co-financing (b)															
	Compensation															
1	Numbers of animals and eggs by range of compensation					Cost of animals and eggs by range of compensation					Compensation made by 90 calendar days	Compensation made between 91 and 120 calendar days	Compensation made between 121 and 150 calendar days	Compensation made between 151 and 180 calendar days	Compensation made between 181 and 210 calendar days	Total compensated
	Destroyed animals (3)	Heat-treated animals (3)	Incubated hatching eggs	Destroyed non incubated hatching eggs	Heat-treated non incubated hatching eggs	Destroyed animals(3)	Heat-treated animal (3)	Incubated hatching eggs	Destroyed non incubated hatching eggs	Heat-treated non incubated hatching eggs						
	Broiler Breeders															
IRELAND	11,734	Nil	Nil	389,552	Nil	€21,057.72	Nil	Nil	€68,570.15	N/A	€189,628	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	€189,628
Total	11,734	0	0	389,552	0	€21,057.72	0.00	0.00	€68,570.15	0.00	€189,627	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	€189,628

(1) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
 (2) Data to be given in national currency, VAT excluded
 (3) Please, specify animal species and category such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc.

Part 2

ANNEX TO THE FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT FPR SALMONELLA

Member State:Ireland..... Period of reference:27th April 2012.....

Year:2011 Species:Gallus gallus.....BREEDERS.....

Salmonella

Region (1)	Measures eligible for co-financing (2)											
	Laboratory analysis and other diagnostic tests						Vaccination					
	Number of bacteriological tests (type of tests to be specified)			Cost of bacteriological tests (type of tests to be specified)			Number of vaccine doses (type of vaccine to be specified)			Cost of vaccine doses (type of vaccine to be specified)		
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

(1) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State

(2) Data to be given in national currency, VAT excluded

ANNEX I

REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERMEDIATE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL EVALUATION

Member State: ...Ireland.....

Date:27th April 2012.....

Disease/zoonosis ^(a):.....Se and St.....

Animal species: ...Turkey Flocks.....

Minimum content of the report ^(b):

1. technical and financial evaluation

- 1.1 confirmation that all legislation concerning the implementation of the programme was in force at the beginning of the programme (if not, evaluation of the situation);
- 1.2 evaluation of the implementation of budgetary requirements necessary for the running of the programme;
- 1.3 estimation of the money already spent in the context of the programme for the co-financed measures;
- 1.4 preview of the money to be spent in the whole year under report for the co-financed measures.

ANNEX II

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

PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme:

The programme is designed to reduce/maintain the prevalence of fattening and breeding turkey flocks (*Gallus gallus*) infected with various types of Salmonella, including *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic strains), *S. Infantis* and *S. Virchow* to the lowest possible percentage of flocks on an ongoing basis up to the end of 2013.

(b) Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in Part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (') indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

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

Re (b) and (c) - requirements will be carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 and national legislation will be introduced shortly to transpose this Regulation. Requirements of testing (details on types of samples, sampling frequency, preparation of samples, laboratory, methods of analysis, etc) will be outlined to individual turkey producers and breeders in this regard.

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

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

and

(d) specify the following points:

1. General

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

The objectives of the control plan are specifically following Article 1 (a) and (b) on the community target of CR 584/2008/EC. This target has been met already under the framework for monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC which indicates a zero prevalence for SE and ST in breeding flocks of turkeys. The prevalence in fattening turkeys is also zero for SE and ST as was indicated by the prevalence study in fattening and breeding turkeys.

In 2011, 43 samples were taken and 3 positives were detected.

- 1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities. Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

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

relation to follow-up action in positive cases are the responsibility of official veterinarians in DAFM headquarters. Please see flow chart attachment submitted with the laying flocks co-financing programme.

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

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

- 1.4. Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.
Bacteriological tests (cultivation - ELIZA if positive culture is detected) and sero-typing of relevant isolates tests.

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

- Feedmills:

There are 10 feedmills supplying poultry feed in Ireland. Routine official Salmonella Monitoring of raw materials used in poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988. Raw material samples are taken at point of import, at compound feed manufacturers premises or at the point of manufacture (e.g. fish meal).

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

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

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

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

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

- FATTENING TURKEYS:

Operator Sampling:

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

Sampling by the Competent Authority, (DAFM):

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

In addition the Competent Authority will sample:

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

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

(iv) Any other time the competent authority considers necessary

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

- (B) BREEDING FLOCKS OF TURKEYS

Sampling is required as follows:

Operator sampling:

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

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

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

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

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

When infection is confirmed, a slaughter policy, subject to co-financing, operates by agreement with the poultry industry. Non-incubated eggs are heat treated or destroyed, and cleaning and disinfection following slaughter is carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down by an Official Veterinarian. Antibiotic treatment of infected flocks is not permitted in Ireland

Vaccination is prohibited in Ireland and antimicrobials are used only for therapeutic reasons and in the event of confirmed Se or St in a domestic fowl breeding flock compensation may not be payable where reasonable bio-security measures to prevent their occurrence have not been taken.

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

The monitoring system described above is the system for ascertaining presence/absence of salmonella. Generally, no official action is taken when serotypes other than Se and St are found

Salmonella enteritidis (St) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Order 2008 - S.I. 101 of 2008. A copy of this Order was submitted with the layer flocks co financing programme.

Flocks positive for SE or ST are subjected to sanitary slaughter, the houses are thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and fumigated before restocking. A risk analysis is carried out and meat from positive flocks may be subjected to heat treatment and subjected to a positive release system

Primary responsibility for the control and monitoring of Salmonella is with the Zoonoses Division of Veterinary Public Health. On-farm issues are the responsibility of the Agricultural Inspectorate and Veterinary Animal Health and Welfare Division. Administrative functions are the responsibility of Pigmear and Poultry Division.

In addition the Disease of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 requires that any feed intended to be fed to poultry (other than primary agricultural products grown on the poultry premises) must be heat treated to a minimum of 75°C and must show an absence of salmonella in a 25 grams sample.

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

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

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

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

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

There are 10 mills owned by independent and private companies.

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

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

a) Documentation must be available that demonstrates that the essential “Pre-requisite” requirements of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) and Good Hygiene Practice (GHP) have been adequately addressed at all appropriate steps, including procurement (Category 1).

The HACCP system must comply with the following:

b) The Processor must have a Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) Plan which shows how product / process safety is ensured through control and prevention (Critical);

c) This plan must be supported by senior management;

d) It should be put in place by a multidiscipline team;

e) At least one member of this team should have received formal training in the application of HACCP Principles;

f) At a minimum the Hazard Control Plan must include (all Category 1):

g) The HACCP plan must be verified / tested annually at a minimum to ensure that it is effective;

h) As part of this verification / testing process, microbiological criteria (as set out in the Regulation EC 2073/2005) must be used in accordance with Appendix 4 (Critical);

i) The Processor must establish a schedule for this testing where the frequency is based on the established risks and the microbiological history of the product;

j) The data must be monitored and trends analysed so that appropriate actions or corrective actions can be taken and documented;

k) The HACCP plan must be supported by the GMP and GHP Plans.

Poultry Quality Assurance Standard: Processor Requirements -

- i.** A detailed description of the products and process steps (e.g. a flow diagram showing all the steps of each process),
- ii.** A detailed description of the hazards (chemical, microbiological and physical / foreign bodies) that could arise at each process step and the risk that these represent,
- iii.** Identification of Critical Control Points (CCP) in the plan,
- iv.** Definition of the limits that must be met to ensure control of each CCP,
- v.** The monitoring required to ensure that control is maintained at each CCP,
- vi.** The corrective action to be taken if a non-conformance occurs for each CCP,
- vii.** Identification of the responsibilities, procedures and records applicable for each CCP.

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

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

If an official veterinarian is carrying out inspections on farms for reasons such as checks on animal welfare or medicine records or to take samples for residues then, when appropriate, official sampling in the frame of the salmonella control programmes is undertaken at the same visit.

2.5. Registration of farms.

All farms are registered both under national and EU legislation.

Registration of farms takes place under a variety of legislative provisions. All poultry farms should be registered under legislation aimed at controlling avian influenza. Laying hen farms over 350 birds are registered under Council Directive 1999/74/EC. All breeding farms engaging in intra Community trade are approved under Council Directive 2009/158/EC. All food business operators have to be registered under the hygiene legislation.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

All records must be controlled (e.g. by signing and dating) and must be maintained at a secure and easily accessible location for a minimum period of three years unless otherwise specified (e.g. for SRM).

These records are maintained in accordance with EU and national legislation. In addition farm records must be maintained under the Bord Bia Quality Assurance Scheme.

2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

Dispatch and transport documents under the Poultry Hatcheries Act 1947 and Poultry Hatcheries Act Regulations 1959.

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

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

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

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

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

The attached Food Chain Information document sets out the necessary requirements.

TITLE Ante-Mortem Inspection

PURPOSE • To identify all flocks presented for slaughter and to inspect them for health, hygiene, welfare, and fitness of the birds for human consumption,

- to assess and analyse food chain information,
- to permit birds judged fit for slaughter for human consumption to be slaughtered,
- to prevent those judged unfit going forward for human consumption,
- to isolate for further examination or tests such birds as necessary,
- to oversee and check standards of hygiene and welfare during intake and slaughter,
- to prevent contamination of birds, equipment or premises,
- to prevent the spread of communicable diseases to personnel, and
- to verify compliance by food business operators with relevant health and welfare legislation.

SCOPE Health, hygiene and welfare of all flocks presented for slaughter.

Subject to provisions for ante-mortem inspection taking place at the holding of provenance (including the case of poultry reared for the production of 'foie gras' and delayed eviscerated poultry), for emergency slaughter outside the slaughterhouse and for hunted wild game, an official veterinarian must carry out an ante-mortem inspection of all birds presented for slaughter for human consumption at an approved slaughterhouse.

RESPONSIBLE Veterinary Inspector in Charge

ACTIVITY 1. Check the lairage for hygiene and welfare and ensure that all facilities are functioning and in order.

2. Birds showing symptoms of disease or originating in flocks known to be contaminated with agents of public health importance may be transported to the slaughterhouse only when permitted by the official veterinarian.

3. In respect of each consignment, within 24 hours of arrival of the birds at the slaughterhouse and less than 24 hours before slaughter, and at any other time as considered necessary,
- i. Check and analyse plant slaughter schedule of the day.
 - ii. Establish the identity of the flock..
 - iii. Check, analyse and collate food chain information and bird intake document with slaughter schedule, including relevant information from the records of the holding of provenance of the birds, accompanying official certificates, declarations made by official or approved veterinarians carrying out controls at primary production, relevant information relating to other additional measures taken by the food business operator to guarantee food safety by means of integrated systems, private control systems, independent third party certification, voluntary quality control schemes or by other means.
 - iv. Check that the house from which the birds have been supplied has been sampled for the presence of Salmonella species within three weeks prior to movement of birds for slaughter from the house, as required by Regulation 3 of SI 64 of 2009. In the case of birds from houses showing positive results appropriate measures as per factory written procedures must be taken to prevent contamination of other birds or the premises. Where results are not available, or where birds are presented for slaughter after the expiry of three weeks from the date of sampling, it will be treated as a non-compliance and the birds treated as if positive.
 - v. Check and analyse official certificates, veterinarian declarations and route plans where these are required or exist, and initial.
 - vi. Check the transport vehicle for hygiene and welfare, noting the condition of modules, crates and drapes.
 - vii. Check that immediately after emptying and before re-use, all equipment used for collecting and delivering live animals is cleaned, washed and disinfected.
 - viii. Inspect birds presented for slaughter for health, hygiene and welfare to check that have been handled and transported so as to avoid injury and unnecessary stress, that their welfare has not been compromised in any other way, that all relevant regulations have been complied with, and for the presence of any condition which might adversely affect human or animal health, with particular attention to zoonotic diseases and OIE

listed diseases. Note in particular signs of disease (e.g., exudates, wattle colour), soiling, injury (e.g., posture) and signs of stress (e.g., agitation, vocalisation). Remove a number of crates and inspect a number of birds in detail as necessary

- ix. Note birds dead on arrival, and, where appropriate, select carcasses for laboratory post-mortem examination.
 - x. Detain for deferred slaughter flocks or birds, which although not necessarily considered unfit for human consumption, are judged to present a potential risk of contamination to meat or plant, or where full documentation is not to hand. Examples are excessively dirty birds or birds from flocks that have tested positive for Salmonella.
 - xi. Reject as unfit for human consumption birds showing clinical signs of disease. These birds may be killed on the slaughter line at the end of the normal slaughter process, provided precautions are taken to avoid the risk of spreading pathogens, and plant and facilities are cleaned and disinfected immediately after killing. Carcasses must be disposed of as required by animal by-products and other relevant legislation.
 - xii. In the case of emergency slaughter outside the slaughterhouse and of hunted wild game, check and analyse the accompanying declaration issued by the veterinarian or the trained person in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.
 - xiii. Carry out a clinical inspection of any birds detained by the food business operator or an auxiliary.
 - xiv. For selected consignments, enter details of transport inspection in on-line AWIS system.
4. In respect of as many birds as is necessary to ensure compliance with relevant regulations,
 - i. Observe birds during unloading and removal from crates, handling, shackling, movement to stun, stunning, neck-cutting and bleed-out for indications of pain or stress and to assess the effectiveness of stun and kill.
 - ii. Check that stunning and neck-cutting is effective, that bleed-out is efficient, and that all birds remain unconscious during bleeding and are dead before entry to the scald-tank.
 5. Identify birds judged fit for slaughter for human consumption, complete the appropriate section of the Poultry Slaughter Report, combined Food Chain Information, Bird Intake, and Ante-Mortem Inspection form (O2R1-PSR), or the Ante-Mortem Report, (O2R2-AM), as

appropriate and certify. Communicate in writing the results of your ante-mortem inspection to the post-mortem inspector. (The precise method by which the results of ante-mortem inspection are communicated to the post mortem inspector will vary from plant to plant, depending on the layout of the line and other factors, but it must be in writing and must be received in advance of the birds being presented for post-mortem inspection.) These birds may go forward for slaughter.

6. Where ante-mortem inspection is carried out at the holding of provenance within three days prior to the day of slaughter and the birds are accompanied by a veterinary certificate to that effect, the above checks, with the exception of the clinical examinations may be carried out by an official auxiliary.

7. Where ante-mortem inspection findings are significant for food chain information, report such findings as per “Food Chain Information – Analysis and Reporting” SOP.

RECORDS

1. Register of growers.
2. Plant daily slaughter schedule.
3. Food Chain Information.
4. List of delivery vehicle registration numbers / live-bird transporters.
5. Animal Health Certificates in the case of imported birds.
6. Route plans where required.
7. Declaration to accompany birds slaughtered on-farm.
8. Plant bird intake and dead-on-arrival records.
9. Plant vehicle wash record.
10. 02-R3, Evaluation of Poultry Welfare at Time of Slaughter.
11. Veterinary ante-mortem daily records.

REFERENCE Diseases Of Animals (Protection of Animals During Transport) Order, 1995, S.I. No. 98 of 1995, and Amendment Order, 1997, S.I. No. 326 of 1997.

European Communities (Protection of Animals at Time of Slaughter) Regulations, 1995, S.I. No. 114 of 1995.

Note: The European Communities (Protection of Animals at Time of Slaughter) Regulations 1995, Part 11, 6(d) refers to a slaughter licence, in accordance with the provisions of Part 111 of the Slaughter of Animals, Act 1935 (No 45 of 1935). The act requires slaughter licences for the slaughter of animals for meat. However its definition of "animal" "includes only cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, asses and mules" Poultry are not included.

Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, Annex II, Sections II–III; Annex III, Section II, Chapters I–II.

Regulation (EC) No 854/2004, Annex I, Section I, Chapter II; Section II, Chapters I, Section III, Chapters I-II. Section IV, Chapter V.

European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Broilers) Regulations 2009, S.I. No. 64 of 2009.

2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

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

Application by Ireland for Community co-financing for the year 2013 programme for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses for Community financing

Annex II (Part B)

1. Identification of Programme

Member State: IRELAND

Disease: infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella spp*

Animal population covered by the programme: 2,200,000

Year of Implementation: 2013

Reference of this document: Salmonella in Fattening and Breeding turkeys.

Contact: Robert P. Byrne, Phone Number: 00 353 1 607 2263, Fax No 00 353 1 607 2823 or e-mail address: robert.byrne@agriculture.gov.ie.

Date sent to Commission: 27 April 2012

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

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

The Commission approved the National Plan in 2009 and the Plan sets out the monitoring arrangements for breeding and meat production flocks of turkeys.

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

There is no evidence of significant Salmonella typhimurium (St) or Salmonella enteritidis (Se) infection in the national poultry flock. During 2011 and to date for 2012, no outbreaks of Se or St were detected in any poultry flocks, so it was not necessary to put scheduled appropriate measures in force.

Other Salmonella sero-types were found in 2007 and 2008 e.g. S. mbandaka, and S. Indiana from sampling at Hatcheries.

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

During 2011, 0.98 million turkeys were slaughtered at 3 approved slaughter plants.

3. Description of the submitted programme:

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

Procedure for sampling:

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

In addition the Competent Authority will sample:

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

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

(iv) Each time the competent authority considers necessary

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

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

4 Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme: 2012

Year 2012 no outbreaks (to date) in fattening or breeding flocks

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

Year 2011

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

Year 2010

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

Year 2009

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

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

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

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

The entire country.

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

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

4.4.1 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the registration of holdings:

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

Commission Regulation (EC) No 543/2008 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 as regards the marketing standard for poultrymeat and national legislation under the Marketing Standards for Poultrymeat transposing this Regulation.

Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Registration of poultry Premises) Amended Order 2010 [S.I. No.475 of 2010].

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

Not applicable

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

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

Regarding 4.4.3 and 4.4.4 -

Salmonellosis caused by or involving Se or St is a notifiable disease under

- Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Amended Order 2010 [S.I No. 475 of 2010].
- National legislation was implemented in 2010 which transposed Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 [S.I. No. 99 of 2010].
- The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.C and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Annex 4 refer.

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

Not applicable

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

- Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Amended Order 2010 [S.I. No.475 of 2010].
- National legislation was implemented in 2010 transposing Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 [S.I. No. 99 of 2010].
- The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.C and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Annex 4 refer.

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

4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control of the disease:

The monitoring system described above is the system for ascertaining presence/absence of salmonella.

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

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

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

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

Bord Bia Poultry Producer Requirements document attached contains information on bio-security in place in the flock/holding.

5. General description of the costs and benefits

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

The taking and testing of samples, and related tasks, are undertaken by personnel of DAFM and have not been separately costed. The costs in respect of which co-financing is sought are the costs of compensating owners of fattening and breeding flocks of turkeys whose flocks have been destroyed under the programme. **In the unlikely event of an outbreak to occur, a Community co-financing provision of €100,000 is required, based in calculations on the number of analytical tests to be carried out throughout the year.**

The objective is to monitor and detect the incidence of salmonella in the national flock, to remove infected poultry and eggs from the system and to minimise the level of salmonella-based food poisoning.

No outbreaks of Se, St, S.hadar, S.virchow or S.infantis were detected in any of the fattening and breeding flocks of turkeys in 2011 and 2012 to date, and therefore no compensation in respect of the destruction of birds and eggs following detection was paid.

Please see link beneath as regards the European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006- [S. I. No 706 of 2006].

<http://ezone/library/DAFLegal/LEG/2006DAFSIs/SI706-2006.pdf>

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

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2008

Situation on date: 31 Dec 2008

Animal species: Turkeys

Disease/infection^(a): Se and St

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
IRELAND	Turkey Fattening	80	2,000,000	80	2,000,000	80	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Turkey Breeder	8	200,000	8	200,000	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		88	2,200,000	88	2,200,000	88	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

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

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

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

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

6.1.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2009

Situation on date: 31 Dec 2009

Animal species: Turkeys

Disease/infection^(a): Se and St

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
IRELAND	Turkey Fattening	80	2,000,000	80	2,000,000	80	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Turkey Breeder	8	200,000	8	200,000	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		88	2,200,000	88	2,200,000	88	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

- (a) For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specific appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

6.1.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2010

Situation on date: 31 Dec 2010

Animal species: Turkeys

Disease/infection^(a): Se and St

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
IRELAND	Turkey Fattening	80	2,000,000	80	2,000,000	80	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Turkey Breeder	8	200,000	8	200,000	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		88	2,200,000	88	2,200,000	88	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

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

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

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

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

ive sample must be taken into account only once.

6.1.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2011

Situation on date: 31 Dec 2011

Animal species: Turkeys

Disease/infection^(a): Se and St

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
IRELAND	Turkey Fattening	107	2,000,000	107	2,000,000	107	Nil	1	4*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Turkey Breeder	13	200,000	13	200,000	13	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		120	2,200,000	120	2,200,000	120	Nil	1	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

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

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

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

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

2* 1 S kotbus; 1 unnamed.

6.1.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2012

Situation on date: 27 April 2012

Animal species: Turkeys

Disease/infection^(a): Se and St

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
IRELAND	Turkey Fattening	108	2,000,000	108	2,000,000	108	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Turkey Breeder	13	200,000	13	200,000	13	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		121	2,200,000	121	2,200,000	121	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

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

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

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

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

ive sample must be taken into account only once.

6.2. *Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests*

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

Year: 2009 Animal species^(a): Turkeys Category^(b): Turkeys

Description of the used serological tests: St ELIZA when outbreaks occur

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Salmonella Culture and Serotyping when outbreaks occur

Description of the other used tests: Nil

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
IRELAND						
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc, when appropriate.
- (c) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (d) Number of samples tested.
- (e) Number of positive samples.

6.2. *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: 2010

Animal species^(a): Turkeys

Category^(b): Turkeys

Description of the used serological tests: St ELIZA when outbreaks occur

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Salmonella Culture and Serotyping when outbreaks occur

Description of the other used tests: Nil

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
IRELAND						
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(a) Animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

6.2. *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: 2011

Animal species^(a): Turkeys

Category^(b): Turkeys

Description of the used serological tests: St ELIZA when outbreaks occur

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Salmonella Culture and Serotyping when outbreaks occur

Description of the other used tests: Nil

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
IRELAND	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(a) Animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

6.2. *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: 2012

Animal species^(a): Turkeys

Category^(b): Turkeys

Description of the used serological tests: St ELIZA when outbreaks occur

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Salmonella Culture and Serotyping when outbreaks occur

Description of the other used tests: Nil

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
IRELAND	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(a) Animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

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

Year: 2009 **Animal species^(a):** Turkeys

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
IRELAND	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

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

Year: 2010 **Animal species^(a):** Turkeys

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
IRELAND	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

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

Year: 2011 **Animal species^(a)::** Turkeys

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
IRELAND	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

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

Year: 2012 to date. **Animal species^(a)::** Turkeys

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
IRELAND	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate

6.4 Data on vaccination programmes

Vaccinations are prohibited in Ireland

7. Targets

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

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Animal species: ^(a) Turkeys

Region ^(b)	Type of the test ^(c)	Target population ^(d)	Type of sample ^(e)	Objective ^(f)	Number of planned tests
IRELAND	ELIZA (only if positive culture is detected)	As per table 6.1.2	Boot Swab & Dust samples	Identify positive flocks	30
Total					30

- (a) Species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Description of the test.
- (d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals if necessary.
- (e) Description of the sample (for instance faeces).
- (f) Description of the objective (for instance surveillance, monitoring, control of vaccination).

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks¹

Year: 2013

Situation on date: 27 April 2012

Animal species: Turkeys

infection^(a): Se and St

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked ^(d)	Number of flocks ^(e) expected to be positive ^(a)			Number of flocks expected to be depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
IRELAND	Turkey Fattening	108	2,000,000	108	2,000,000	108	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	50,000	Nil	50,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Turkey Breeder	13	200,000	13	200,000	13	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20,000	Nil	20,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		121	2,200,000	121	2,200,000	121	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	70,000	Nil	70,000	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

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

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

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

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

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination

Not applicable as vaccinations are prohibited in Ireland

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

<i>Costs related to</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Unitary cost in EUR</i>	<i>Total amount in EUR</i>	<i>Community funding requested (yes/no)</i>
1. Testing					
<i>1.1. Cost of the analysis</i>	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling	30	20	€600	Yes
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out	Unknown-all relevant isolates will be tested	30	<i>If all require serotyping, then total is €1,800</i>	Yes
<i>1.2. Cost of sampling</i>	Laboratory Testing	30	22.15	€665	Yes
<i>1.3. Other costs</i>	Nil				No
2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products					
<i>2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products</i>	Nil				No
	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				
<i>2.2. Distribution costs</i>	Nil				No

<i>2.3. Administering costs</i>	Nil				No
<i>2.4. Control costs</i>	Nil				No
3. Slaughter and destruction					
<i>3.1. Compensation of animals</i>	Birds Destroyed	70,000	Various	140,000	Yes
	Eggs Destroyed	70,000	Various	7,000	Yes
<i>3.2. Transport costs</i>	Nil				No
<i>3.3. Destruction costs</i>	Nil				No
<i>3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering</i>	Nil				No
<i>3.5 Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)</i>	Nil				No
4. Cleaning and disinfection	Nil				No
<i>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)</i>	Dedicated staff for programme			45,000	Yes
<i>6. Consumables and specific equipment</i>	Nil				No
<i>7. Other costs</i>	Nil				No
TOTAL				€195,000	Yes

ANNEX V.A

DATA ON ZONOTIC SALMONELLA

- Intermediate technical report
- Final technical report

Member State:Ireland..... Date:27^h April 2012..... Year: ...2011..... Reporting Period: Intermediate report

Salmonella serotypes ^(a): ...Se and St..... Animal Species: ...Turkey Flocks..... Region ^(b): ...Ireland..... Final report

Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive flocks ^(e)		Number of flocks depopulated		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg)	
						Serotypes targeted in the control programme ^(f)	Other serotypes ^(g)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme ^(f)	Other serotypes ^(g)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme ^(f)	Other serotypes ^(g)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme ^(f)	Other serotypes ^(g)	Serotypes targeted in the control programme ^(f)	Other serotypes ^(g)
Turkeys	120	2,400,000	120	2,400,000	120	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	120	2,400,000	120	2,400,000	120	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

- (a) Specify the serotypes covered by the control programmes, e.g. *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, other serotypes (specify)
- (b) E.g. breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, broiler flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs etc. Flocks equal herds as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region, including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of zoonotic Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.
- (f) *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium*, *Salmonella Hadar*, *Salmonella Virchow*, *Salmonella Infantis* or any serovars targeted in the control programme.
- (g) *Salmonella* serovars other than specified and targeted in the control programme
- (h) Region or country as appropriate

ANNEX VI
REQUIREMENTS FOR FINAL REPORTS

Member State:Ireland

Date:27th April 2012.....

Disease/zoonosis (a): ...Se and St..... Animal species: ...turkeys.....

Minimum content of the report (b):

2. Submission of data (Annexes II, III, IV, V and Va, as appropriate)
3. Technical evaluation of the situation
 - 3.1 Epidemiological maps for each disease/infection
 - 3.2 Information on diagnostic test used (table A):

Table A

Disease/species	Test (c)	Type of sample (d)	Type of test (e)	Number of tests performed
Salmonella	Bacteriology	Dust/Boot Swabs	Routine	43

2.3 Data on infection:

Disease/species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
Salmonella	3*	11,433

- 1 Typhimurium, 1 Kotbus, 1 unnamed.

2.4 Reasons for suspension the free or officially free status for each disease (table B):

Disease/species	Reason (f)	Number of herds suspended
N/A	Nil	Nil

- 2.5 Achievement of targets and technical difficulties
 - 2.6 Additional epidemiological information: information on epidemiological inquiries, abortions, lesions found in the abattoir or necropsy, human cases, etc.
 - 3. Financial aspects
 - 3.1 Completed tables of Annex VII
 - 3.2 Overview over the money spent in the context of the programme
 - 3.3 Detailed listing of the eligible costs
-

- (a) Disease or zoonosis and animal species if necessary
- (b) For programmes on zoonotic salmonella only points 1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6 and 3 should be covered.
- (c) Indicate: skin test, RB, FC, iELISA, cELISA, isolation, PCR, bacteriological analysis, other (specify).
- (d) Indicate if necessary: blood serum, blood, plasma, milk, milk bulk tank, suspect lesion, foetus, faeces, eggs, dead chickens, meconium, others (specify).
- (i) Indicate: screening test, confirmatory test, complementary test, routine test, others (specify).
- (j) Indicate the motive:
 - non-negative result in diagnostic test,
 - does not fulfil the routine testing frequency,
 - entering animals in the herd with insufficient status,
 - the disease is suspected,
 - others (specify)

ANNEX VII

INTERMEDIATE/FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT AND PAYMENT APPLICATION

(one table per disease/zoonoses/species)

Member State: ...Ireland..... Date: ...27th April 2012..... Year:2011..... Reporting Period: Intermediate report

Disease/zoonosis: ...Se and St..... Species: ...Turkey Flocks..... Final report

Region (a)	Measures eligible for co-financing (b)				
	Compensation	Laboratory analysis or other diagnostic test of official samples	Vaccines	Other (please specify)	Other (please specify)
1	2	3	4	5	6
IRELAND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

(a) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
 (b) Data to be given in national currency, VAT excluded

We certify that:

- this expenditure was actually incurred, accurately accounted for and eligible under the provisions of Decision/Regulation (EC) No 2008/940...(mention specific decision)
- all supporting documents relating to the expenditure are available for inspection, notably to justify the level of compensation for animals
- no other community contribution was requested for this programme and all revenue accruing from the operations under the programme is declared to the Commission,
- the programme was executed in accordance with the relevant Community legislation, in particular the rules on competition, the award of public contracts and State aid,
- control procedures apply, in particular to verify the accuracy of the amounts declared, to prevent, detect and correct irregularities.

Date:27 April 2012.....

Name and signature of operational director:Robert P Byrne.....

ANNEX VII.F

Part 1

ANNEX TO THE FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT FPR SALMONELLA PROGRAMME

Member State:Ireland..... Period of reference:2011.....

Year:2011 Species:Turkey Flocks.....

Salmonella

Region (a)	Measures eligible for co-financing (b)															
	Compensation															
1	Numbers of animals and eggs by range of compensation					Cost of animals and eggs by range of compensation					Compensation made by 90 calendar days	Compensation made between 91 and 120 calendar days	Compensation made between 121 and 150 calendar days	Compensation made between 151 and 180 calendar days	Compensation made between 181 and 210 calendar days	Total compensated
	Destroyed animals (3)	Heat-treated animals (3)	Incubated hatching eggs	Destroyed non incubated hatching eggs	Heat-treated non incubated hatching eggs	Destroyed animals(3)	Heat-treated animal (3)	Incubated hatching eggs	Destroyed non incubated hatching eggs	Heat-treated non incubated hatching eggs						
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Total</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(1) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
(2) Data to be given in national currency, VAT excluded
(3) Please, specify animal species and category such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc.

Part 2

ANNEX TO THE FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT FPR SALMONELLA

Member State:Ireland..... Period of reference: 2011.....

Year:2011 Species:Turkey Flocks.....

Salmonella

Region ⁽¹⁾	Measures eligible for co-financing ⁽²⁾											
	Laboratory analysis and other diagnostic tests						Vaccination					
	Number of bacteriological tests (type of tests to be specified)			Cost of bacteriological tests (type of tests to be specified)			Number of vaccine doses (type of vaccine to be specified)			Cost of vaccine doses (type of vaccine to be specified)		
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(1) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
(2) Data to be given in national currency, VAT excluded



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
Veterinary and International affairs
Veterinary control programmes

Brussels, 24 July 2012

Subject: 2013 Salmonella control programmes, IRELAND

The programmes submitted for eradication and control of zoonotic Salmonella have been evaluated by the Commission with the support of external experts from the Member States.

Following the preliminary assessment there is a need for **minor additional information/clarifications** regarding your **Salmonella programmes** in the following point:

For your assistance you are provided with the following technical questions responding certain additional information/clarification. Obtaining satisfactory answer to these questions/clarifications is required for a complete final assessment of the programme.

SCP breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*

Programme element and relevant criteria

Are the objectives of the programme clearly defined? Are those in line with the requirements of point (1) of the Annex of Decision 2008/341/EC?

Objectives of the programme are defined, reference was made to legislation in force. However, ‘control of zoonoses’ is stated as a general objective.

The programme is designed to reduce/maintain the prevalence of breeding chicken flocks (*Gallus gallus*) infected with various types of Salmonella, including *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic strains), *S. Infantis* and *S. Virchow* to the lowest possible percentage of flocks on an ongoing basis up to the end of 2013.

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

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

Please refer to serotypes, percentage, numbers.

The occurrence of salmonella in breeding flocks has remained low in recent years in Ireland. 2011 saw no outbreaks and this trend has continued to date in 2012.

2008: S. enteritidis x 1, S. kentucky x 6 and S.dublin x 1. This represents 1.98% prevalence value

2009: no outbreaks

2010: S. typhimurium x 2

2011: No outbreaks.

2012: No outbreaks to date.

The incidence of salmonella in humans has also declined in recent years. In 2011 there were 320 human clinical isolates. This represents a fall of 12% from 364 in 2010. In 2007, a total of 457 human isolates were received in the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory and the number has fallen in each year since.

S. Typhimurium and its monophasic variant together accounted for 35% of all cases in 2011. S. Enteritidis accounted for 18%, with other isolates accounting for small individual numbers.

[Source: http://nuigalway.ie/research/salmonella_lab/downloads/nssrlr1_annual_report_2011.pdf]

Does the programme set clear targets for the planned activities? Are those targets proportionate, necessary and feasible given the available resources as described in the programme?

There are targets for testing activities in accordance with EU legislation that relates to the number of flocks tested and expected numbers of positive flocks.

However, more information about sampling, focussed on timing of official sampling is required.

The testing procedure should be clearly described by referring to relevant provisions of EU legislation in force.

The attached sampling SOP was drawn up by the Bacteriological Division within DAFM and circulated to all staff involved in official sampling. It is revised and updated as required with the last such revision taking place in August 2011.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This procedure has been drafted to detail sampling of boot cover faecal swabs and dust samples in broiler and broiler breeder flocks of *Gallus gallus* and fattening and breeding turkey flocks as official samples for the National Salmonella Control Programs (NCP). This replaces the previous 2 different sampling procedures for broiler breeders and broilers, covers the sampling requirements for the new

turkey NCP and standardise the sampling procedure for all the different bird categories.

- 1.2. Official samples are taken at the holdings and consist of two samples from each house: 1 dust sample and 1 pair of boot cover swabs which must be representative of the entire house. The one pair of boot covers used to walk the entire house is submitted inside one whirlpak bag. The dust sample which is taken from a number of areas in the house must be collected using a sterile 30 x 30 cm wipe and be submitted within a separate whirlpak bag. Alternatively a 100g dust sample representative of the entire house can be collected in a plastic container.
- 1.3. Official sampling frequency depends on the bird category:
 - 1.3.1. Broiler breeder: Every flock in all holdings, 3 times in the production cycle of the flock, (i) within 4 weeks of moving to laying phase, (ii) in the middle of lay, (iii) within last 8 weeks of production.
 - 1.3.2. Broilers: One flock in 10% of holdings. Once, within 3 weeks of slaughter
 - 1.3.3. Turkey breeders: Every flock in 10% of holdings. Once, between 30 and 45 weeks of age
 - 1.3.4. Turkey fatteners: Every flock in 10% of holdings. Once, within 3 weeks of slaughter

2. SAMPLING SUPPLIES

- 2.1. These supplies are needed to sample a house and to dispatch the samples to the laboratory.

<i>Supplies required for sampling:</i>
1 Tyvek suit
2 plastic overboots
2 gloves
1 mask
2 whirlpak bags
11 white hairnets
1 sterile wipe
2 Universal containers with sterile buffer
1 screw top plastic container
1 leak proof biohazard bag
1 Alcohol gel
1 cardboard shipping box
1 submission form
1 courier label
1 Marker
1 Sealing tape

3. SAMPLING PROCEDURE

- 3.1. Sampling should be carried out on the first 3 days of the week to ensure that samples reach the laboratory by Thursday.
- 3.2. The sampler observes biosecurity procedures and brings sampling supplies into the house.
- 3.3. A clean Tyvek suit and a set of latex or vinyl gloves are worn.
- 3.4. Once inside the house, plastic overboots are put on over disinfected footwear. This prevents disinfectant from footbaths contaminating the white boot cover (hairnet type) samples.
- 3.5. Take the pair of white boot covers and wet them with the sterile buffer from one universal container inside.
- 3.6. Place one wet boot cover over the plastic overboot on each foot.
- 3.7. Walk at least 100 steps in the house to cover the whole house. Walking around shall be done in a manner, which will sample representatively all parts of the house, including littered and slatted areas when slats are safe to walk on. All separate pens within a house shall be included in the sampling.
- 3.8. Remove the white boot covers carefully so as not to dislodge adherent material. Place them in a whirlpak bag. To close the bag take the top of the bag where the wire is, and fold it over tightly 4-5 times and bring the two sides of the wire over the centre to seal the bag, see illustration below.

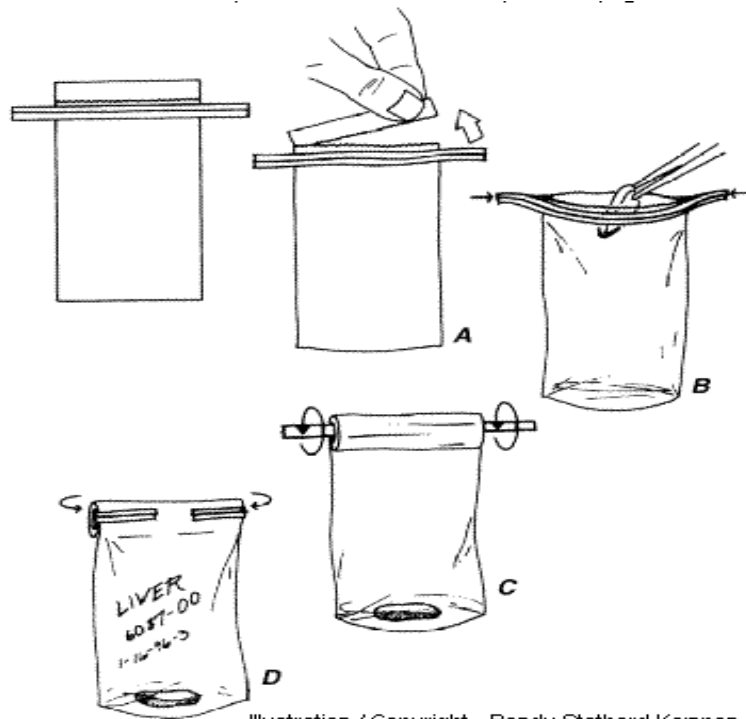


Illustration / Copyright - Randy Stothard Kampen

- (A) Remove top at perforation.
- (B) Open bag by simultaneously pushing the protruding wire-reinforced tabs toward the center to insert the specimen and any appropriate preservative.
- (C) Close bag by pulling on tabs and then twirling bag while holding tabs.
- (D) Secure the closure by folding tabs around bags and label bag with type of specimen, date and any identifying numbers.

- 3.9. (i) Wet the sterile wipe using the sterile buffer from one universal container and collect the dust sample by dragging the wipe on surfaces with visible presence of dust. Ensure the sample is representative by sampling multiple places throughout the entire poultry house. Place the wipe inside a whirlpak bag and seal as above. **Do not use same bag for boot covers and dust ,**
or
- (ii) use a 3rd white hairnet to collect dust into the screw top plastic container from surfaces with visible presence of dust from several areas in the house. Wet the white hairnet with sterile buffer and collect as much dust as possible (100g of dust). Do not place the used hairnet in the container with the dust.

NB: if the sterile wipe is not available or there is insufficient dust present to collect 100g the following procedures are to be implemented –

- (i) Broiler breeders – Divide the house into five separate areas or zones and take one pair of boot swab samples as per points 3.5 and 3.6 above from each area or zone. Walking around shall be done in a manner, which will sample representatively all parts of the house, including littered and slatted areas when slats are safe to walk on. All separate pens within a house shall be included in the sampling. Pool the five pairs of boot swabs into **two** whirlpack bags.
- (ii) Broilers, fattening turkeys and breeding turkeys – Divide the house into two separate areas or zones and take one pair of boot swab samples as per points 3.5 and 3.6 above from each area or zone. Walking around shall be done in a manner, which will sample representatively all parts of the house, including littered and slatted areas when slats are safe to walk on. All separate pens within a house shall be included in the sampling. Pool both boot swab samples into **one** whirlpack bag.
- 3.10. When leaving the house, follow procedures to minimize the spread of infectious agents from the house. Leave discarded gloves, suit, mask, universal containers and overboots to be disposed of by the grower. Disinfect boots with alcohol gel and wash hands.
- 3.11. Place the collected whirlpak bag or bags in the plastic biohazard bag and seal. Place the completed submission form in the document pouch of the biohazard bag. Use an individual submission form for each house indicating the type of flock in the house, the age of flock, the holding registration number and the house/flock identification.

4. STORAGE AND DISPATCH OF SAMPLES

- 4.1. When necessary, samples can be stored at 4°C for up to 48 hours and then dispatched to the laboratory.
- 4.2. Place the biohazard bag in the cardboard shipping box. Seal the box and dispatch to the Salmonella

In Table 8, detailed analysis of costs; - the cost of sampling shall clearly differ from the of for analysis.

The cost of the components of each sampling kit is estimated at €2.15.

Programme element and relevant criteria

From the information provided in the programme are the planned measures (number of monitoring/surveillance tests, herd status rules, prevalence targets, animal movement rules etc.)fulfilling the requirements of EU legislation relevant to the disease?

The system for flock identification, and registration, and data reporting should be described.

Statutory Instrument No. 42 of 2008, Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Registration of Poultry Premises) Order 2008 sets out the requirements for poultry flocks and premises to be registered, including those concerned with record keeping and biosecurity.

Also it should be stated which flock definition is used in the framework of the programme.

A 'flock' means all poultry of the same health status kept on the same premises or in the same enclosure and constituting a single epidemiological unit. In housed poultry this will include all birds sharing the same airspace (Council Directive 2009/158/EC).

Programme element and relevant criteria

Information on the epidemiological situation presented in tables in the document is not very detailed and clear which make difficult to assess the epidemiological situation. Reg. 1774/2002 has been replaced by Reg. 1069/2009 last year, so the reference to the legislation should be amended.

Information in Section 2.7 on movement and dispatch of animals seem to be recommendations for the processing industry, and not for 'birds'?

Attached Food Chain Information document.

TITLE Ante-Mortem Inspection

PURPOSE • To identify all flocks presented for slaughter and to inspect them for health, hygiene, welfare, and fitness of the birds for human consumption,

- to assess and analyse food chain information,
- to permit birds judged fit for slaughter for human consumption to be slaughtered,
- to prevent those judged unfit going forward for human consumption,
- to isolate for further examination or tests such birds as necessary,
- to oversee and check standards of hygiene and welfare during intake and slaughter,
- to prevent contamination of birds, equipment or premises,
- to prevent the spread of communicable diseases to personnel, and
- to verify compliance by food business operators with relevant health and welfare legislation.

SCOPE Health, hygiene and welfare of all flocks presented for slaughter.

Subject to provisions for ante-mortem inspection taking place at the holding of provenance (including the case of poultry reared for the production of ‘foie gras’ and delayed eviscerated poultry), for emergency slaughter outside the slaughterhouse and for hunted wild game, an official veterinarian must carry out an ante-mortem inspection of all birds presented for slaughter for human consumption at an approved slaughterhouse.

RESPONSIBLE Veterinary Inspector in Charge

ACTIVITY 1. Check the lairage for hygiene and welfare and ensure that all facilities are functioning and in order.

2. Birds showing symptoms of disease or originating in flocks known to be contaminated with agents of public health importance may be transported to the slaughterhouse only when permitted by the official veterinarian.

3. In respect of each consignment, within 24 hours of arrival of the birds at the slaughterhouse and less than 24 hours before slaughter, and at any other time as considered necessary,

i. Check and analyse plant slaughter schedule of the day.

ii. Establish the identity of the flock..

iii. Check, analyse and collate food chain information and bird intake document with slaughter schedule, including relevant information from the records of the holding of provenance of the birds, accompanying official certificates, declarations made by official or approved veterinarians carrying out controls at primary production, relevant information relating to other additional measures taken by the food business operator to guarantee food safety by means of integrated systems, private control systems, independent third party certification, voluntary quality control schemes or by other means.

iv. Check that the house from which the birds have been supplied has been sampled for the presence of Salmonella species within three weeks prior to movement of birds for slaughter from the house, as required by Regulation 3 of SI 64 of 2009. In the case of birds from houses showing positive results appropriate measures as per factory written procedures must be taken to prevent contamination of other birds or the premises. Where results are not available, or where birds are presented for slaughter after the expiry of three weeks from the date of sampling, it will be treated as a non-compliance and the birds treated as if positive.

v. Check and analyse official certificates, veterinarian declarations and route plans where these are required or exist, and initial.

vi. Check the transport vehicle for hygiene and welfare, noting the condition of modules, crates and drapes.

vii. Check that immediately after emptying and before re-use, all equipment used for collecting and delivering live animals is cleaned, washed and disinfected.

viii. Inspect birds presented for slaughter for health, hygiene and welfare to check that have been handled and transported so as to avoid injury and unnecessary stress, that their welfare has not been compromised in any other way, that all relevant regulations have been complied with, and for the presence of any condition which might adversely affect human or animal health, with particular attention to zoonotic diseases and OIE listed diseases. Note in particular signs of disease (e.g., exudates, wattle colour), soiling, injury (e.g., posture) and signs of stress (e.g., agitation, vocalisation). Remove a number of crates and inspect a number of birds in detail as necessary

ix. Note birds dead on arrival, and, where appropriate, select carcasses for laboratory post-

mortem examination.

x. Detain for deferred slaughter flocks or birds, which although not necessarily considered unfit for human consumption, are judged to present a potential risk of contamination to meat or plant, or where full documentation is not to hand. Examples are excessively dirty birds or birds from flocks that have tested positive for Salmonella.

xi. Reject as unfit for human consumption birds showing clinical signs of disease. These birds may be killed on the slaughter line at the end of the normal slaughter process, provided precautions are taken to avoid the risk of spreading pathogens, and plant and facilities are cleaned and disinfected immediately after killing. Carcasses must be disposed of as required by animal by-products and other relevant legislation.

xii. In the case of emergency slaughter outside the slaughterhouse and of hunted wild game, check and analyse the accompanying declaration issued by the veterinarian or the trained person in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

xiii. Carry out a clinical inspection of any birds detained by the food business operator or an auxiliary.

xiv. For selected consignments, enter details of transport inspection in on-line AWIS system.

4. In respect of as many birds as is necessary to ensure compliance with relevant regulations,

i. Observe birds during unloading and removal from crates, handling, shackling, movement to stun, stunning, neck-cutting and bleed-out for indications of pain or stress and to assess the effectiveness of stun and kill.

ii. Check that stunning and neck-cutting is effective, that bleed-out is efficient, and that all birds remain unconscious during bleeding and are dead before entry to the scald-tank.

5. Identify birds judged fit for slaughter for human consumption, complete the appropriate section of the Poultry Slaughter Report, combined Food Chain Information, Bird Intake, and Ante-Mortem Inspection form (O2R1-PSR), or the Ante-Mortem Report, (O2R2-AM), as appropriate and certify. Communicate in writing the results of your ante-mortem inspection to

the post-mortem inspector. (The precise method by which the results of ante-mortem inspection are communicated to the post mortem inspector will vary from plant to plant, depending on the layout of the line and other factors, but it must be in writing and must be received in advance of the birds being presented for post-mortem inspection.) These birds may go forward for slaughter.

6. Where ante-mortem inspection is carried out at the holding of provenance within three days prior to the day of slaughter and the birds are accompanied by a veterinary certificate to that effect, the above checks, with the exception of the clinical examinations may be carried out by an official auxiliary.

7. Where ante-mortem inspection findings are significant for food chain information, report such findings as per “Food Chain Information – Analysis and Reporting” SOP.

RECORDS 1. Register of growers.

2. Plant daily slaughter schedule.

3. Food Chain Information.

4. List of delivery vehicle registration numbers / live-bird transporters.

5. Animal Health Certificates in the case of imported birds.

6. Route plans where required.

7. Declaration to accompany birds slaughtered on-farm.

8. Plant bird intake and dead-on-arrival records.

9. Plant vehicle wash record.

10. 02-R3, Evaluation of Poultry Welfare at Time of Slaughter.

11. Veterinary ante-mortem daily records.

REFERENCE Diseases Of Animals (Protection of Animals During Transport) Order, 1995, S.I. No. 98 of 1995, and Amendment Order, 1997, S.I. No. 326 of 1997.

European Communities (Protection of Animals at Time of Slaughter) Regulations, 1995, S.I. No. 114 of 1995.

Note: The European Communities (Protection of Animals at Time of Slaughter) Regulations 1995, Part 11, 6(d) refers to a slaughter licence, in accordance with the provisions of Part 111 of the Slaughter of Animals, Act 1935 (No 45 of 1935). The act requires slaughter licences for the slaughter of animals for meat. However its definition of "animal" "includes only cattle, sheep,

goats, pigs, horses, asses and mules". Poultry are not included.

Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, Annex II, Sections II–III; Annex III, Section II, Chapters I–II.

Regulation (EC) No 854/2004, Annex I, Section I, Chapter II; Section II, Chapters I, Section III, Chapters I-II. Section IV, Chapter V.

European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Broilers) Regulations 2009, S.I. No. 64 of 2009.

Serological tests (ELISA, blood) seem to be used in outbreak situation, this should be explained in more detail.

Following an outbreak of S.e or S.t. the attached is the SOP to be followed and adhered to. This SOP applies in the case of Breeding flocks, Laying flocks and Turkey flocks

Standard Operating Procedure: Suspect/ Positive *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium* in *Gallus gallus* flocks 2008.

Gallus Gallus flocks include the following

- Table eggs layers
- Parent table egg flocks
- Grandparent table egg flocks
- Grandparent broiler breeders
- Broiler breeders.
- Broilers

Background

Both *Salmonella enteritidis* (*Se*) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (*St*) in poultry flocks are compulsorily notifiable (S.I. 101 of 2008). Breeding birds, table egg flocks, hatching eggs & table eggs positive for *Se* or *St* must be slaughtered or destroyed. Meat and eggs may be used for human consumption subject to certain public health control measures being complied with e.g. pasteurisation of eggs. Breeding birds from positive flocks may only be exported if going for immediate slaughter.

The previous *Salmonella* monitoring and control plan (SI 2 of 1996) has been replaced and the current *Salmonella* plans comply with the requirements of Council Regulation 2160/2003. Each plan is specific to each sector and requires on farm sampling of breeding flocks of *gallus gallus* (S.I. 706 of 2006), and table egg laying flocks (S.I. 247 of 2008). Routine (private) sampling takes place on farm and is undertaken by the flock owner, DAFF carries out all official sampling. On farm samples comprise of dead chicks or box- liners for day old

chick sampling and pooled faeces or boot swabs for birds aged 4 weeks of age to adult flocks.

All samples are analysed for *Salmonella typhimurium*, *S. enteritidis*, *S. infantis*, *S. hadar* and *S. virchow*. However official controls are only implemented in suspect or confirmed cases of typhimurium or enteritidis.

Private samples are analysed in private laboratories approved by DAFF to carry out salmonella testing, while official samples are analysed at the Central Veterinary Regional Laboratory (CVRL).

If a sample tests Se or St positive in a private lab the result must also be confirmed at the CVRL.

Procedure in Event of a Suspect Positive/Positive Sample For Either S.E/S.T:

Table Egg Layer Flocks

All eggs on farm or already at a packing centre must be detained or go for heat treatment/ pasteurisation or destruction. Poultry Division in Backweston send a letter to the producer advising them to pasteurise/detain all eggs.

Breeder Flocks

All eggs are detained on farm or go for heat treatment/ pasteurisation or destruction & a trace forward of hatched eggs from suspect/positive parent flocks is carried out by local DVO veterinary inspectorate.

The Chain of Notification:

1. CVRL bacteriology section, notify HQ zoonoses section veterinary inspectorate in Ag house of suspect positive (*Se* or *St*) result.
2. HQ veterinary inspectorate notify:
 - (i) for breeding flocks – the local DVO veterinary inspectorate who notify the owner.
 - (ii) for table eggs flocks- the agricultural inspectorate in poultry division in Backweston, who notify the owner.
 - (iii) Veterinary public health HQ veterinary inspectorate of suspect breeding/table egg flock - VPH has the responsibility for processors carrying pasteurisation/processing of eggs & slaughter of poultry.
 - (iv) Pigmeat & poultry division in HQ.
 - (v) In the event of not making contact with any of the above HQ veterinary inspectorate must notify the owner.
3. If the original suspect sample is a private sample it must be confirmed by an official sample taken as soon as possible by veterinary inspectorate/poultry officers or the CVRL staff:
4. Official confirmation also requires 60 birds or 60 cloacal swabs to be sent to CVRL from each house affected. Isolation of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *typhimurium* from these samples is official confirmation that a flock is positive.
5. Samples can be collected by members of Bacteriology Section CVRL, poultry samplers/officers and/ or veterinary inspectors as required.
6. Once official confirmation of the result occurs the flock is slaughtered out options include:
 - (i) On farm slaughter supervised by local DVO veterinary inspectorate.
 - (ii) End of day slaughter at a processing plant e.g. meat birds/ breeders and then to further processing/ rendering. This is at the discretion of VPHIS in compliance with Community legislation.
7. Cleaning & Disinfection of premises is required. For Free Range flocks lime has been used on outdoor areas to eliminate the bacteria. However more than one application may be necessary.
8. Post cleaning and disinfection swabs are submitted to the CVRL to confirm absence of S.e/ S.t. before

restocking can take place. These samples are taken by CVRL staff/ DVO veterinary inspectorate or poultry samplers/officers.

9. Valuation of flocks if applicable and costs incurred by flocks are processed by Poultry Division Backweston & Pigmeat & Poultry Division HQ.

Contacts:

Bacteriology Division CVRL:

Montserrat Gutierrez SRO: Tel:01 6157222,

June Fanning RO: Tel: 01 6157144.

Headquarters Veterinary Inspectorate Ag House:

Pat Brangan SSVI Tel: 01 6072672/087 2398290

Alma Flack SVI Tel:01 6072581/ 086 3804720

Patricia C Kelly VI Tel: 01 6072981/086 8090777

Fax: 01 6072189

VPHIS Ag House

Dave Nolan SSVI 01 6072978/ 0868225352

Poultry Division Backweston

Table Egg sampling & Flock Valuation if applicable: Seamus Barron AAI Backweston 01 5058761

Pigmeat & Poultry Division HQ

Administration and Financing: Brendan Gleeson, PO 01 6072795 and/or Marie Hoban AP 01 6072735

Measures indicated in Section 2.3 seem to be more adapted to an industrial process?

All poultry processors have drawn up individual biosecurity SOPs for their farmers. These are available to DAFM personnel, both within and outside the plant/farm.

SCP laying flocks of *Gallus gallus*

Programme element and relevant criteria

Are the objectives of the programme clearly defined? Are those in line with the requirements of point (1) of the Annex of Decision 2008/341/EC?

Objectives of the programme are defined, reference was made to legislation in force. However, ‘control of zoonoses’ is stated as a general objective.

The programme is designed to reduce/maintain the prevalence of breeding chicken flocks (*Gallus gallus*) infected with various types of *Salmonella*, including *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic strains), *S. Infantis* and *S. Virchow* to the lowest possible percentage of flocks on an ongoing basis up to the end of 2013.

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

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

Please refer to serotypes, percentage, numbers.

It appears that holdings with less than 350 birds are not registered (and thus not part of the Salmonella Control Programme)? Could you please clarify this.

Statutory Instrument No. 42 of 2008, Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Registration of Poultry Premises) Order 2008 sets out the requirements for poultry flocks and premises to be registered, including those concerned with record keeping and biosecurity. It exempts flocks with fewer than 350 birds who do not sell or supply poultry or poultry products from certain record-keeping requirements, namely the need to record daily egg production numbers and the intake of food and water in the flock.

All flocks, regardless of size, who are selling poultry or poultry products are covered by the Salmonella Control Programme requirements.

Programme element and relevant criteria

From the information provided in the programme are the planned measures (number of monitoring/surveillance tests, herd status rules, prevalence targets, animal movement rules etc.)fulfilling the requirements of EU legislation relevant to the disease?

The system for flock identification, and registration, and data reporting should be described.

Statutory Instrument No. 42 of 2008, Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Registration of Poultry Premises) Order 2008 sets out the requirements for poultry flocks and premises to be registered, including those concerned with record keeping and biosecurity.

Also it should be stated which flock definition is used in the framework of the programme. A 'flock' means all poultry of the same health status kept on the same premises or in the same enclosure and constituting a single epidemiological unit. In housed poultry this will include all birds sharing the same airspace (Council Directive 2009/158/EC).

Programme element and relevant criteria

Information on the epidemiological situation presented in tables in the document is not very detailed and clear which make difficult to assess the epidemiological situation. Reg. 1774/2002 has been replaced by Reg. 1069/2009 last year, so the reference to the legislation should be amended.

Information in Section 2.7 on movement and dispatch of animals seem to be recommendations for the processing industry, and not for 'birds'? Could you please explain this.

Attached Food Chain Information document.

TITLE Ante-Mortem Inspection

PURPOSE • To identify all flocks presented for slaughter and to inspect them for health, hygiene, welfare, and fitness of the birds for human consumption,

- to assess and analyse food chain information,
- to permit birds judged fit for slaughter for human consumption to be slaughtered,
- to prevent those judged unfit going forward for human consumption,
- to isolate for further examination or tests such birds as necessary,
- to oversee and check standards of hygiene and welfare during intake and slaughter,
- to prevent contamination of birds, equipment or premises,
- to prevent the spread of communicable diseases to personnel, and
- to verify compliance by food business operators with relevant health and welfare legislation.

SCOPE Health, hygiene and welfare of all flocks presented for slaughter.

Subject to provisions for ante-mortem inspection taking place at the holding of provenance

(including the case of poultry reared for the production of 'foie gras' and delayed eviscerated poultry), for emergency slaughter outside the slaughterhouse and for hunted wild game, an official veterinarian must carry out an ante-mortem inspection of all birds presented for slaughter for human consumption at an approved slaughterhouse.

RESPONSIBLE Veterinary Inspector in Charge

ACTIVITY 1. Check the lairage for hygiene and welfare and ensure that all facilities are functioning and in order.

2. Birds showing symptoms of disease or originating in flocks known to be contaminated with agents of public health importance may be transported to the slaughterhouse only when permitted by the official veterinarian.

3. In respect of each consignment, within 24 hours of arrival of the birds at the slaughterhouse and less than 24 hours before slaughter, and at any other time as considered necessary,

i. Check and analyse plant slaughter schedule of the day.

ii. Establish the identity of the flock..

iii. Check, analyse and collate food chain information and bird intake document with slaughter schedule, including relevant information from the records of the holding of provenance of the birds, accompanying official certificates, declarations made by official or approved veterinarians carrying out controls at primary production, relevant information relating to other additional measures taken by the food business operator to guarantee food safety by means of integrated systems, private control systems, independent third party certification, voluntary quality control schemes or by other means.

iv. Check that the house from which the birds have been supplied has been sampled for the presence of Salmonella species within three weeks prior to movement of birds for slaughter from the house, as required by Regulation 3 of SI 64 of 2009. In the case of birds from houses showing positive results appropriate measures as per factory written procedures must be taken to prevent contamination of other birds or the premises. Where results are not available, or where birds are presented for slaughter after the expiry of three weeks from the date of sampling, it will be treated as a non-compliance and the birds treated as if positive.

- v. Check and analyse official certificates, veterinarian declarations and route plans where these are required or exist, and initial.
- vi. Check the transport vehicle for hygiene and welfare, noting the condition of modules, crates and drapes.
- vii. Check that immediately after emptying and before re-use, all equipment used for collecting and delivering live animals is cleaned, washed and disinfected.
- viii. Inspect birds presented for slaughter for health, hygiene and welfare to check that have been handled and transported so as to avoid injury and unnecessary stress, that their welfare has not been compromised in any other way, that all relevant regulations have been complied with, and for the presence of any condition which might adversely affect human or animal health, with particular attention to zoonotic diseases and OIE listed diseases. Note in particular signs of disease (e.g., exudates, wattle colour), soiling, injury (e.g., posture) and signs of stress (e.g., agitation, vocalisation). Remove a number of crates and inspect a number of birds in detail as necessary
- ix. Note birds dead on arrival, and, where appropriate, select carcasses for laboratory post-mortem examination.
- x. Detain for deferred slaughter flocks or birds, which although not necessarily considered unfit for human consumption, are judged to present a potential risk of contamination to meat or plant, or where full documentation is not to hand. Examples are excessively dirty birds or birds from flocks that have tested positive for Salmonella.
- xi. Reject as unfit for human consumption birds showing clinical signs of disease. These birds may be killed on the slaughter line at the end of the normal slaughter process, provided precautions are taken to avoid the risk of spreading pathogens, and plant and facilities are cleaned and disinfected immediately after killing. Carcasses must be disposed of as required by animal by-products and other relevant legislation.
- xii. In the case of emergency slaughter outside the slaughterhouse and of hunted wild game, check and analyse the accompanying declaration issued by the veterinarian or the trained person in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

xiii. Carry out a clinical inspection of any birds detained by the food business operator or an auxiliary.

xiv. For selected consignments, enter details of transport inspection in on-line AWIS system.

4. In respect of as many birds as is necessary to ensure compliance with relevant regulations,

i. Observe birds during unloading and removal from crates, handling, shackling, movement to stun, stunning, neck-cutting and bleed-out for indications of pain or stress and to assess the effectiveness of stun and kill.

ii. Check that stunning and neck-cutting is effective, that bleed-out is efficient, and that all birds remain unconscious during bleeding and are dead before entry to the scald-tank.

5. Identify birds judged fit for slaughter for human consumption, complete the appropriate section of the Poultry Slaughter Report, combined Food Chain Information, Bird Intake, and Ante-Mortem Inspection form (O2R1-PSR), or the Ante-Mortem Report, (O2R2-AM), as appropriate and certify. Communicate in writing the results of your ante-mortem inspection to the post-mortem inspector. (The precise method by which the results of ante-mortem inspection are communicated to the post mortem inspector will vary from plant to plant, depending on the layout of the line and other factors, but it must be in writing and must be received in advance of the birds being presented for post-mortem inspection.) These birds may go forward for slaughter.

6. Where ante-mortem inspection is carried out at the holding of provenance within three days prior to the day of slaughter and the birds are accompanied by a veterinary certificate to that effect, the above checks, with the exception of the clinical examinations may be carried out by an official auxiliary.

7. Where ante-mortem inspection findings are significant for food chain information, report such findings as per “Food Chain Information – Analysis and Reporting” SOP.

RECORDS 1. Register of growers.

2. Plant daily slaughter schedule.

3. Food Chain Information.
4. List of delivery vehicle registration numbers / live-bird transporters.
5. Animal Health Certificates in the case of imported birds.
6. Route plans where required.
7. Declaration to accompany birds slaughtered on-farm.
8. Plant bird intake and dead-on-arrival records.
9. Plant vehicle wash record.
10. 02-R3, Evaluation of Poultry Welfare at Time of Slaughter.
11. Veterinary ante-mortem daily records.

REFERENCE Diseases Of Animals (Protection of Animals During Transport) Order, 1995, S.I. No. 98 of 1995, and Amendment Order, 1997, S.I. No. 326 of 1997.

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Note: The European Communities (Protection of Animals at Time of Slaughter) Regulations 1995, Part 11, 6(d) refers to a slaughter licence, in accordance with the provisions of Part 111 of the Slaughter of Animals, Act 1935 (No 45 of 1935). The act requires slaughter licences for the slaughter of animals for meat. However its definition of "animal" "includes only cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, asses and mules". Poultry are not included.

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Serological tests (ELISA, blood) seem to be used in outbreak situation, this should be explained in more detail.

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Gallus Gallus flocks include the following

- Table eggs layers
- Parent table egg flocks
- Grandparent table egg flocks
- Grandparent broiler breeders
- Broiler breeders.
- Broilers

Background

Both *Salmonella enteritidis* (*Se*) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (*St*) in poultry flocks are compulsorily notifiable (S.I. 101 of 2008). Breeding birds, table egg flocks, hatching eggs & table eggs positive for *Se* or *St* must be slaughtered or destroyed. Meat and eggs may be used for human consumption subject to certain public health control measures being complied with e.g. pasteurisation of eggs. Breeding birds from positive flocks may only be exported if going for immediate slaughter.

The previous *Salmonella* monitoring and control plan (SI 2 of 1996) has been replaced and the current *Salmonella* plans comply with the requirements of Council Regulation 2160/2003. Each plan is specific to each sector and requires on farm sampling of breeding flocks of *gallus gallus* (S.I. 706 of 2006), and table egg laying flocks (S.I. 247 of 2008). Routine (private) sampling takes place on farm and is undertaken by the flock owner, DAFF carries out all official sampling. On farm samples comprise of dead chicks or box- liners for day old chick sampling and pooled faeces or boot swabs for birds aged 4 weeks of age to adult flocks.

All samples are analysed for *Salmonella typhimurium*, *S. enteritidis*, *S. infantis*, *S. hadar* and *S. virchow*. However official controls are only implemented in suspect or confirmed cases of typhimurium or enteritidis.

Private samples are analysed in private laboratories approved by DAFF to carry out salmonella testing, while official samples are analysed at the Central Veterinary Regional Laboratory (CVRL).

If a sample tests *Se* or *St* positive in a private lab the result must also be confirmed at the CVRL.

Procedure in Event of a Suspect Positive/Positive Sample For Either S.E/S.T:

Table Egg Layer Flocks

All eggs on farm or already at a packing centre must be detained or go for heat treatment/ pasteurisation or destruction. Poultry Division in Backweston send a letter to the producer advising them to pasteurise/detain all eggs.

Breeder Flocks

All eggs are detained on farm or go for heat treatment/ pasteurisation or destruction & a trace forward of hatched eggs from suspect/positive parent flocks is carried out by local DVO veterinary inspectorate.

The Chain of Notification:

10. CVRL bacteriology section, notify HQ zoonoses section veterinary inspectorate in Ag house of suspect positive (*Se* or *St*) result.
11. HQ veterinary inspectorate notify:
 - (i) for breeding flocks – the local DVO veterinary inspectorate who notify the owner.
 - (ii) for table eggs flocks- the agricultural inspectorate in poultry division in Backweston, who notify the owner.
 - (iii) Veterinary public health HQ veterinary inspectorate of suspect breeding/table egg flock - VPH has the responsibility for processors carrying pasteurisation/processing of eggs & slaughter of poultry.
 - (iv) Pigeat & poultry division in HQ.
 - (v) In the event of not making contact with any of the above HQ veterinary inspectorate must notify the owner.
12. If the original suspect sample is a private sample it must be confirmed by an official sample taken as soon as possible by veterinary inspectorate/poultry officers or the CVRL staff:
13. Official confirmation also requires 60 birds or 60 cloacal swabs to be sent to CVRL from each house affected. Isolation of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *typhimurium* from these samples is official confirmation that a flock is positive.
14. Samples can be collected by members of Bacteriology Section CVRL, poultry samplers/officers and/ or veterinary inspectors as required.
15. Once official confirmation of the result occurs the flock is slaughtered out options include:
 - (i) On farm slaughter supervised by local DVO veterinary inspectorate.
 - (ii) End of day slaughter at a processing plant e.g. meat birds/ breeders and then to further processing/ rendering. This is at the discretion of VPHIS in compliance with Community legislation.
16. Cleaning & Disinfection of premises is required. For Free Range flocks lime has been used on outdoor areas to eliminate the bacteria. However more than one application may be necessary.
17. Post cleaning and disinfection swabs are submitted to the CVRL to confirm absence of *S.e/ S.t.* before restocking can take place. These samples are taken by CVRL staff/ DVO veterinary inspectorate or poultry samplers/officers.
18. Valuation of flocks if applicable and costs incurred by flocks are processed by Poultry Division Backweston & Pigeat & Poultry Division HQ.

Contacts:

Bacteriology Division CVRL:

Montserrat Gutierrez SRO: Tel:01 6157222,

June Fanning RO: Tel: 01 6157144.

Headquarters Veterinary Inspectorate Ag House:

Pat Brangan SSVI Tel: 01 6072672/087 2398290

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Poultry Division Backweston

Table Egg sampling & Flock Valuation if applicable: Seamus Barron AAI Backweston 01 5058761

Pigmeat & Poultry Division HQ

Administration and Financing: Brendan Gleeson, PO 01 6072795 and/or Marie Hoban AP 01 6072735

Measures indicated in Section 2.3 seem to be more adapted to an industrial process?

All poultry processors have drawn up individual biosecurity SOPs for their farmers. These are available to DAFM personnel, both within and outside the plant/farm.

SCP breeding and fattening flocks of turkeys

Programme element and relevant criteria

Are the objectives of the programme clearly defined? Are those in line with the requirements of point (1) of the Annex of Decision 2008/341/EC?

Objectives of the programme are defined, reference was made to legislation in force. However, ‘control of zoonoses’ is stated as a general objective.

The programme is designed to reduce/maintain the prevalence of breeding chicken flocks (*Gallus gallus*) infected with various types of *Salmonella*, including *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic strains), *S. Infantis* and *S. Virchow* to the lowest possible percentage of flocks on an ongoing basis up to the end of 2013.

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

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

Please refer to serotypes, percentage, numbers.

<p>Programme element and relevant criteria</p> <p><i>From the information provided in the programme are the planned measures (number of monitoring/surveillance tests, herd status rules, prevalence targets, animal movement rules etc.)fulfilling the requirements of EU legislation relevant to the disease?</i></p> <p>The system for flock identification, and registration, and data reporting should be described.</p> <p>Statutory Instrument No. 42 of 2008, Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Registration of Poultry Premises) Order 2008 sets out the requirements for poultry flocks and premises to be registered, including those concerned with record keeping and biosecurity.</p> <p>Also it should be stated which flock definition is used in the framework of the programme. A ‘flock’ means all poultry of the same health status kept on the same premises or in the same enclosure and constituting a single epidemiological unit. In housed poultry this will include all birds sharing the same airspace (Council Directive 2009/158/EC).</p>
<p>Programme element and relevant criteria</p> <p>Information on the epidemiological situation presented in tables in the document is not very detailed and clear which make difficult to assess the epidemiological situation. Reg. 1774/2002 has been replaced by Reg. 1069/2009 last year, so the reference to the legislation should be amended.</p> <p>Information in Section 2.7 on movement and dispatch of animals seem to be recommendations for the processing industry, and not for ‘birds’? Could you please explain this.</p> <p>Attached Food Chain Information document.</p> <p>TITLE Ante-Mortem Inspection</p> <p>PURPOSE • To identify all flocks presented for slaughter and to inspect them for</p>

health, hygiene, welfare, and fitness of the birds for human consumption,

- to assess and analyse food chain information,
- to permit birds judged fit for slaughter for human consumption to be slaughtered,
- to prevent those judged unfit going forward for human consumption,
- to isolate for further examination or tests such birds as necessary,
- to oversee and check standards of hygiene and welfare during intake and slaughter,
- to prevent contamination of birds, equipment or premises,
- to prevent the spread of communicable diseases to personnel, and
- to verify compliance by food business operators with relevant health and welfare legislation.

SCOPE Health, hygiene and welfare of all flocks presented for slaughter.

Subject to provisions for ante-mortem inspection taking place at the holding of provenance (including the case of poultry reared for the production of ‘foie gras’ and delayed eviscerated poultry), for emergency slaughter outside the slaughterhouse and for hunted wild game, an official veterinarian must carry out an ante-mortem inspection of all birds presented for slaughter for human consumption at an approved slaughterhouse.

RESPONSIBLE Veterinary Inspector in Charge

ACTIVITY 1. Check the lairage for hygiene and welfare and ensure that all facilities are functioning and in order.

2. Birds showing symptoms of disease or originating in flocks known to be contaminated with agents of public health importance may be transported to the slaughterhouse only when permitted by the official veterinarian.

3. In respect of each consignment, within 24 hours of arrival of the birds at the slaughterhouse and less than 24 hours before slaughter, and at any other time as considered necessary,

- i. Check and analyse plant slaughter schedule of the day.
- ii. Establish the identity of the flock..
- iii. Check, analyse and collate food chain information and bird intake document with slaughter schedule, including relevant information from the records of the holding of provenance of the birds, accompanying official certificates, declarations made by official or approved veterinarians carrying out controls at primary production, relevant information relating to other additional measures taken by the food business operator to guarantee food safety by means of integrated systems, private control systems, independent third party certification, voluntary quality control schemes or by other means.
- iv. Check that the house from which the birds have been supplied has been sampled for the presence of Salmonella species within three weeks prior to movement of birds for slaughter from the house, as required by Regulation 3 of SI 64 of 2009. In the case of birds from houses showing positive results appropriate measures as per factory written procedures must be taken to prevent contamination of other birds or the premises. Where results are not available, or where birds are presented for slaughter after the expiry of three weeks from the date of sampling, it will be treated as a non-compliance and the birds treated as if positive.
- v. Check and analyse official certificates, veterinarian declarations and route plans where these are required or exist, and initial.
- vi. Check the transport vehicle for hygiene and welfare, noting the condition of modules, crates and drapes.
- vii. Check that immediately after emptying and before re-use, all equipment used for collecting and delivering live animals is cleaned, washed and disinfected.
- viii. Inspect birds presented for slaughter for health, hygiene and welfare to check that have been handled and transported so as to avoid injury and unnecessary stress, that their welfare has not been compromised in any other way, that all relevant regulations have been complied with, and for the presence of any condition which might adversely affect human or animal health, with particular attention to zoonotic diseases and OIE listed diseases. Note in particular signs of disease (e.g., exudates, wattle colour), soiling, injury (e.g., posture) and signs of stress (e.g., agitation, vocalisation). Remove a number of crates and inspect a number of birds in detail as necessary

- ix. Note birds dead on arrival, and, where appropriate, select carcasses for laboratory post-mortem examination.
 - x. Detain for deferred slaughter flocks or birds, which although not necessarily considered unfit for human consumption, are judged to present a potential risk of contamination to meat or plant, or where full documentation is not to hand. Examples are excessively dirty birds or birds from flocks that have tested positive for Salmonella.
 - xi. Reject as unfit for human consumption birds showing clinical signs of disease. These birds may be killed on the slaughter line at the end of the normal slaughter process, provided precautions are taken to avoid the risk of spreading pathogens, and plant and facilities are cleaned and disinfected immediately after killing. Carcasses must be disposed of as required by animal by-products and other relevant legislation.
 - xii. In the case of emergency slaughter outside the slaughterhouse and of hunted wild game, check and analyse the accompanying declaration issued by the veterinarian or the trained person in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.
 - xiii. Carry out a clinical inspection of any birds detained by the food business operator or an auxiliary.
 - xiv. For selected consignments, enter details of transport inspection in on-line AWIS system.
4. In respect of as many birds as is necessary to ensure compliance with relevant regulations,
 - i. Observe birds during unloading and removal from crates, handling, shackling, movement to stun, stunning, neck-cutting and bleed-out for indications of pain or stress and to assess the effectiveness of stun and kill.
 - ii. Check that stunning and neck-cutting is effective, that bleed-out is efficient, and that all birds remain unconscious during bleeding and are dead before entry to the scald-tank.
 5. Identify birds judged fit for slaughter for human consumption, complete the appropriate section of the Poultry Slaughter Report, combined Food Chain Information, Bird Intake, and Ante-Mortem Inspection form (O2R1-PSR), or the Ante-Mortem Report, (O2R2-AM), as

appropriate and certify. Communicate in writing the results of your ante-mortem inspection to the post-mortem inspector. (The precise method by which the results of ante-mortem inspection are communicated to the post mortem inspector will vary from plant to plant, depending on the layout of the line and other factors, but it must be in writing and must be received in advance of the birds being presented for post-mortem inspection.) These birds may go forward for slaughter.

6. Where ante-mortem inspection is carried out at the holding of provenance within three days prior to the day of slaughter and the birds are accompanied by a veterinary certificate to that effect, the above checks, with the exception of the clinical examinations may be carried out by an official auxiliary.

7. Where ante-mortem inspection findings are significant for food chain information, report such findings as per “Food Chain Information – Analysis and Reporting” SOP.

RECORDS 1. Register of growers.

2. Plant daily slaughter schedule.

3. Food Chain Information.

4. List of delivery vehicle registration numbers / live-bird transporters.

5. Animal Health Certificates in the case of imported birds.

6. Route plans where required.

7. Declaration to accompany birds slaughtered on-farm.

8. Plant bird intake and dead-on-arrival records.

9. Plant vehicle wash record.

10. 02-R3, Evaluation of Poultry Welfare at Time of Slaughter.

11. Veterinary ante-mortem daily records.

REFERENCE Diseases Of Animals (Protection of Animals During Transport) Order, 1995, S.I. No. 98 of 1995, and Amendment Order, 1997, S.I. No. 326 of 1997.

European Communities (Protection of Animals at Time of Slaughter) Regulations, 1995, S.I. No. 114 of 1995.

Note: The European Communities (Protection of Animals at Time of Slaughter) Regulations 1995, Part 11, 6(d) refers to a slaughter licence, in accordance with the provisions of Part 111 of the Slaughter of Animals, Act 1935 (No 45 of 1935). The act requires slaughter licences for the

slaughter of animals for meat. However its definition of "animal" "includes only cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, asses and mules". Poultry are not included.

Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, Annex II, Sections II–III; Annex III, Section II, Chapters I–II.

Regulation (EC) No 854/2004, Annex I, Section I, Chapter II; Section II, Chapters I, Section III, Chapters I-II. Section IV, Chapter V.

European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Broilers) Regulations 2009, S.I. No. 64 of 2009.

Serological tests (ELISA, blood) seem to be used in outbreak situation, this should be explained in more detail.

Following an outbreak of S.e or S.t. the attached is the SOP to be followed and adhered to. This SOP applies in the case of Breeding flocks, Laying flocks and Turkey flocks

Standard Operating Procedure: Suspect/ Positive *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium* in *Gallus gallus* flocks 2008.

Gallus Gallus flocks include the following

- Table eggs layers
- Parent table egg flocks
- Grandparent table egg flocks
- Grandparent broiler breeders
- Broiler breeders.
- Broilers

Background

Both *Salmonella enteritidis* (*Se*) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (*St*) in poultry flocks are compulsorily notifiable (S.I. 101 of 2008). Breeding birds, table egg flocks, hatching eggs & table eggs positive for *Se* or *St* must be slaughtered or destroyed. Meat and eggs may be used for human consumption subject to certain public health control measures being complied with e.g. pasteurisation of eggs. Breeding birds from positive flocks may only be exported if going for immediate slaughter.

The previous *Salmonella* monitoring and control plan (SI 2 of 1996) has been replaced and the current *Salmonella* plans comply with the requirements of Council Regulation 2160/2003. Each plan is specific to each sector and requires on farm sampling of breeding flocks of *gallus gallus* (S.I. 706 of 2006), and table egg laying flocks (S.I. 247 of 2008). Routine (private) sampling takes place on farm and is undertaken by the flock owner, DAFF carries out all official sampling. On farm samples comprise of dead chicks or box- liners for day old

chick sampling and pooled faeces or boot swabs for birds aged 4 weeks of age to adult flocks.

All samples are analysed for *Salmonella typhimurium*, *S. enteritidis*, *S. infantis*, *S. hadar* and *S. virchow*.

However official controls are only implemented in suspect or confirmed cases of typhimurium or enteritidis.

Private samples are analysed in private laboratories approved by DAFF to carry out salmonella testing, while official samples are analysed at the Central Veterinary Regional Laboratory (CVRL).

If a sample tests Se or St positive in a private lab the result must also be confirmed at the CVRL.

Procedure in Event of a Suspect Positive/Positive Sample For Either S.E/S.T:

Table Egg Layer Flocks

All eggs on farm or already at a packing centre must be detained or go for heat treatment/ pasteurisation or destruction. Poultry Division in Backweston send a letter to the producer advising them to pasteurise/detain all eggs.

Breeder Flocks

All eggs are detained on farm or go for heat treatment/ pasteurisation or destruction & a trace forward of hatched eggs from suspect/positive parent flocks is carried out by local DVO veterinary inspectorate.

The Chain of Notification:

19. CVRL bacteriology section, notify HQ zoonoses section veterinary inspectorate in Ag house of suspect positive (*Se* or *St*) result.
20. HQ veterinary inspectorate notify:
 - (i) for breeding flocks – the local DVO veterinary inspectorate who notify the owner.
 - (ii) for table eggs flocks- the agricultural inspectorate in poultry division in Backweston, who notify the owner.
 - (iii) Veterinary public health HQ veterinary inspectorate of suspect breeding/table egg flock - VPH has the responsibility for processors carrying pasteurisation/processing of eggs & slaughter of poultry.
 - (iv) Pigmeat & poultry division in HQ.
 - (v) In the event of not making contact with any of the above HQ veterinary inspectorate must notify the owner.
21. If the original suspect sample is a private sample it must be confirmed by an official sample taken as soon as possible by veterinary inspectorate/poultry officers or the CVRL staff:
22. Official confirmation also requires 60 birds or 60 cloacal swabs to be sent to CVRL from each house affected. Isolation of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *typhimurium* from these samples is official confirmation that a flock is positive.
23. Samples can be collected by members of Bacteriology Section CVRL, poultry samplers/officers and/ or veterinary inspectors as required.
24. Once official confirmation of the result occurs the flock is slaughtered out options include:
 - (i) On farm slaughter supervised by local DVO veterinary inspectorate.
 - (ii) End of day slaughter at a processing plant e.g. meat birds/ breeders and then to further processing/ rendering. This is at the discretion of VPHIS in compliance with Community legislation.
25. Cleaning & Disinfection of premises is required. For Free Range flocks lime has been used on outdoor areas to eliminate the bacteria. However more than one application may be necessary.
26. Post cleaning and disinfection swabs are submitted to the CVRL to confirm absence of S.e/ S.t. before

restocking can take place. These samples are taken by CVRL staff/ DVO veterinary inspectorate or poultry samplers/officers.

27. Valuation of flocks if applicable and costs incurred by flocks are processed by Poultry Division Backweston & Pigmeat & Poultry Division HQ.

Contacts:

Bacteriology Division CVRL:

Montserrat Gutierrez SRO: Tel:01 6157222,

June Fanning RO: Tel: 01 6157144.

Headquarters Veterinary Inspectorate Ag House:

Pat Brangan SSVI Tel: 01 6072672/087 2398290

Alma Flack SVI Tel:01 6072581/ 086 3804720

Patricia C Kelly VI Tel: 01 6072981/086 8090777

Fax: 01 6072189

VPHIS Ag House

Dave Nolan SSVI 01 6072978/ 0868225352

Poultry Division Backweston

Table Egg sampling & Flock Valuation if applicable: Seamus Barron AAI Backweston 01 5058761

Pigmeat & Poultry Division HQ

Administration and Financing: Brendan Gleeson, PO 01 6072795 and/or Marie Hoban AP 01 6072735

Measures indicated in Section 2.3 seem to be more adapted to an industrial process?

All poultry processors have drawn up individual biosecurity SOPs for their farmers. These are available to DAFM personnel, both within and outside the plant/farm.

Please, insert the answers to the previous questions in this document and also submit the revised version of the programmes in breeding and laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* and breeding /fatteningflocks of turkeys including the clarification/additional/missing information listed above.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.