



Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

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- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Submission Number

Tuesday, September 01, 2015 15:28:22

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Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Identification of the programme

Member state : OESTERREICH

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2016

Contact

Name : Mag. Verena Ruecker

Your job type within the CA : Official veterinarian, national expert for Salmonella

Phone : +431711004261

Email : verena.ruecker@bmg.gv.at

Animal population

Animal population Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

1. The **aim of the programme** is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce to 1% or less the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* remaining positive for the target *Salmonella* serovars: *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE), Typhimurium (ST) (including the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-), Hadar (SH), Infantis (SI) and Virchow (SV).

For a MS with less than 100 adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* the target is to have no more than one such flock remaining positive for the relevant *Salmonella* serovars per year.

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

As Austria has about 130 breeding flocks, the target can only be reached if not more than one flock is positive with one of the five relevant *Salmonella* serotypes. Measures according to EU law and beyond that are taken to meet the target.

Nevertheless, it has to be said that as the number of possible positive flocks is so small it can easily happen, that the target can not be met in one year.

2. The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the Member State.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Austria consists of nine federal provinces with 95 districts altogether. The programme will be implemented on the whole territory of Austria.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

3. Flocks subject to the programme

	Total number of flocks of breeders in the MS	Number of flocks with at least 250 adult breeders	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	70		70	0
Adult flocks	133	133	133	133
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the hatchery		5	5	5
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the holding		128	128	128

NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

As most of Austria's Breeding flocks are registered for Intra Community Trade sampling is done at the holding.

4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the food business operator and the laboratory performing the analyses.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

In addition to the national reference laboratory (NRL), there are four laboratories designated by the central competent authority (CCA) to perform analyses within the framework of SNCP. All positive results within the SNCP are directly sent from the laboratory via the integrated database used (PoultryHealthData - PHD) to the FBO, his/her private veterinarian, the responsible district veterinary office, provincial government and the national expert within the Federal Ministry of Health. The national expert does a follow-up on the cases through the database and advises/instructs provincial experts of certain tasks if needed.

5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy (max. 32000 chars) :

The Poultry Hygiene Regulation 2007 (Geflügelhygieneverordnung 2007, BGBl II 100/2007), based on the Animal Health Act (Tiergesundheitsgesetz, BGBl I Nr. 133/1999), is the most important piece of national legislation, relevant to the SNCP.

Paragraphs 7 and 8 are dealing with hygiene on farm:

General hygiene provisions for establishments:

1. Only water satisfying the microbiological requirements of the Trinkwasserverordnung [Drinking Water Ordinance], BGBl. II No 304/2001, may be used in the relevant establishments.

2. Only feed in connection with which appropriate measures have been taken to prevent contamination with Salmonella or to kill any Salmonella present may be used in establishments.

- Unless feed law requires manufacturers to retain samples of each production batch for a particular period of time and the batch can be identified at any time from records kept by the proprietor, a one kilogramme sample shall be taken from each delivery of feed, marked with details of the type, quantity, source, delivery date and batch number, placed in a sealed container and kept in a suitable safe place until the birds fed with it have been slaughtered (but for not more than six months). These samples shall be made available to the authority without charge on request as test material for examinations pursuant to outbreaks.

3. Plant, buildings, facilities and equipment shall be kept in a good state of repair so that good hygiene conditions can be maintained and cleaning and disinfection easily carried out. They shall be regularly serviced and maintained.

4. The location, arrangement and method of production of plant, equipment and other articles shall be appropriate for the respective type of production and make it possible to prevent diseases from being introduced and spread.

5. Appropriate precautions and measures shall be observed in farm buildings to ensure that insects, birds, rodents and other animal pests are prevented from entering. Windows, doors and lighting and air conditioning equipment shall be designed with that in mind.

- Building forecourts shall have a hard surface; external walls shall be freely accessible, steps must be taken to prevent growth of vegetation.

- Other domestic animals shall be kept away from operational premises.

6. If more than one production unit is operated or more than one flock is kept at the same site, the various operation areas and houses shall be clearly separated.

7. Establishments may only keep poultry that is covered by the terms of the ordinance. Such poultry shall in any case be kept clearly separate from aviary and other birds.

Special hygiene provisions for establishments:

1. The proprietor of the establishment shall in cooperation with the supporting (private) veterinarian establish hygiene rules for production and must be able to demonstrate that they have been brought to the attention of operational personnel.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

2. Houses and hatcheries may be accessed only through the entry points provided and only when wearing overalls (including head covering) and footwear provided specifically for the area in question. Reusable footwear shall be disinfected before entering and on leaving the premises. Disinfection facilities shall be provided at the entrance for this purpose. Reusable overalls shall be cleaned and disinfected regularly.

3. The proprietor shall ensure that persons not belonging to the establishment enter establishments pursuant to only with his consent and accompanied by him or a member of staff designated by him and that they comply with all hygiene requirements.

Persons entitled to enter the premises by law shall as far as possible and unless there is imminent danger notify the proprietor before entering the premises and comply with the hygiene requirements.

6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators :

Samples at the initiative of the FBOs will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

- a. Rearing flocks: day-old chicks, four-week-old birds, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- b. Adults breeding flocks: depending if the MS achieved the EU target for more than 2 years

Every second week during the laying period

Every three weeks during the laying period (derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010)

Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples

FBO-samples can be taken by the food business operator if he got training how to do it first. At least every 12 weeks samples have to be taken by the assigned private veterinarian.

7. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Sampling protocol is according to the Annex point 2.2 of CR (EU (No) 200/2010).

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

8. **Specific requirements** laid down in Annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant (i.e. due to the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-), all birds of infected rearing or adult flocks are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and all eggs are destroyed or heat treated):

Comments - Indicate also if birds are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and if eggs are destroyed or heat treated (max. 32000 chars) :

Usually infected flocks are killed and destroyed but there were special cases in the past, when the birds have been slaughtered and heat treated.

Eggs that have not already been delivered to the hatchery are destroyed, ones that are still on the premise are usually heat treated.

9. Please describe the measures that shall be implemented in a flock (rearing and adult) where **Salmonella Hadar, Infantis or Virchow is detected**:

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Austria the measures implemented for flocks positive with one of the five relevant serovars are the same. This means that in case of detection of S. Hadar, S. Virchow and S. Infantis all birds of the infected rearing or adult flocks are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, all eggs are destroyed or heat treated.

10. If birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant **EU microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g:

Measures implemented by the FBO (max. 32000 chars) :

As said above, birds are usually culled. If they are slaughtered, the animals are solely sent to one slaughterhouse in Austria that only produces meat for heat treatment. This means that no fresh poultry meat is produced at these premises. Nevertheless, positive flocks have to be slaughtered separately. [Salmonella testing results are included in the FCI. They are part of the accompanying documents of the animals to the slaughterhouse. Additionally slaughterhouses get the information about the relevant holdings via the database PHD electronically.]

Measures implemented by the CA (max. 32000 chars) :

Animals from infected laying flocks are solely sent to one slaughterhouse in Austria that only produces meat for heat treatment. This means that no fresh poultry meat is produced at these premises. The authority also checks the documents to make sure, all animals were slaughtered according to the

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

legislation.

11. Laboratories in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 standard and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

There are four laboratories designated by the CCA to perform analyses within the framework of SNCP (official and own check samples). The involved laboratories are accredited according to EN ISO/IEC 17025 and the *Salmonella* analytical method is within the scope of accreditation. They are also regularly taking part in ring tests.

12. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. '*Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. -- Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage*'.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme. For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

All isolates taken within the framework of the SNCP (own checks and official sampling) are sent to the NRL for *Salmonella* and serotyped there following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme.

13. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 3.1.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 48 hours following receipt and within 96 hours after sampling.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The (designated) laboratories are obliged to take care of both (controll of age of sample, early start of examination). This has to be logged.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

14. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

In Austria Salmonella in feed is part of a permanent surveillance and monitoring programme (risk based multi annual control plan). The official control staff takes feed samples at the farm level but also at the level of warehouses and storage houses, at the site of feed material production and compound feed production. Official samples are regularly taken from feed materials and finished feed. The procedure of sampling is according to Regulation (EC) No 152/2009.

The most important source of Salmonella contamination in feed are protein-rich extracted meals and cakes of soy beans, sunflower seed and rape seed: These products are mainly by-products from oil seed processing plants and are imported from third countries (Brasil, Argentina, Bosnia-Herzegovina) and other EU member states (Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Slovenia, Hungary, Bulgaria). Austria imports approximately 550.000 tons of soy bean products per annum for feed. Through contaminated feed materials Salmonella are able to enter the feed chain and can so further spread and contaminate the compound feed which has been produced from these feed materials.

Feed producers are responsible for the feed safety at any stage of the production and therefore they are obliged to carry out self-checks at regular intervals and according to the quantity of the production. Positive batches must either be returned to the supplier or properly disposed of or decontaminated (by heat or with organic acids). After decontamination of the feed the efficacy of the treatment must be verified by a tenfold analysis. Furthermore feed business operators have to take certain actions and perform a hygiene programme (swab and dust samples, cleaning and disinfection, increase number of self-checks in feed, assessment of the supplier). Any positive consignment imported to Austria and found positive for Salmonella is notified to the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) by the competent authority.

In Austria any Salmonella serotype in feed is considered a risk. The most frequent serotypes found in feed were *S. Mbandaka*, *S. Agona*, *S. Senftenberg*, *S. Nyborg*, *S. Rissen*, *S. Montevideo* and *S. Tennessee*. In the last three years identical Salmonella serotypes of positive findings on farms (boot swabs) and in relevant compound feed automatically lead to an immediate investigation in order to quickly trace back the real source of the contamination (oil mills).

In 2014 Salmonella was detected in 7 out of 285 officially tested samples for farm animals.

In 2014 samples from dog chews and pet food were tested and 10 out of 66 were Salmonella positive.

15. Official controls at holding, flock and hatchery level

- a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to the Poultry Hygiene Regulation 2007, an official control of each holding subject to it has to be performed at least once in three years (every year in holdings registered for intra-Community trade). The provincial governments provide their own checklist for the official veterinarians. These controls are also registered in the PHD – Database. Actions in case of unsatisfactory result depend on the severity of the case but usually would entail at least another visit.

b. Routine official **sampling scheme when FBO sampling takes place at the hatchery**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

- every 16 weeks at the hatchery
- twice during the laying phase at the holding (within four weeks at the beginning, within eight weeks before the end), and
- at the holding each time samples taken at the hatchery are positive for target serovars

If the CA has decided to implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 (when EU target achieved for more than two years), the EU minimum requirement for official sampling is: once a year at the hatchery, once at the holding during the laying phase.

Comments - Indicate also : 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, 2) who is taking the official samples, 3) if the derogation quoted above is applied (max. 32000 chars) :

sampling is carried out in accordance with CR (EU) 200/2010 which in the Austrian and in accordance with point 2.1.2.1 or 2.1.2.2 of the Annex thereof.

1. There is no additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements.
2. The official samples are taken by official vets or veterinarians that are appointed by the regional government. Such appointed veterinarians must not work in the poultry sector as private veterinarians.
3. The Austrian CA has not decided to implement the derogation as the number of flocks is small and the target can already not be reached with two positive flocks.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

- c. Routine official **sampling scheme when FBO sampling takes place at the holding**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:
- Three times during the laying phase at the holding (within four weeks at the beginning, within eight weeks before the end and a third one in between)

If the CA has decided to implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 (EU target achieved for more than two years), the EU minimum requirement for official sampling is: twice at the holding during the laying phase.

Comments - Indicate also : 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, please describe, 2) who is taking the official samples, 3) if the derogation quoted above is applied (max. 32000 chars) :

Sampling is carried out in accordance with CR (EU) 200/2010 which in the Austrian and in accordance with point 2.1.2.1 or 2.1.2.2 of the Annex thereof.

1. There is no additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements.
2. The official samples are taken by official vets or veterinarians that are appointed by the regional government. Such appointed veterinarians must not work in the poultry sector as private veterinarians.
3. The Austrian CA has not decided to implement the derogation as the number of flocks is small and the target can already not be reached with two positive flocks.

- d. When **samples (FBO or official) taken at the hatchery** are positive for a target *Salmonella* serovar, describe the measures taken if the confirmatory samples taken at the holding are negative:

Testing for antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors (at least 5 birds per house) and if those substances are detected the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented (annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003)

Other official samples are taken on the breeding flock; if positive, the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented, if negative, all restrictive measures are lifted

Other official samples are taken on the progeny; if positive, the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented, if negative, all restrictive measures are lifted

Comments - Describe also if any other measures are implemented (max. 32000 chars) :

Sampling for antimicrobials will usually be carried out at the same time as official samples are taken in the

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

flock.

There are usually also taken samples from feed etc.

- e. **Official confirmatory sampling** (in addition to the confirmatory samples at the holding which are systematically performed if FBO or official samples are positive at the hatchery):

After positive official samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

Comments - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (max. 32000 chars) :

Confirmatory sampling is not foreseen in case of a positive finding in the holding, as a positive flock produces positive eggs and chicken and contaminates the hatchery.

- f. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, sampletaking) to check the correct implementation of this provision (at the holding and at the hatchery). For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Documentary checks have to be done at every visit.

Confirmatory sampling: According to CR (EU) No 200/2010 birds are always taken at random from within each poultry house of birds on the holding, normally up to five birds per house, unless the competent authority deems it necessary to sample a higher number of birds.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

16. Salmonella vaccination

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

Use of *Salmonella* vaccines is in compliance with provisions of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Comments - If performed please describe the vaccination scheme (vaccines used, vaccines providers, target flocks, number of doses administered per bird, etc) (max. 32000 chars) :

The use of vaccines as the use of any veterinary medicinal product is in line with CR (EC) No. 1177/2006. Vaccination against *S. Enteritidis* is mandatory in every flock.

Only vaccines against *S. Enteritidis* can be used that are authorised for the Austrian market. [Those are: AviPro SALMONELLA VAC E, Nobilis Salenvac T and Gallivac SE at the moment.] Vaccination schedule follows the direction for use of the products and is solely done during the rearing period.

Rearing flocks are always accompanied by a vaccination certificate that points out all vaccinations done. If vaccination takes place in Austria, this, as any veterinary medicinal product used on the animals, has to be noted within the flock's section in the PoultryHealthData (vaccine, date of application, person responsible for vaccination, withdrawal period for eggs/meat, etc.).

17. System for **compensation to owners** for the value of their birds slaughtered or culled and the eggs destroyed or heat treated.

Describe the system for compensation to owners. Indicate how improper implementation of biosecurity measures can affect the payment of compensation (max. 32000 chars) :

Owners are compensated directly by the central authority (Federal Ministry of Health).

The technical part of taking care of an infected flock is the responsibility of the official veterinarian as well as the provincial government in charge. They are also responsible for the report delivered to the ministry based on which (numbers etc.) compensation would be paid.

According to paragraph 13 of the Austrian Animal Health Act payment could be affected in case the owner broke laws and in doing so caused infection of the flock.

[Procedure of determination of the price paid to the farmer: In accordance with § 52a of the Austrian Animal Diseases Act the provincial governor, after consultation with the Chamber of Agriculture, shall set up a semi-annual tariff and notify it in the official provincial bulletin. The official veterinarian in charge has to act pursuant to this tariff which has to take into consideration price-setting features (e.g. age). According to the Animal Health Act 75% of that tariff is compensated.]

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

18. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

(max. 32000 chars):

Whenever poultry have been removed on the basis of action ordered by the official veterinarian, the official veterinarian has to determine the necessary scope of the cleaning and disinfection procedures. Otherwise the assigned private veterinarian is in charge of that. The success of disinfection has to be checked by means of bacteriological tests before the premises are re-populated.

For this purpose, 60 samples have to be taken from house floor and walls, feeding, watering and air conditioning equipment and other critical parts of the houses under the direction of the competent veterinarian. Samples of the same kind (floor; walls; feeding-, watering equipment; etc.) may be pooled for testing.

[The samples testing the efficacy of cleaning and disinfection in case of a positive breeding flock with one of the five relevant serovars are taken by official veterinarians. In case of another Salmonella serovar samples are taken by the private veterinarian.]

Excrement, feed residues and other waste have to be removed from open areas that are not hard surfaces (pens) as thoroughly as possible whenever poultry have been vacated.

Bedding, excrement and other waste removed from house areas and surfaces shall be stored in such a way as to prevent as far as possible pathogenic agents from being transferred back into house areas, or onto equipment and surfaces.

Barns may not be re-populated with poultry until cleaning, disinfection and proof of success of disinfection have been completed and no less than 14 days after the last flock has been evacuated.

B. General information

1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (max. 32000 chars):

In Austria the ultimate responsibility for coordinating the implementation of the SNCPs lies with the Federal Ministry of Health Division II, Sub-Division B (Consumer Health), Department 11 (Animal Welfare, Control of Animal Diseases and Zoonoses) which is the CCA. However, enforcement is delegated to the Provincial Governors as part of the indirect federal administration. The statutory basis for this is provided by federal acts (the Poultry Hygiene Regulation 2007), other regulations and general circulars/instructions issued on the basis of such legislation. These are enforced by the Provincial Governors through the authorities under their control (i.e. district veterinary offices). A more detailed description of the CA can be found in the country profile for Austria on the FVO - website: http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/controlsystems_en.cfm?co_id=AT

The Poultry Health Service (PHS) as a non-profit organisation, among other things, is responsible

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

for managing the electronic database (Poultry Health Data -PHD). PHS provides regular training on use of the database and on sampling procedures. PHS provides sampling materials (i.e. bootswabs) for own-check sampling.

The PHD, which serves as an official register of poultry holdings, links the poultry farms, hatcheries, poultry slaughterhouses, egg packing centres, assigned private veterinarians, laboratories and the competent district, provincial and national authorities. The database contains all records on use of veterinary medicinal products, vaccines, samplings (both official and own-checks), laboratory results and results of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections related to flocks. Levels of access to the database are well defined. For instance Food Business Operators (FBO) have access to their own data only, and CA access depends on its territorial responsibilities.

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars):

The Poultry Hygiene Regulation 2007 (Geflügelhygieneverordnung 2007, BGBl II 100/2007), based on the Animal Health Act (Tiergesundheitsgesetz, BGBl I Nr. 133/1999), is the most important piece of legislation relevant to the SNCP. The relevant EU legislation is implemented in Austria by this regulation. It applies to every farm keeping more than 350 birds at once, except for breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*, as 250 birds is the mark there as required by EU legislation. Sanctions are as suggested in Reg. (EC) No 2160/2003 and following regulations. Own check samples have to be taken by designated private veterinarians. Each food business operator (FBO) has to register one private vet responsible for his holding with the local authority (assigned veterinarian). Official samples are taken by official vets.

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella* serovars** (SE, ST) implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

(max. 32000 chars):

The program for breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* was implemented as said in Commission Regulation 200/2010.

The target set for breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* could again be reached in the year 2014. For Austria, which only has 26 breeding flocks for Layers and 107 breeding flocks for broilers the target is reached if not more than 1 flock is positive with the five most relevant *S. serotypes*. No flock was found to be positive with a relevant strain in 2014.

The final figures for 2014 and the confirmation of reaching the targets will be evaluated in the EFSA report on "Trends and Sources of Zoonoses 2014".

Human cases slightly increased in 2014, mostly because of the very low number of cases in 2013 and two large human outbreaks caused by *S. Enteritidis* PT14b (source were eggs from a neighbouring country) and *S. Stanley*.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

4. System for the registration of holdings and identification of flocks

(max. 32000 chars):

According to the LFBIS Act (which also includes Directive 2002/4/EC) each farm gets a unique number during the admission process. This number is commonly used to identify farms and is also used within the database (PoultryHealthData, PHD).

Individual flocks are registered as they enter the holding. They are uniquely identified by the farm's number of identity, the year in which they enter the barn and a consecutive number.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

See also Point B1 the database is a very valuable and important tool to monitor the implementation of the programme.

The Central Competent Authority regularly evaluates data from the PHD database to verify whether the target for the number of official samples to be taken by the provinces is met.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
Austria	Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	500 X
Austria	Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	50 X
Austria	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	25 X
Austria	Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	20 X
Austria	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	25 X
Add a new row					
Total					620
Total Antimicrobial detection test					25
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					25
Total Bacteriological detection test					550
Total Serotyping					20

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year:

2016

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)
Austria	Adult Breeding ¹	135	135	135	270	550	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	2	2	25 000	100 000	120 000
Total		135	135	135	270	550		2	2	25 000	100 000	120 000
Add a new row												

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

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

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.

2 Targets on vaccination

2.1 Targets on vaccination for year:

2016

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
	Targets on vaccination			
NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
Austria	135	80	800 000	2 400 000
			Add a new row	
				X

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

1 Costs of the planned activities for year:

2016

1. Testing of official samples						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	25	3.43	85.75	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	25	16.72	418	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test	550	18.19	10004.5	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	20	38.38	767.6	yes	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.16 and E.1.d)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine doses	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	2 400 000	0.09	216,000	yes	X
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	25 000	8	200,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	100 000	0.4	40000	yes	X

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	120 000	0.4	48000	yes	X
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5. Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	Molecular testing (mva, pfgc)	3	20	60	yes	X
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	270	30.43	8216.1	yes	X
	Grand Total			523,551.95		

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

E. Financial information

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays?

(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

Sampling is in the responsibility of the 9 provincial governments. Official samples are taken by official veterinarians or in some provinces by private veterinarians authorised for this task (authorised veterinarians - AVs) by the provincial CA. In the latter case they are not allowed to act as private veterinarians in the poultry sector in order to avoid any conflict of interest. Also depending on the province sampling is partly paid by the farmer, partly by the provincial governments. Sampling equipment is provided by the provincial governments, shipping is paid by the laboratories (also state budget). [Samplings paid by farmers were included in D.1.]

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?

(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

Three laboratories are designated to perform the testing of official samples. Costs related to the testing are entirely paid from the state budget.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Each isolate taken in the frame of the SNCP (official and private samples) is serotyped. This is done at the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella, AGES IMED Graz. Serotyping (private and official samples) is paid from official funds. [As serotyping within the National Salmonella Control Programme (NSCP) is always financed by official funds, no matter who took the samples, serotyping of isolates obtained from the FBO samples are included in the number of serotyping tests in c.1.1. and D.1.1.]

- c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

The technical part of taking care of an infected flock is the responsibility of the official veterinarian as well as the provincial government in charge. Compensation is paid by the central veterinary authority (Federal Ministry of Health) directly to the farmer. The national legal basis for compensation is the Austrian Animal Health Act BGGBl I 1999/133 as amended by BGGBl I 2013/80

- d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?
(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

Vaccine is provided by the private veterinarians who send the invoices to the Poultry Health Service which reimburses the private veterinarians. The Poultry Health Service receives money from the state budget that has to be used for Salmonella vaccination. A small part of the vaccines is paid by the farmers.
[This means that each dose - but not 100% of it - is paid by official funds, usually around 10% of each dose is paid by other sources. How much of each dose is paid and can therefore be cofinanced ("Average cost of dose") will be determined in the final report 2016.]

- e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implements this measure? Who provides the equipment/service? Who pays?

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

In Austria the NRL for Salmonella regularly carries out molecular testings (pfge, mlva) on Salmonella isolates taken in the frame of the SNCP. This is also important to thoroughly identify isolates and discover possible pathways of infection. Performance of these methods is also paid from official funds.

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

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



Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2015 1.06

Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You need to have at least the **Adobe Reader version 8.1.3** or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "**verify form**" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field. If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
- 5) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Tuesday, September 01, 2015 15:33:48

Submission Number

1441114429252-6635

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Identification of the programme

Member state: OESTERREICH

Disease: Salmonella

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2016

Contact

Name: Mag. Verena Ruecker

Your job type within the CA: Official veterinarian, national expert for Salmonella

Phone: +431711004261

Email: verena.ruecker@bmg.gv.at

Animal population

Animal population: Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* in flocks of broilers,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

1. The **aim of the programme** is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the maximum annual percentage of flocks of *broilers* remaining positive to *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST) (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) ('Union target') to 1% or less.

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

The percentage of positive broiler flocks has been below the target for years and Austria's objective is, to get as few infected flocks as possible.

2. Geographical coverage of the programme

The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the MS.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Austria consists of nine federal provinces with 95 districts altogether. The programme will be implemented on the whole territory of Austria.

3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of broilers. It does not apply to flocks for private domestic use.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

	Number of holdings
Total number of holdings with broilers in the MS	477
Total number of houses in these holdings	778
Number of holdings with more than 5,000 broilers	398
<i>NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.</i>	

4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority (CA) by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the FBO and the laboratory performing the analyses.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

In addition to the national reference laboratory (NRL), there are four laboratories designated by the central competent authority (CCA) to perform analyses within the framework of the *Salmonella* national control plan (SNCP). All positive results within the SNCP are directly sent from the laboratory via the integrated database used (PoultryHealthData - PHD) to the FBO, his/her private veterinarian, the responsible district veterinary office, provincial government and the national expert within the Federal Ministry of Health. The national expert does a follow-up on the cases through the database and advises/instructs provincial experts of certain tasks if needed.

5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy

Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) (max. 32000 chars) :

The Poultry Hygiene Regulation 2007 (Geflügelhygieneverordnung 2007, BGBl II 100/2007), based on the Animal Health Act (Tiergesundheitsgesetz, BGBl I Nr. 133/1999), is the most important piece of national legislation, relevant to the SNCP.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Paragraphs 7 and 8 are dealing with hygiene on farm:

General hygiene provisions for establishments:

1. Only water satisfying the microbiological requirements of the Trinkwasserverordnung [Drinking Water Ordinance], BGBl. II No 304/2001, may be used in the relevant establishments.

2. Only feed in connection with which appropriate measures have been taken to prevent contamination with Salmonella or to kill any Salmonella present may be used in establishments.

- Unless feed law requires manufacturers to retain samples of each production batch for a particular period of time and the batch can be identified at any time from records kept by the proprietor, a one kilogramme sample shall be taken from each delivery of feed, marked with details of the type, quantity, source, delivery date and batch number, placed in a sealed container and kept in a suitable safe place until the birds fed with it have been slaughtered (but for not more than six months). These samples shall be made available to the authority without charge on request as test material for examinations pursuant to outbreaks.

3. Plant, buildings, facilities and equipment shall be kept in a good state of repair so that good hygiene conditions can be maintained and cleaning and disinfection easily carried out. They shall be regularly serviced and maintained.

4. The location, arrangement and method of production of plant, equipment and other articles shall be appropriate for the respective type of production and make it possible to prevent diseases from being introduced and spread.

5. Appropriate precautions and measures shall be observed in farm buildings to ensure that insects, birds, rodents and other animal pests are prevented from entering. Windows, doors and lighting and air conditioning equipment shall be designed with that in mind.

- Building forecourts shall have a hard surface; external walls shall be freely accessible, steps must be taken to prevent growth of vegetation.

- Other domestic animals shall be kept away from operational premises.

6. If more than one production unit is operated or more than one flock is kept at the same site, the various operation areas and houses shall be clearly separated.

7. Establishments may only keep poultry that is covered by the terms of the ordinance. Such poultry shall in any case be kept clearly separate from aviary and other birds.

Special hygiene provisions for establishments:

1. The proprietor of the establishment shall in cooperation with the supporting (private) veterinarian establish hygiene rules for production and must be able to demonstrate that they have been brought to the attention of operational personnel.

2. Houses and hatcheries may be accessed only through the entry points provided and only when wearing overalls (including head covering) and footwear provided specifically for the area in question. Reusable footwear shall be disinfected before entering and on leaving the premises. Disinfection facilities shall be provided at the entrance for this purpose. Reusable overalls shall be cleaned and disinfected regularly.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

3. The proprietor shall ensure that persons not belonging to the establishment enter establishments pursuant to only with his consent and accompanied by him or a member of staff designated by him and that they comply with all hygiene requirements.
Persons entitled to enter the premises by law shall as far as possible and unless there is imminent danger notify the proprietor before entering the premises and comply with the hygiene requirements.

6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators (FBO):

Samples at the initiative of the FBO's will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

All flocks of broilers within three weeks before slaughter.

Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples

FBO-samples have to be taken by the assigned private veterinarian.

The CA accepts to derogate from this sampling rule and instead of this the FBOs shall sample at least one flock of broilers per round on holdings with more than one flock where:

- (i) an all in / all out system is used in all flocks of the holding;
- (ii) the same management applies to all flocks;
- (iii) feed and water supply is common to all flocks;
- (iv) during at least the last six rounds, tests for *Salmonella* spp. according to the sampling scheme set out in the first subparagraph in all flocks on the holding and samples of all flocks of at least one round were carried out by the competent authority;
- (v) all results from the testing according to the first subparagraph and point (b) for SE or ST were negative.

Comments - Indicate if the derogation is applied and in this case how many holdings and flocks are concerned

There is no derogation accepted in Austria. Every flock has to be sampled within three weeks before slaughter.

The CA accepts to derogate from the general sampling rule and authorises FBO sampling in the last six weeks prior to the date of slaughter in case the broilers are either kept more than 81 days or fall under organic broiler production according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Comments - Indicate if the derogation is applied and in this case how many holdings and flocks are concerned

Derogation would be accepted in broilers older than 81 days, but there are no such cases in Austria.

7. **Samples are taken** in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2012

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Furthermore, documentary checks as well as samples (faeces) for antimicrobial detection are obligatory with every official sampling.

8. When birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant EU **microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g.

Measures implemented by the FBO (max. 32000 chars) :

[Salmonella testing results are included in the FCI. They are part of the accompanying documents of the animals to the slaughterhouse. Additionally slaughterhouses get the information about the relevant holdings via the database PHD electronically.]

According to the meat inspection regulation (Fleischuntersuchungsverordnung, BGBl II 2006/109) positive flocks have to be slaughtered separate and the carcasses have to be added to the samples according to Regulation 2073/2005.

Measures implemented by the CA (max. 32000 chars) :

Carcasses of infected flocks have to be treated according to Reg. (EC) No. 2160/2003, Annex II lit E. (heat treatment)

9. **Laboratories** in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

There are four laboratories designated by the CCA to perform analyses within the framework of SNCP (official and own check samples). The involved laboratories are accredited according to EN ISO/IEC 17025 and the Salmonella analytical method is within the scope of accreditation. They are also regularly taking part in ring tests.

10. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amdl: 2007.

'Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp.

— *Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage'.*

Serotyping is performed following the Kauffman-White-Le Minor scheme.

For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO 16140.

Comments

All isolates taken within the framework of the SNCP (own checks and official sampling) are sent to the NRL for Salmonella and serotyped there following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme.

11. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 2.2.4 and 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2012. In particular samples examination at the laboratory shall start within 48 hours following receipt and within 4 days after sampling.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The (designated) laboratories are obliged to take care of both (control of age of sample, early start of examination).

12. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

In Austria Salmonella in feed is part of a permanent surveillance and monitoring programme (risk based multi annual control plan). The official control staff takes feed samples at the farm level but also at the level of warehouses and storage houses, at the site of feed material production and compound feed production. Official samples are regularly taken from feed materials and finished feed. The procedure of sampling is according to Regulation (EC) No 152/2009.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

The most important source of Salmonella contamination in feed are protein-rich extracted meals and cakes of soy beans, sunflower seed and rape seed: These products are mainly by-products from oil seed processing plants and are imported from third countries (Brasil, Argentina, Bosnia-Herzegovina) and other EU member states (Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Slovenia, Hungary, Bulgaria). Austria imports approximately 550.000 tons of soy bean products per annum for feed. Through contaminated feed materials Salmonella are able to enter the feed chain and can so further spread and contaminate the compound feed which has been produced from these feed materials.

Feed producers are responsible for the feed safety at any stage of the production and therefore they are obliged to carry out self-checks at regular intervals and according to the quantity of the production. Positive batches must either be returned to the supplier or properly disposed of or decontaminated (by heat or with organic acids). After decontamination of the feed the efficacy of the treatment must be verified by a tenfold analysis. Furthermore feed business operators have to take certain actions and perform a hygiene programme (swab and dust samples, cleaning and disinfection, increase number of self-checks in feed, assessment of the supplier). Any positive consignment imported to Austria and found positive for Salmonella is notified to the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) by the competent authority.

In Austria any Salmonella serotype in feed is considered a risk. The most frequent serotypes found in feed were S. Mbandaka, S. Agona, S. Senftenberg, S. Nyborg, S. Rissen, S. Montevideo and S. Tennessee. In the last three years identical Salmonella serotypes of positive findings on farms (boot swabs) and in relevant compound feed automatically lead to an immediate investigation in order to quickly trace back the real source of the contamination (oil mills).

In 2014 Salmonella was detected in 7 out of 285 officially tested samples for farm animals.

In 2014 samples from dog chews and pet food were tested and 10 out of 66 were Salmonella positive.

13. Official controls at holding and flock level

a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to the Poultry Hygiene Regulation 2007, an official control of each holding subject to it has to be performed at least once in three years (every year in holdings registered for intra-Community trade).

The provincial governments provide their own checklist for the official veterinarians.

These controls are also registered in the PHD – Database.

Actions in case of unsatisfactory result depend on the severity of the case but usually would entail at least another visit.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

b. Routine official **sampling scheme**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

- in one flock of broilers per year on 10% of holding comprising at least 5,000 birds;

Comments - Indicate also: 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed give a description of what is done 2) who is taking the official samples (max. 32000 chars) :

Official samples are taken by official veterinarians or in some provinces by private veterinarians authorised for this task (authorised veterinarians - AVs) by the provincial CA. In the latter case they are not allowed to act as private veterinarians in the poultry sector in order to avoid any conflict of interest.

c. Official confirmatory sampling:

After positive official samples at the holding	<input type="checkbox"/> Always
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes (criteria apply)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Never
After positive FBO samples at the holding	<input type="checkbox"/> Always
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes (criteria apply)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Never

Comments - Justify the confirmatory sampling strategy - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (max. 32000 chars) :

d. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, sample taking) to check the correct implementation of this provision. For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

(max. 32000 chars) :

A documentary check and an additional sample (faeces) for antimicrobial testing are mandatory each time official samples for Salmonella are taken in broiler flocks. The analysis is done following the STAR protocol. It provides reliable results but as no chemical analysis is possible from faeces muscle is analysed in case of a positive result.

Furthermore checks on the use of veterinary medicinal products is an important part of the official controls mentioned in point 13a.

[According to CR (EU) No. 200/2012 the flock is considered positive in case of a positive result. The CA has to be informed and an official control according to §13 of the residue control ordinance is initiated immediately. Muscle is analysed in case of a positive result for a chemical analysis.]

14. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Whenever poultry have been removed on the basis of action ordered by the official veterinarian, the official veterinarian has to determine the necessary scope of the cleaning and disinfection procedures. Otherwise the private, designated veterinarian has to take care of that.

The success of disinfection has to be checked by means of bacteriological tests before the premises are re-populated.

For this purpose, 60 samples have to be taken from house floor and walls, feeding, watering and air conditioning equipment and other critical parts of the houses under the direction of the competent veterinarian. Samples of the same kind (floor; walls; feeding-, watering equipment; etc.) may be pooled for testing.

Excrement, feed residues and other waste have to be removed from open areas that are not hard surfaces (pens) as thoroughly as possible whenever poultry have been vacated.

Bedding, excrement and other waste removed from house areas and surfaces shall be stored in such a way as to prevent as far as possible pathogenic agents from being transferred back into house areas, or onto equipment and surfaces.

Barns may not be re-populated with poultry until cleaning, disinfection and proof of success of disinfection have been completed and no less than 14 days after the last flock has been evacuated.

B. General information

1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (max. 32000 chars) :

In Austria the ultimate responsibility for coordinating the implementation of the SNCs lies with the Federal Ministry of Health Division II, Sub-Division B (Consumer Health), Department 11 (Animal

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Welfare, Control of Animal Diseases and Zoonoses) which is the CCA. However, enforcement is delegated to the Provincial Governors as part of the indirect federal administration. The statutory basis for this is provided by federal acts (the Poultry Hygiene Regulation 2007), other regulations and general circulars/instructions issued on the basis of such legislation. These are enforced by the Provincial Governors through the authorities under their control (i.e. district veterinary offices). A more detailed description of the CA can be found in the country profile for Austria on the FVO - website: http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/controlsystems_en.cfm?co_id=AT

The Poultry Health Service (PHS) as a non-profit organisation, among other things, is responsible for managing the electronic database (Poultry Health Data -PHD). PHS provides regular training on use of the database and on sampling procedures. PHS provides sampling materials (i.e. bootswabs) for own-check sampling.

The PHD, which serves as an official register of poultry holdings, links the poultry farms, hatcheries, poultry slaughterhouses, egg packing centres, private veterinarians, laboratories and the competent district, provincial and national authorities. The database contains all records on use of veterinary medicinal products, vaccines, samplings (both official and own-checks), laboratory results and results of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections related to flocks. Levels of access to the database are well defined. For instance Food Business Operators (FBO) have access to their own data only, and CA access depends on its territorial responsibilities.

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars):

The Poultry Hygiene Regulation 2007 (Geflügelhygieneverordnung 2007, BGBl II 100/2007), based on the Animal Health Act (Tiergesundheitsgesetz, BGBl I Nr. 133/1999), is the most important piece of legislation relevant to the SNCP. The relevant EU legislation is implemented in Austria by this regulation. It applies to every farm keeping more than 350 birds at once, except for breeding flocks of Gallus gallus, as 250 birds is the mark there as required by EU legislation. Sanctions are as suggested in Reg. (EC) No 2160/2003 and following regulations. Own check samples have to be taken by private veterinarians. Each food business operator (FBO) has to register one private vet responsible for his holding with the local authority. Official samples are taken by official vets or veterinarians authorised by the CA to carry out this task.

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella* serovars** (SE, ST) implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

(max. 32000 chars):

The target set for broiler flocks of Gallus gallus in Commission Regulation 200/2012 (CR No 646/2007 before) - less than 1 % positive herds by the end of the year 2011 - could already be reached in year 2010, the second year of the program implementation in broilers. The program was implemented as said in the above mentioned Regulation.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Whereas the results of the baseline-study showed a herd-prevalence of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* of 2, 1%, it could be reduced during the years of the programme. It was 0, 5 in 2013 and could be further reduced to 0,4 in 2014.

4. System for the registration of holdings and identification of flocks

(max. 32000 chars):

According to the LFBIS Act (which also includes Directive 2002/4/EC) each farm gets a unique number during the admission process. This number is commonly used to identify farms and is also used within the database (PoultryHealthData, PHD).

Individual flocks are registered as they enter the holding. They are uniquely identified by the farm's number of identity, the year in which they enter the barn and a consecutive number.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

See also Point B1 the database is a very valuable and important tool to monitor the implementation of the programme.

The Central Competent Authority regularly evaluates data from the PHD database to verify whether the target for the number of official samples to be taken by the provinces is met.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year: **2016**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
Austria	Bacteriological detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	70 X
Austria	Antimicrobial detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	faeces	routine test	70 X
Austria	Serotyping	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	130 X
Austria	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	20 X
Austria	Antimicrobial detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	5 X
Add a new row					
Total					295
Total Antimicrobial detection test					75
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					20
Total Bacteriological detection test					70
Total Serotyping					130

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year:

2016

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)
Austria	Broiler flocks of	3 900	3 900	70	70	90	SE+ST	25	0	0	0	0
Total		3 900	3 900	70	70	90		25	0	0	0	0
Add a new row												

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

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

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.

2 Targets on vaccination

2.1 Targets on vaccination for year:

2016

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
		Targets on vaccination		
NUTS Region		Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
			Add a new row	

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

2016

1. Testing of official samples						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test	70	18.19	1273.3	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	75	3.43	257.25	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	130	38.38	4989.4	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	20	16.72	334.4	yes	X
2. Vaccination						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine doses	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Add a new row					
5. Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)					
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Add a new row					
6. Cost of official sampling					
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	70	30.43	2130.1	yes
Grand Total				8984.45	

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

E. Financial information

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays? (e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

Sampling is in the responsibility of the 9 provincial governments. Official samples are taken by official veterinarians or in some provinces by private veterinarians authorised for this task (authorised veterinarians - AVs) by the provincial CA. In the latter case they are not allowed to act as private veterinarians in the poultry sector in order to avoid any conflict of interest. Also depending on the province sampling is partly paid by the farmer, partly by the provincial governments. Sampling equipment is provided by the provincial governments, shipping is paid by the laboratories (also state budget). [Samplings paid by farmers were included in the number in D1.]

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays? (e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

Three laboratories are designated to perform the testing of official samples. Costs related to the testing are entirely paid from the state budget.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Each isolate taken in the frame of the SNCP (official and private samples) is serotyped. This is done at the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella, AGES IMED Graz. Serotyping (private and official samples) is paid from official funds.

- c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays? (e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services, or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

Compensation is not foreseen in salmonella positive broiler flocks.

- d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator? (e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

Broiler flocks are not vaccinated against Salmonella Enteritidis.

- e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

In Austria the NRL for Salmonella regularly carries out molecular testings (pfge, mlva) on Salmonella isolates taken in the frame of the SNCP. This is also important to thoroughly identify isolates and discover possible pathways of infection. Performance of these methods is also paid from official funds.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

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



Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document 2015 1.06

Your current version of Acrobat is: 11.015

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You need to have at least the **Adobe Reader version 8.1.3** or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "**verify form**" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field. If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
- 5) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Submission Number

Tuesday, September 01, 2015 15:41:01

1441114862509-6637

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Identification of the programme

Member state : OESTERREICH

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2016

Contact

Name : Mag. Verena Ruecker

Your job type within the CA : official veterinarian, national expert for Salmonella

Phone : +431711004261

Email : verena.ruecker@bmg.gv.at

Animal population

Animal population Fattening flocks of Turkeys

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium in flocks of turkeys,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

1. The **aim of the programme** is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the maximum annual percentage of flocks of *turkeys* remaining positive to *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST) (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) ('Union target') to 1% or less. However, for the MS with less than 100 flocks of adult fattening turkeys, the Union target shall be that annually no more than one flock of adult fattening turkeys may remain positive.

Comments if statement above is not entirely correct or needs further explanation (max. 32000 chars) :

The percentage of positive fattening turkey flocks has been below the target for years, there even was no positive flock with *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* in 2014. Austria's objective is, to get as few infected flocks as possible which means to stay at the current level.

2. Geographical coverage of the programme

The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the MS.

Comments if statement above is not entirely correct or needs further explanation (max. 32000 chars) :

Austria consists of nine federal provinces with 95 districts altogether. The programme will be implemented on the whole territory of Austria.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of fattening turkeys. It does not apply to flocks for private domestic use.

Comments if statement above is not entirely correct or needs further explanation (max. 32000 chars) :

The statement is correct.

	Number of holdings
Total number of holdings with fattening turkeys in the MS	146
Total number of houses in these holdings	217
Number of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys	142

NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.

4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority (CA) by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the FBO and the laboratory performing the analyses.

Comments if statement above is not entirely correct or needs further explanation (max. 32000 chars) :

In addition to the national reference laboratory (NRL), there are four laboratories designated by the central competent authority (CCA) to perform analyses within the framework of the *Salmonella* national control plan (SNCP).

All positive results within the SNCP are directly sent from the laboratory via the integrated database used (PoultryHealthData - PHD) to the FBO, his/her private veterinarian, the responsible district veterinary office, provincial government and the national expert within the Federal Ministry of Health. The national expert does a follow-up on the cases through the database and advises/instructs provincial experts of certain tasks if needed.

5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) (max. 32000 chars) :

The Poultry Hygiene Regulation 2007 (Geflügelhygieneverordnung 2007, BGBl II 100/2007), based on the Animal Health Act (Tiergesundheitsgesetz, BGBl I Nr. 133/1999), is the most important piece of national legislation, relevant to the SNCP.

Paragraphs 7 and 8 are dealing with hygiene on farm:

General hygiene provisions for establishments:

1. Only water satisfying the microbiological requirements of the Trinkwasserverordnung [Drinking Water Ordinance], BGBl. II No 304/2001, may be used in the relevant establishments.

2. Only feed in connection with which appropriate measures have been taken to prevent contamination with Salmonella or to kill any Salmonella present may be used in establishments.

- Unless feed law requires manufacturers to retain samples of each production batch for a particular period of time and the batch can be identified at any time from records kept by the proprietor, a one kilogramme sample shall be taken from each delivery of feed, marked with details of the type, quantity, source, delivery date and batch number, placed in a sealed container and kept in a suitable safe place until the birds fed with it have been slaughtered (but for not more than six months). These samples shall be made available to the authority without charge on request as test material for examinations pursuant to outbreaks.

3. Plant, buildings, facilities and equipment shall be kept in a good state of repair so that good hygiene conditions can be maintained and cleaning and disinfection easily carried out. They shall be regularly serviced and maintained.

4. The location, arrangement and method of production of plant, equipment and other articles shall be appropriate for the respective type of production and make it possible to prevent diseases from being introduced and spread.

5. Appropriate precautions and measures shall be observed in farm buildings to ensure that insects, birds, rodents and other animal pests are prevented from entering. Windows, doors and lighting and air conditioning equipment shall be designed with that in mind.

- Building forecourts shall have a hard surface; external walls shall be freely accessible, steps must be taken to prevent growth of vegetation.

- Other domestic animals shall be kept away from operational premises.

6. If more than one production unit is operated or more than one flock is kept at the same site, the various operation areas and houses shall be clearly separated.

7. Establishments may only keep poultry that is covered by the terms of the ordinance. Such poultry shall in any case be kept clearly separate from aviary and other birds.

Special hygiene provisions for establishments:

1. The proprietor of the establishment shall in cooperation with the supporting (private) veterinarian establish hygiene rules for production and must be able to demonstrate that they have been brought to the attention of operational personnel.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

2. Houses and hatcheries may be accessed only through the entry points provided and only when wearing overalls (including head covering) and footwear provided specifically for the area in question. Reusable footwear shall be disinfected before entering and on leaving the premises. Disinfection facilities shall be provided at the entrance for this purpose. Reusable overalls shall be cleaned and disinfected regularly.

3. The proprietor shall ensure that persons not belonging to the establishment enter establishments pursuant to only with his consent and accompanied by him or a member of staff designated by him and that they comply with all hygiene requirements.
Persons entitled to enter the premises by law shall as far as possible and unless there is imminent danger notify the proprietor before entering the premises and comply with the hygiene requirements.

6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators (FBO):

Samples at the initiative of the FBO's will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

All flocks of fattening turkeys within three weeks before slaughter.

The competent authority may authorise sampling in the last six weeks prior to the date of slaughter in case the turkeys are either kept more than 100 days or fall under organic turkey production according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.

Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples and if this derogation is applied and in this case how many how many holdings and flocks are concerned.

FBO-samples have to be taken by the assigned private veterinarian. The derogation is applied. As most flocks are slaughtered after the age of 14 weeks the derogation is applied approximately 80% of them. The *Salmonella* examination might not be older than 36 days.

7. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012

Comments if statement above is not entirely correct or needs further explanation (max. 32000 chars) :

The statement above is correct, two pairs of boot swabs are usually taken. Furthermore, documentary checks as well as samples (faeces) for antimicrobial detection are obligatory with every official sampling.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

8. When birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant EU **microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g.

Measures implemented by the FBO (max. 32000 chars) :

[Salmonella testing results are included in the FCI. They are part of the accompanying documents of the animals to the slaughterhouse. Additionally slaughterhouses get the information about the relevant holdings via the database PHD electronically.]

According to the meat inspection regulation (Fleischuntersuchungsverordnung, BGBl II 2006/109) positive flocks have to be slaughtered separate and the carcasses have to be added to the samples according to Regulation 2073/2005.

Measures implemented by the CA (max. 32000 chars) :

Carcasses of infected flocks have to be treated according to Reg. (EC) No. 2160/2003, Annex II lit E. (heat treatment)

9. **Laboratories** in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

Comments if statement above is not entirely correct or needs further explanation (max. 32000 chars) :

There are four laboratories designated by the CCA to perform analyses within the framework of SNCP (official and own check samples). The involved laboratories are accredited according to EN ISO/IEC 17025 and the *Salmonella* analytical method is within the scope of accreditation. They are also regularly taking part in ring tests.

10. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/AmdI: 2007. *'Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. — Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage'*. Serotyping is performed following the Kauffman-White-Le Minor scheme. For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO 16140.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Comments

All isolates taken within the framework of the SNCP (own checks and official sampling) are sent to the NRL for Salmonella and serotyped there following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme.

11. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 2.2.4 and 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2012. In particular samples examination at the laboratory shall start within 48 hours following receipt and within 4 days after sampling.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The (designated) laboratories are obliged to take care of both (controll of age of sample, early start of examination). The check has to be logged.

12. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

In Austria Salmonella in feed is part of a permanent surveillance and monitoring programme (risk based multi annual control plan). The official control staff takes feed samples at the farm level but also at the level of warehouses and storage houses, at the site of feed material production and compound feed production. Official samples are regularly taken from feed materials and finished feed. The procedure of sampling is according to Regulation (EC) No 152/2009.

The most important source of Salmonella contamination in feed are protein-rich extracted meals and cakes of soy beans, sunflower seed and rape seed: These products are mainly by-products from oil seed processing plants and are imported from third countries (Brasil, Argentina, Bosnia-Herzegovina) and other EU member states (Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Slovenia, Hungary, Bulgaria). Austria imports approximately 550.000 tons of soy bean products per annum for feed. Through contaminated feed materials Salmonella are able to enter the feed chain and can so further spread and contaminate the compound feed which has been produced from these feed materials.

Feed producers are responsible for the feed safety at any stage of the production and therefore they are obliged to carry out self-checks at regular intervals and according to the quantity of the production. Positive batches must either be returned to the supplier or properly disposed of or decontaminated (by heat or with organic acids). After decontamination of the feed the efficacy of the treatment must be verified by a tenfold analysis. Furthermore feed business operators have to take certain actions and perform a hygiene programme (swab and dust samples, cleaning and disinfection, increase number of self-checks in feed, assessment of the supplier). Any positive consignment imported to Austria and found positive for Salmonella is notified to the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) by the competent authority.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

In Austria any Salmonella serotype in feed is considered a risk. The most frequent serotypes found in feed were S. Mbandaka, S. Agona, S. Senftenberg, S. Nyborg, S. Rissen, S. Montevideo and S. Tennessee. In the last three years identical Salmonella serotypes of positive findings on farms (boot swabs) and in relevant compound feed automatically lead to an immediate investigation in order to quickly trace back the real source of the contamination (oil mills).

In 2014 Salmonella was detected in 7 out of 285 officially tested samples for farm animals. In 2014 samples from dog chews and pet food were tested and 10 out of 66 were Salmonella positive.

13. Official controls at holding and flock level

a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to the Poultry Hygiene Regulation 2007, an official control of each holding subject to it has to be performed at least once in three years (every year in holdings registered for intra-Community trade). The provincial governments provide their own checklist for the official veterinarians. These controls are also registered in the PHD – Database. Actions in case of unsatisfactory result depend on the severity of the case but usually would entail at least another visit.

b. Routine official **sampling scheme**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

- in one flock of fattening turkeys per year on 10% of holding comprising at least 500 fattening turkeys;

Comments - Indicate also: 1)if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, give a description of what is done 2)who is taking the official samples *(max. 32000 chars) :*

1. More than 10% of the flocks are usually sampled (risk based approach).
2. Official samples are taken by official veterinarians or in some provinces by private veterinarians authorised for this task (authorised veterinarians - AVs) by the provincial CA. In the latter case they are not allowed to act as private veterinarians in the poultry sector in order to avoid any conflict of interest.

c. **Official confirmatory sampling**:

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

After positive official samples at the holding

- Always
- Sometimes (criteria apply)
- Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

- Always
- Sometimes (criteria apply)
- Never

Comments - Justify the confirmatory sampling strategy - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (max. 32000 chars) :

- d. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, sample taking) to check the correct implementation of this provision. For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(max. 32000 chars) :

A documentary check and an additional sample (faeces) for antimicrobial testing are mandatory each time official samples for Salmonella are taken in broiler flocks. The analysis is done following the STAR protocol. It provides reliable results but as no chemical analysis is possible from faeces muscle is analysed in case of a positive result.

Furthermore checks on the use of veterinary medicinal products is an important part of the official controls mentioned in point 13a.

[According to CR (EU) No. 1190/2012 the flock is considered positive in case of a positive result. The CA has to be informed and an official control according to §13 of the residue control ordinance is initiated immediately.]

14. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Whenever poultry have been removed on the basis of action ordered by the official veterinarian, the official veterinarian has to determine the necessary scope of the cleaning and disinfection procedures. Otherwise the private, designated veterinarian has to take care of that.

The success of disinfection has to be checked by means of bacteriological tests before the premises are re-populated.

For this purpose, 60 samples have to be taken from house floor and walls, feeding, watering and air conditioning equipment and other critical parts of the houses under the direction of the competent veterinarian. Samples of the same kind (floor; walls; feeding-, watering equipment; etc.) may be pooled for testing.

Excrement, feed residues and other waste have to be removed from open areas that are not hard surfaces (pens) as thoroughly as possible whenever poultry have been vacated.

Bedding, excrement and other waste removed from house areas and surfaces shall be stored in such a way as to prevent as far as possible pathogenic agents from being transferred back into house areas, or onto equipment and surfaces.

Barns may not be re-populated with poultry until cleaning, disinfection and proof of success of disinfection have been completed and no less than 14 days after the last flock has been evacuated.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Austria	Bacteriological detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	environmental sample	routine sampling	30	X
Austria	Antimicrobial detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	environmental sample	routine test	30	X
Austria	Serotyping	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	-	-	20	X
Austria	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	-	-	10	X
					Add a new row	
Total					90	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					30	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					10	
Total Bacteriological detection test					30	
Total Serotyping					20	

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2016

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Austria	Fattening flocks	365	365	365	30	30	SE+ST	5	0	0	0	0	X
Total		365	365	365	30	30		5	0	0	0	0	
										Add a new row			

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

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

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.

2 Targets on vaccination

2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2016

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
		Targets on vaccination			
NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
			Add a new row		

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

1 Costs of the planned activities for year : 2016

1. Testing of official samples						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test	30	18.19	545.7	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	30	3.43	102.9	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	20	38.38	767.6	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	10	16.72	167.2	yes	X
2. Vaccination						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

						Add a new row
5. Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	moleculat testing (pfge, mlva)	5	20	100	yes	X
						Add a new row
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	30	30.43	912.9	yes	X
				Grand Total	2596.3	

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

E. Financial information

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays?
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

Sampling is in the responsibility of the 9 provincial governments. Official samples are taken by official veterinarians or in some provinces by private veterinarians authorised for this task (authorised veterinarians - AVs) by the provincial CA. In the latter case they are not allowed to act as private veterinarians in the poultry sector in order to avoid any conflict of interest.
Also depending on the province sampling is partly paid by the farmer, partly by the provincial governments. Sampling equipment is provided by the provincial governments, shipping is paid by the laboratories (also state budget).

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?
(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

Three laboratories are designated to perform the testing of official samples. Costs related to the testing are entirely paid from the state budget.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Each isolate taken in the frame of the SNCP (official and private samples) is serotyped. This is done at the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella, AGES IMED Graz. Serotyping (private and official samples) is paid from official funds.

- c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

Compensation is not foreseen in salmonella positive fattening turkey flocks.

- d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?
(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

Fattening turkey flocks are not vaccinated against Salmonella Enteritidis.

- e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

In Austria the NRL for Salmonella regularly carries out molecular testings (pfge, mlva) on Salmonella isolates taken in the frame of the SNCP. This is also important to thoroughly identify isolates and discover possible pathways of infection. Performance of these methods is also paid from official funds.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

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



Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2015 1.06

Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You need to have at least the **Adobe Reader version 8.1.3** or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "**verify form**" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field. If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
- 5) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Tuesday, September 01, 2015 15:30:51

Submission Number

1441114252782-6633

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Identification of the programme

Member state : OESTERREICH

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of :

2016

Contact

Name : Verena Ruecker

Your job type within the CA : Official Veterinarian, National Expert for Salmonella

Phone : +431711004261

Email : verena.ruecker@bmg.gv.at

Animal population

Animal population Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in laying hens of *Gallus gallus*,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

1. Aim of the programme

It is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the prevalence of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula I,4,[5],12:i:-) in adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* ('Union target') as follows:

An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 10% where the prevalence in the preceding year was less than 10%.

An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 20% where the prevalence in the preceding year was more than or equal to 10% and less than 20%.

A reduction of the maximum percentage equal to 2% or less of positive flocks of adult laying hens.

The Member States has less than 50 flocks of adult laying hens: the target is to have not more than one adult flock remaining positive.

The Union target shall be achieved every year based on the monitoring of the previous year.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

The percentage of positive laying flocks has been below the target for years and Austria's objective is, to get as few infected flocks as possible.

As the percentage of positive flocks has been 0.4 (ten positive flocks) in 2015, the further target can only be keeping the percentage as low as possible - below 2% in any case. A further reduction can nevertheless not be guaranteed.

2. The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the MS.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Austria consists of nine federal provinces with 95 districts altogether. The programme will be implemented on the whole territory of Austria.

3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* but does not apply to flocks for private domestic use or leading to the direct supply, by the producer, of small quantities of table eggs to the final consumer or to local retail establishments directly supplying the eggs to the final consumer.

For the latter case (direct supply), national rules are adopted ensuring *Salmonella* control in these flocks.

The programme covers also all rearing flocks of future laying hens.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

According to EU legislation official sampling is not required in rearing flocks on a routine basis. Sampling by an official veterinarian could be performed on very special occasions.

	Total number of flocks of layers in the MS	Number of flocks covered by the programme	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	424		424	5
Adult flocks	2 759	2 759	2 759	2 759

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Number of holdings with more than 1,000 laying hens	850
Number of flocks in these holdings	2 587
<i>NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.</i>	

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

In Austria the Salmonella national control programme (SNCP) applies to all establishments with 350 or more animals. This is considered important for public health reasons, as Austria is a small country with many holdings with less than 1000 animals which also provide eggs for egg-packing facilities/bigger retailers.

4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the food business operator and the laboratory performing the analyses.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

In addition to the national reference laboratory (NRL), there are four laboratories designated by the central competent authority (CCA) to perform analyses within the framework of SNCP. All positive results within the SNCP are directly sent from the laboratory via the integrated database used (PoultryHealthData - PHD) to the FBO, his/her private veterinarian, the responsible district veterinary office, provincial government and the national expert within the Federal Ministry of Health. The national expert does a follow-up on the cases through the database and advises/instructs provincial experts of certain tasks if needed.

5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) (max. 32000 chars) :

The Poultry Hygiene Regulation 2007 (Geflügelhygieneverordnung 2007, BGBl II 100/2007), based on the Animal Health Act (Tiergesundheitsgesetz, BGBl I Nr. 133/1999), is the most important piece of national legislation, relevant to the SNCP.

Paragraphs 7 and 8 are dealing with hygiene on farm:

General hygiene provisions for establishments:

1. Only water satisfying the microbiological requirements of the Trinkwasserverordnung [Drinking Water

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Ordinance], BGBl. II No 304/2001, may be used in the relevant establishments.

2. Only feed in connection with which appropriate measures have been taken to prevent contamination with Salmonella or to kill any Salmonella present may be used in establishments.
 - Unless feed law requires manufacturers to retain samples of each production batch for a particular period of time and the batch can be identified at any time from records kept by the proprietor, a one kilogramme sample shall be taken from each delivery of feed, marked with details of the type, quantity, source, delivery date and batch number, placed in a sealed container and kept in a suitable safe place until the birds fed with it have been slaughtered (but for not more than six months). These samples shall be made available to the authority without charge on request as test material for examinations pursuant to outbreaks.
3. Plant, buildings, facilities and equipment shall be kept in a good state of repair so that good hygiene conditions can be maintained and cleaning and disinfection easily carried out. They shall be regularly serviced and maintained.
4. The location, arrangement and method of production of plant, equipment and other articles shall be appropriate for the respective type of production and make it possible to prevent diseases from being introduced and spread.
5. Appropriate precautions and measures shall be observed in farm buildings to ensure that insects, birds, rodents and other animal pests are prevented from entering. Windows, doors and lighting and air conditioning equipment shall be designed with that in mind.
 - Building forecourts shall have a hard surface; external walls shall be freely accessible, steps must be taken to prevent growth of vegetation.
 - Other domestic animals shall be kept away from operational premises.
6. If more than one production unit is operated or more than one flock is kept at the same site, the various operation areas and houses shall be clearly separated.
7. Establishments may only keep poultry that is covered by the terms of the ordinance. Such poultry shall in any case be kept clearly separate from aviary and other birds.

Special hygiene provisions for establishments:

1. The proprietor of the establishment shall in cooperation with the supporting (private) veterinarian establish hygiene rules for production and must be able to demonstrate that they have been brought to the attention of operational personnel.
2. Houses and hatcheries may be accessed only through the entry points provided and only when wearing overalls (including head covering) and footwear provided specifically for the area in question. Reusable footwear shall be disinfected before entering and on leaving the premises. Disinfection facilities shall be provided at the entrance for this purpose. Reusable overalls shall be cleaned and disinfected regularly.
3. The proprietor shall ensure that persons not belonging to the establishment enter establishments pursuant to only with his consent and accompanied by him or a member of staff designated by him and that they comply with all hygiene requirements.
Persons entitled to enter the premises by law shall as far as possible and unless there is imminent danger notify the proprietor before entering the premises and comply with the hygiene requirements.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators (FBO):

Samples at the initiative of the FBOs will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

- a. Rearing flocks: day-old chicks, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- b. Adults laying flocks: every 15 weeks during the laying period

Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples, and, if additional FBO sampling, going beyond the minimum sampling requirements, is performed, please describe what is done.

FBO-samples have to be taken by the assigned private veterinarian. Rearing flocks are additionally checked at the age of eight to ten weeks (two pairs of boot swabs)

7. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

An additional dust sample has to be part of the sampling protocol done by official veterinarians . Furthermore, documentary checks as well as samples (faeces) for antimicrobial detection are obligatory.

8. Specific requirements laid down in Annex II.D of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant. In particular:

- due to the presence or the suspicion of the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST I,4,[5],12:i: -) in the flock, eggs cannot be used for human consumption unless heat treated;
- eggs from these flocks shall be marked and considered as class B eggs.

Comments - Indicate also if prompt depopulation of the infected flocks is compulsory (max. 32000 chars) :

Depopulation is not compulsory. The eggs are considered class B eggs as defined in Article 2(4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 557/2007. It has to be made sure that eggs from positive flocks are not placed on the market as fresh eggs, but they can still be delivered to the industry (where they are heat treated).

[Animals from infected flocks of layers are in Austria solely sent to one slaughterhouse that only produces meat for heat treating. This means that no fresh poultry meat is produced.]

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

9. If birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant **EU microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g:

Measures implemented by the FBO (max. 32000 chars) :

Animals from infected laying flocks are solely sent to one slaughterhouse in Austria that only produces meat for heat treatment. This means that no fresh poultry meat is produced at these premises. Nevertheless, positive flocks have to be slaughtered separately.

Measures implemented by the CA (max. 32000 chars) :

Animals from infected laying flocks are solely sent to one slaughterhouse in Austria that only produces meat for heat treatment. This means that no fresh poultry meat is produced at these premises.

10. **Laboratories** in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 standard and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

There are four laboratories designated by the CCA to perform analyses within the framework of SNCP (official and own check samples). The involved laboratories are accredited according to EN ISO/IEC 17025 and the *Salmonella* analytical method is within the scope of accreditation. They are also regularly taking part in ring tests.

11. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. '*Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. -- Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage*'.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme. For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

All isolates taken within the framework of the SNCP (own checks and official sampling) are sent to the NRL for Salmonella and serotyped there following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme.

12. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 4 days after sampling.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The (designated) laboratories are obliged to take care of both (controll of age of sample, early start of examination).

13. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

In Austria Salmonella in feed is part of a permanent surveillance and monitoring programme (risk based multi annual control plan). The official control staff takes feed samples at the farm level but also at the level of warehouses and storage houses, at the site of feed material production and compound feed production. Official samples are regularly taken from feed materials and finished feed. The procedure of sampling is according to Regulation (EC) No 152/2009.

The most important source of Salmonella contamination in feed are protein-rich extracted meals and cakes of soy beans, sunflower seed and rape seed: These products are mainly by-products from oil seed processing plants and are imported from third countries (Brasil, Argentina, Bosnia-Herzegovina) and other EU member states (Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Slovenia, Hungary, Bulgaria). Austria imports approximately 550.000 tons of soy bean products per annum for feed. Through contaminated feed materials Salmonella are able to enter the feed chain and can so further spread and contaminate the compound feed which has been produced from these feed materials.

Feed producers are responsible for the feed safety at any stage of the production and therefore they are obliged to carry out self-checks at regular intervals and according to the quantity of the production. Positive batches must either be returned to the supplier or properly disposed of or decontaminated (by heat or with organic acids). After decontamination of the feed the efficacy of the treatment must be verified by a tenfold analysis. Furthermore feed business operators have to take certain actions and perform a hygiene programme (swab and dust samples, cleaning and disinfection, increase number of self-checks in feed, assessment of the supplier). Any positive consignment imported to Austria and found positive for Salmonella is notified to the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) by the competent authority.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

In Austria any Salmonella serotype in feed is considered a risk. The most frequent serotypes found in feed were S. Mbandaka, S. Agona, S. Senftenberg, S. Nyborg, S. Rissen, S. Montevideo and S. Tennessee. In the last three years identical Salmonella serotypes of positive findings on farms (boot swabs) and in relevant compound feed automatically lead to an immediate investigation in order to quickly trace back the real source of the contamination (oil mills).

In 2014 Salmonella was detected in 7 out of 285 officially tested samples for farm animals. In 2014 samples from dog chews and pet food were tested and 10 out of 66 were Salmonella positive.

14. Official controls at holding, flock and hatchery level

- a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to the Poultry Hygiene Regulation 2007, an official control of each holding subject to it has to be performed at least once in three years (every year in holdings registered for intra-Community trade). The provincial governments provide their own checklist for the official veterinarians. These controls are also registered in the PHD – Database. Actions in case of unsatisfactory result depend on the severity of the case but usually would entail at least another visit.

- b. Routine official **sampling scheme**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:
 - in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1,000 birds;
 - at the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where the relevant Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
 - in any case of suspicion of Salmonella infection when investigating food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC or any cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate, using the sampling protocol laid down in point 4(b) of Part D to Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;
 - in all other laying flocks on the holding in case Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium is detected in one laying flock on the holding;
 - in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Comments - Indicate also 1)if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed give a description of what is done 2)who is taking the official samples

The Austrian authority considers it appropriate that any flock subject to the SNCP is sampled at least once by an official veterinarian (see also answer to point 3).

c. Official confirmatory sampling:

After positive official samples at the holding	<input type="checkbox"/> Always
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sometimes (criteria apply)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Never
After positive FBO samples at the holding	<input type="checkbox"/> Always
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sometimes (criteria apply)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Never

Comments - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (max. 32000 chars) :

There are criteria defining whether confirmatory samples can be taken.

Criteria are:

- * infection of the same and/or earlier flocks as well as other flocks on the same holding
- * hygiene status on farm,
- * results of hygiene controls done by official vets
- * results of hygiene controls done by assigned private veterinarians (animal health service)

[The protocol used in case of official confirmatory sampling is described in CR (EC) No 2160/2003 Annex II D No 4:

a. 7 pooled samples are taken as follows:

• CAGE FLOCKS

i. 5 samples of naturally mixed faeces from dropping belts, scrapers or deep pits, depending on type of cage houses. Each of the 5 samples collected at the farm should be approximately 200-300g.

ii. 2 samples of dusty material beneath cages (2x250ml)

• BARN OR FREE RANGE HOUSE:

i. 5 pairs of boot swabs (1 pair=1 pool);

ii. • 1 sample of dust from egg belts (250 ml)

iii. • 1 sample of dust collected in different places of the house (250 ml)

or

b. bacteriological investigation of the caeca and oviducts of 300 birds; (this method has not been used in practice in Austria so far)

or

c. bacteriological investigation of the shell and the content of 4 000 eggs in pools of maximum 40 eggs.]

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

[In the meanwhile Eggs of the relevant flock are considered as Class B eggs as defined in Article 2(4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 589/2008. It has to be made sure that eggs from positive flocks are not placed on the market as fresh eggs.]

- d. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, samplings) to check the correct implementation of this provision. For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

Comments - Describe also if any other measures are implemented (max. 32000 chars) :

A documentary check and an additional sample (faeces) for antimicrobial testing are mandatory each time official samples for Salmonella are taken in laying flocks. The analysis is done following the STAR protocol. It provides reliable results but as no chemical analysis is possible from faeces muscle is analysed in case of a positive result.

Furthermore checks on the use of veterinary medicinal products is an important part of the official controls mentioned in point 14a.

In the case antimicrobials are detected the flock is considered positive with Salmonella according to CR (EU) No 517/2015. The CA has to be informed and an official control according to §13 of the Residue Control Regulation is initiated immediately. The sampling has to be repeated.

15. Salmonella vaccination

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

Use of *Salmonella* vaccines is in compliance with provisions of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Comments - If performed please describe the vaccination scheme (vaccines used, vaccine providers, target flocks, number of doses administered per bird, etc) (max. 32000 chars) :

The use of vaccines as the use of any veterinary medicinal product is in line with CR (EC) No. 1177/2006. Vaccination against *S. Enteritidis* is mandatory in every flock.

Only vaccines against *S. Enteritidis* can be used that are authorised for the Austrian market. [Those are: AviPro SALMONELLA VAC E, Nobilis Salenvac T and Gallivac SE at the moment.] Vaccination schedule

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

follows the direction for use of the products and is solely done during the rearing period. The assigned private veterinarian is responsible for that.

Rearing flocks are always accompanied by a vaccination certificate that points out all vaccinations done. If vaccination takes place in Austria, this, as any veterinary medicinal product used on the animals, has to be noted within the flock's section in the PoultryHealthData (vaccine, date of application, person responsible for vaccination, withdrawal period for eggs/meat, etc.).

16. System for **compensation to owners** for the value of their birds slaughtered or culled and the eggs destroyed or heat treated.

Describe the system for compensation to owners. Indicate also how improper implementation of biosecurity measures can affect the payment of compensation (max. 32000 chars) :

Owners are only compensated in case the flock was identified to be the cause of a human outbreak. In this case the flock would have to be culled. Owners are compensated directly by the central authority (Federal Ministry of Health). The technical part of taking care of an infected flock is the responsibility of the official veterinarian as well as the provincial government in charge. They are also responsible for the report delivered to the ministry based on which (numbers etc.) compensation would be paid. According to paragraph 13 of the Austrian Animal Health Act payment could be affected in case the owner broke laws and in doing so caused infection of the flock. [Procedure of determination of the price paid to the farmer: In accordance with § 52a of the Austrian Animal Diseases Act the provincial governor, after consultation with the Chamber of Agriculture, shall set up a semi-annual tariff and notify it in the official provincial bulletin. The official veterinarian in charge has to act pursuant to this tariff which has to take into consideration price-setting features (e.g. age). According to the Animal Health Act 75% of that tariff is compensated.]

17. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Whenever poultry have been removed on the basis of action ordered by the official veterinarian, the official veterinarian has to determine the necessary scope of the cleaning and disinfection procedures. Otherwise the assigned private veterinarian is in charge of that. The success of disinfection has to be checked by means of bacteriological tests before the premises are re-populated. For this purpose, 60 samples have to be taken from house floor and walls, feeding, watering and air conditioning equipment and other critical parts of the houses under the direction of the competent veterinarian. Samples of the same kind (floor; walls; feeding-, watering equipment; etc.) may be pooled for testing. Excrement, feed residues and other waste have to be removed from open areas that are not hard surfaces (pens) as thoroughly as possible whenever poultry have been vacated. Bedding, excrement and other waste removed from house areas and surfaces shall be stored in such a way as to prevent as far as possible pathogenic agents from being transferred back into house areas, or onto equipment and surfaces.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Barns may not be re-populated with poultry until cleaning, disinfection and proof of success of disinfection have been completed and no less than 14 days after the last flock has been evacuated.

B. General information

1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (max. 32000 chars) :

In Austria the ultimate responsibility for coordinating the implementation of the SNCPs lies with the Federal Ministry of Health Division II, Sub-Division B (Consumer Health), Department 11 (Animal Welfare, Control of Animal Diseases and Zoonoses) which is the CCA. However, enforcement is delegated to the Provincial Governors as part of the indirect federal administration. The statutory basis for this is provided by federal acts (the Poultry Hygiene Regulation 2007), other regulations and general circulars/instructions issued on the basis of such legislation. These are enforced by the Provincial Governors through the authorities under their control (i.e. district veterinary offices). A more detailed description of the CA can be found in the country profile for Austria on the FVO - website: http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/controlsystems_en.cfm?co_id=AT

The Poultry Health Service (PHS) as a non-profit organisation, among other things, is responsible for managing the electronic database (Poultry Health Data -PHD). PHS provides regular training on use of the database and on sampling procedures. PHS provides sampling materials (i.e. bootswabs) for own-check sampling.

The PHD, which serves as an official register of poultry holdings, links the poultry farms, hatcheries, poultry slaughterhouses, egg packing centres, assigned private veterinarians, laboratories and the competent district, provincial and national authorities. The database contains all records on use of veterinary medicinal products, vaccines, samplings (both official and own-checks), laboratory results and results of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections related to flocks. Levels of access to the database are well defined. For instance Food Business Operators (FBO) have access to their own data only, and CA access depends on its territorial responsibilities.

2. **Legal basis** for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Poultry Hygiene Regulation 2007 (Geflügelhygieneverordnung 2007, BGBl II 100/2007), based on the Animal Health Act (Tiergesundheitsgesetz, BGBl I Nr. 133/1999), is the most important piece of legislation relevant to the SNCP. The relevant EU legislation is implemented in Austria by this regulation. It applies to every farm keeping more than 350 birds at once, except for breeding flocks of gallus gallus, as 250 birds is the mark there as required by EU legislation. Sanctions are as suggested in Reg. (EC) No 2160/2003 and following regulations. Own check samples have to be taken by designated private

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

veterinarians. Each food business operator (FBO) has to register one private vet responsible for his holding with the local authority (assigned veterinarian). Official samples are taken by official vets.

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella* serovars** (SE, ST) implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target set for laying flocks of Gallus gallus in Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 (CR (EC) No 1168/2006 before) – a maximum percentage of 2 % positive flocks or less with S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium could again be achieved by the end of the year 2014 (0,4 %).

The programme was implemented, as stated before, in the above mentioned Regulation.

There were 10 flocks positive with S. Enteritidis (6) or S. Typhimurium (4). None of them was epidemiologically linked to a human outbreak.

Human cases slightly increased in 2014, mostly because of the very low number of cases in 2013 and two large human outbreaks caused by S. Enteritidis (source was eggs from a neighbouring country) and S. Stanley.

4. System for the registration of holdings and identification of flocks

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to the LFBIS Act (which also includes Directive 2002/4/EC) each farm gets a unique number during the admission process. This number is commonly used to identify farms and is also used within the database (PoultryHealthData, PHD).

Individual flocks are registered as they enter the holding. They are uniquely identified by the farm's number of identity, the year in which they enter the barn and a consecutive number.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

See also Point B1 the database is a very valuable and important tool to monitor the implementation of the programme.

The Central Competent Authority regularly evaluates data from the PHD database to verify whether the target for the number of official samples to be taken by the provinces is met.

The PHD database automatically informs the responsible veterinarian (private and official) if samples are not taken when required (e.g. more than 15 weeks after previous sampling).

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year:

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
Austria	Bacteriological detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	3 400 X
Austria	Bacteriological detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	repeated sampling	20 X
Austria	Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	70 X
Austria	Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine test	1 700 X
Austria	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	20 X
Austria	Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	10 X
Add a new row					
Total					5 220
Total Antimicrobial detection test					1 710
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					20
Total Bacteriological detection test					3 420

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

	Total Serotyping
	70

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year:

2016

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)
Austria	Laying flocks of	2 800	2 800	2 800	1 730	3 420	SE+ST	20	3	50 000	0	1 000 000
		2 800	2 800	2 800	1 730	3 420		20	3	50 000	0	1 000 000
Total												
Add a new row												

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

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

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.

2 Targets on vaccination

2.1 Targets on vaccination for year:

2016

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
		Targets on vaccination		
NUTS Region				
Austria	2 800	450	7 400 000	18 000 000
			Add a new row	
				X

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

2016

1. Testing of official samples						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test	3 420	18.19	62209.8	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	70	38.38	2686.6	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	1 710	3.43	5865.3	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	20	16.72	334.4	yes	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.15 and E.1.d)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine doses	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	18 000 000	0.09	1,620,000	yes	X
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	50 000	4.4	220,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	1 000 000	0.08	80000	yes	X

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
4. Cleaning and disinfection					
					Add a new row
5. Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Other costs	moleculat testing (pfge, mlva)	20	20	400	yes X
					Add a new row
6. Cost of official sampling					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	1 730	30.43	52643.9	yes X
Grand Total				2,044,140	

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

E. Financial information

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays? (e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

Sampling is in the responsibility of the 9 provincial governments. Official samples are taken by official veterinarians or in some provinces by private veterinarians authorised for this task (authorised veterinarians - AVs) by the provincial CA. In the latter case they are not allowed to act as private veterinarians in the poultry sector in order to avoid any conflict of interest.

Also depending on the province sampling is partly paid by the farmer, partly by the provincial governments. Sampling equipment is provided by the provincial governments, shipping is paid by the laboratories (also state budget). [Samplings paid by farmers were included.]

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays? (e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

Three laboratories are designated to perform the testing of official samples. Costs related to the testing are entirely paid from the state budget. Each isolate taken in the frame of the SNCP (official and private samples) is serotyped. This is done at the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella,

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

AGES IMED Graz. Serotyping (private and official samples) is paid from official funds. As serotyping within the NSCP is always financed by official funds, no matter who took the samples, serotyping of isolates obtained from the FBO samples are included in the number of serotyping tests in C.1.1. and D.1.1.]

- c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

The technical part of taking care of an infected flock is the responsibility of the official veterinarian as well as the provincial government in charge. Compensation is paid by the central veterinary authority (Federal Ministry of Health) directly to the farmer.

The national legal basis for compensation is the Austrian Animal Health Act BGBl I 1999/133 as amended by BGBl I 2013/80

- d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?
(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

Vaccine is provided by the private veterinarians who send the invoices to the Poultry Health Service which reimburses the private veterinarians. The Poultry Health Service receives money from the state budget that has to be used for Salmonella vaccination. A small part of the vaccines is paid by the farmers.

[Each dose, but not 100% of it is paid by official funds, usually around 10% of each dose is paid by other sources. How much of each dose is paid and can therefore be cofinanced ("Average cost of dose") will be determined in the final report 2016.]

- e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

In Austria the NRL for Salmonella regularly carries out molecular testings (pfge, mlva) on Salmonella isolates taken in the frame of the SNCP. This is also

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

important to thoroughly identify isolates and discover possible pathways of infection. Performance of these methods is also paid from official funds.

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

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