



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

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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

Sunday, May 31, 2015 21:19:17

Submission Number

1433103563555-5777

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## Identification of the programme

Member state : UNITED KINGDOM

Disease : Salmonella

This program is multi annual : yes

Type of submission : New multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of :

2016

To end of

2018

## Contact

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## 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) :

To reduce/maintain the prevalence of breeding chicken flocks (*Gallus gallus*) in the UK infected with *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic strains), *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis* and *S. Virchow* to 1% or less flocks infected each year from 2016 - end 2018.

The main emphasis of the programme is to:

- monitor for *Salmonella* effectively, to assess the prevalence of infection against the reduction target,
- take the action required under Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 where target serovars are detected
- give advice to owners with infected flocks on how to reduce or eliminate *Salmonella* of public health significance on their premises.

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

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The National Control Programme (NCP) for the control of Salmonella in flocks of domestic fowl of breeding chickens, as approved by Commission Decision 2006/759/EC, was implemented in the UK on 1st January 2007. The requirements of the Salmonella control programme apply to all breeding chicken flocks of 250 or more birds that produce hatching eggs. The Salmonella National Control Programme is implemented throughout the UK, including England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

## 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	0		0	0
Adult flocks	1 516	1 516	1 516	1 516
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the hatchery		0	0	0
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the holding		1 516	1 516	1 516

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

In the UK, the majority of the chicken industry is composed of integrated companies. Broiler breeding flocks at Pedigree (Elite), Great Grandparent (GGP), Grandparent (GP) and parent level are held in UK. GP layer breeding birds are also imported as day old chicks or hatching eggs, then reared in the UK to produce eggs from which layer parent flocks are derived. Breeding stock and hatching eggs are exported from the UK, particularly broiler breeding stock.

In the UK there are on average approximately 470 registered holdings with 250 or more breeding chickens (*Gallus gallus*) present. Specifically in 2014 there were 464 registered holdings with 1516 registered flocks in total.

The total number of rearing breeding chicken flocks in the UK is not known therefore the number is recorded as 0 in the table above. All rearing chicken flocks are subject to FBO sampling requirements under Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010 but the total number of rearing chicken flocks tested and the number of tests carried out is not recorded centrally by the Competent Authority, although FBO sampling is checked by Government officials during farm inspection visits. No routine official sampling is carried out in rearing chicken flocks.

The total number of breeding chicken flocks in the UK is not known as information on backyard breeding flocks ("hobby farmers") is not available. All premises with 50 or more poultry are required to register with the Poultry Register in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. However, differentiation of pet birds and breeding birds belonging to hobby farmers from other poultry (*Gallus gallus*) types at this level is not possible. However, the number of premises with at least 250 adult breeding birds is known and the number recorded in the section 3 table above is based on the number of breeding flocks with 250 or more birds that were eligible for testing and that underwent at least one official sampling occasion during 2014.

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All testing (FBO and official testing) carried out under the requirements of the *Salmonella* NCP for breeding chicken flocks in the UK is required to be undertaken at the holding for both the broiler breeder and the layer breeder sectors.

Additional voluntary hatchery monitoring is carried out by the UK industry but this sampling is in addition to the *Salmonella* NCP requirements and does not form part of the statutory requirements of the programme. However, all *Salmonella* isolations are required to be reported to the Competent Authority under the Zoonoses Order 1989, so isolations of *Salmonella* from voluntary monitoring at the hatchery as well as isolations of *Salmonella* from statutory monitoring at the holding are subject to official action by the Competent Authority.

### 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) :*

The owner in charge of any laboratory in the UK must report the isolation of *Salmonella* from any bird or livestock kept to produce food for human consumption to the Competent Authority or its agency, detailing the date, type of sample and animal or bird type (according to the requirements of the Zoonoses Order 1989 and Zoonoses Order (Northern Ireland) 1991). The laboratory is required to supply the isolate to the *Salmonella* National Reference laboratory for serotyping and antimicrobial resistance testing.

The reporting procedure of FBO's results from sampling carried out under the requirements of the *salmonella* programme to the Competent authority is as follows:

- A protocol is in place for the reporting of *Salmonella* test results between the Government-approved veterinary testing laboratories, the official Government laboratories, the central and regional APHA/ DARD offices and the Central Competent Authority.
- For positive *Salmonella* results: in Great Britain, APHA receives reports of all *Salmonella* isolates from poultry isolated in testing laboratories in Great Britain under the Zoonoses Order 1989. In Great Britain, data on all *Salmonella* positive holdings and linked submission and sample data are held on the competent authority database (the APHA Farmfile *Salmonella* database). Data on all sources of sampling, both statutory and voluntary, from adult and in-rear flocks are included in the database. A similar system for reporting and collating data on *Salmonella* isolations in poultry exists in Northern Ireland.
- Reporting process for positive *Salmonella* results: following isolation of *Salmonella* in a private/ official testing laboratory, the isolate is forwarded to the *Salmonella* Reference Laboratory for confirmation and serotyping. Group B and Group D isolates are fast-tracked for this testing. Data are recorded in the database. Results are communicated immediately by phone and electronic email alerts to the Competent Authority to initiate official action as required relevant to the result.
- For results of sampling where no *Salmonella* is detected: all designated/approved testing laboratories are required to provide a monthly return on number of samples tested and number of samples detected positive for breeding chicken NCP sampling. Additionally, it is a requirement in the breeding chicken programme for every operator to provide a bi- annual return, within 2 weeks of the last working day of

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June and December, on the records of all samples collected from each flock (whether positive or negative) during the previous six months to the local APHA Office.

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

### 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 (max. 32000 chars) :*

The owner is responsible for the health and welfare of the poultry on the holding, and for ensuring that a veterinarian is consulted on disease and welfare issues as appropriate. The implementation of effective biosecurity measures at primary production to prevent contamination of the flocks under their care is the responsibility of the producer and the private veterinary surgeon. The Competent Authority carries out inspections on farms for zoonotic disease control, animal welfare reasons, to take samples for residues, to administer and enforce national legislation and to check medicine records

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

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

1. Code of Practice For The Prevention and Control of *Salmonella* in Commercial Egg Laying Flocks. (Ref No PB 2205)
2. Code of Practice For the Prevention and Control of *Salmonella* – In Chickens Reared For Meat (Ref No 7323)
3. Code of Practice For The Prevention of Rodent Infestation In Poultry Flocks (Ref No 2630)
4. Code of Practice For The Prevention and Control of *Salmonella* – in Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries. (Ref No PB 1564)

### 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

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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*

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

Sampling at the initiative of the operator is carried out according to the requirements of the legislation. Operators are required to implement the sampling programme in Annex IIB of EC Regulation 2160/2003. Samples are taken by the food business operator or the breeding company private veterinarian.

The UK has achieved the Union target for at least the last two consecutive calendar years in the whole Member State, therefore sampling requirements at the holding have been extended to a three weekly sampling interval. Therefore, sampling is carried out by the food business operator every three weeks during the production stage depending on the breeding company policy. Some breeding chicken companies in the UK still test at the 2 weekly sampling interval.

However, the competent authority requires a reversion to the two-week testing interval for a year on any premises where there has been detection of the presence of the regulated Salmonella serotypes in a breeding flock.

### **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 at the initiative of the operator and at the initiative of the Competent Authority is carried out according to the requirements of the legislation.

Operators are required to implement the sampling programme in Annex IIB of EC Regulation 2160/2003. Samples for the detection of Salmonella are taken from Gallus gallus day-old chicks to be used for breeding, when the birds are approximately 4 weeks of age, and approximately 2 weeks before the birds come into lay. During the production phase of laying eggs for hatching, samples are taken according to the requirements of the UK National Control Programme by the operator as detailed in with Annex 2.2.2.1 of Regulation (EC) 1003/2005, as amended by Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010. Samples consist of chick box liners or hatcher tray liners, chick carcasses, boot swabs or composite faeces samples, depending on the stage in the flock's productive life.

Sampling at the initiative of the Competent Authority is carried out according to the protocol specified in Annex IIB of EC Regulation 2160/2003, as detailed in the Annex 2.2.2.1 of Regulation (EC) 1003/2005, as amended by Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010. The frequency of sample collection is as laid out in Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010 paragraph 2.1.1 and paragraph 2.1.2.3(b) (derogation as the Community target has been reached for at least two consecutive calendar years in the UK). Two routine official



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control samples are taken under the control of the Competent Authority from each breeding flock during production of eggs for hatching on two occasions which are sufficiently distant in time from each other during the production cycle. Samples consist of boot swabs or composite faeces samples.

The records of samples taken by the operator must be made available for inspection to the Competent Authority. The food business operator is required to keep a record of date when each flock is sampled for Salmonella, the identity of the flock sampled, the age of the flock sampled, the laboratory which undertook the analysis and the result of the tests and make these records available to the Competent Authority for inspection where required.

The Competent Authority keeps a record of all official testing carried out during the year. All official samples must be submitted to the official testing laboratory with an official sample submission form. These forms are collated by the official testing laboratory and the Salmonella Specialist Service Centre (SSC) within the Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA). This data is recorded on spreadsheets for each year by SSC. The number of samples taken and the results are included in quarterly reports forwarded to the Central Competent Authority (CCA).

- 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) :*

The requirements of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 Annex IIC apply in the case of detection of certain Salmonella serovars in breeding chicken flocks. When a breeding flock of Gallus gallus is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:i:-, the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. This applies to breeding flocks from day old through to end of production.

Restrictive measures are usually placed on a suspect flock at the serogroup stage for own check and official sampling. This means on receipt of the Salmonella serogroup result for Salmonella Group B/D results from the official testing laboratory or on confirmation of a suspect Salmonella Group B/D result in isolates forwarded to the National Reference Laboratory by the approved testing laboratory. Results are communicated by telephone and electronic email notification immediately by the official laboratory. In specific circumstances, the timing of restrictive measures may be delayed until a field strain serotype result is known, for example if the flock is a young flock and has been vaccinated or if the premises has no history or suspicion of target Salmonella infections but has had previous group B/D non target serovar isolations. However this approach is only applied subject to risk assessment on a case by case basis.

If the flock is in the laying phase, no further eggs may be sent for hatching and no birds or hatching eggs may leave the holding. An official notice requiring the isolation of the infected animals from other animals on the premise and prohibiting movement of the infected flock or eggs from the flock is served



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under the Zoonoses Order 1989. Movement of birds, equipment, bedding materials onto or off the premise can only occur under license issued by the Competent Authority.

As per the requirements of Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Annex IIC, when infection with *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium* or *S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-* has been confirmed, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009. The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the infected birds were kept, and provide evidence to the Competent Authority that the cleaning and disinfection has been satisfactory. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out and post cleaning and disinfection swabbing of the poultry house(s) yields negative *Salmonella* results. The official restrictions are lifted only after full depopulation of the infected flock and satisfactory cleansing and disinfection procedures have been carried out.

For premises where a positive target serovar has been detected, an inspection and advisory visit is carried out by a Government veterinary *Salmonella* expert. An epidemiological investigation including assessment of biosecurity is carried out using a standard protocol and recorded on a standard visit form. Advice and a written report on disease control, including biosecurity measures, specifically targeted to the situation on the premises, is provided.

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) :*

When a breeding flock is infected with *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis*, or *S. Virchow*, the operator/owner of the flock will be required to draw up a plan in consultation with his/her veterinarian and the Competent Authority for the monitoring and control of the infection. The plan should include an epidemiological investigation, a review of biosecurity measures, any additional monitoring procedures, and measures to be taken to reduce or eliminate the infection. As appropriate, the flock may be placed under official control.

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) :*

It is a requirement in the UK, based on Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004, laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin, that food chain information (FCI) accompanies all animals and birds intended for human consumption when they are consigned to UK slaughterhouses. Poultry producers must declare the *Salmonella* NCP test result as part of the information that is provided in the FCI document which must accompany all birds to slaughter. This requirement is detailed in the published Guide to the

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National Control Programme for Salmonella in Breeding Flocks (revised 2013) and in the Operations Manual instructions for APHA staff.

A model document for food chain information for poultry and guidance notes are available at: <http://www.food.gov.uk/foodindustry/guidancenotes/meatregsguid/fciipoultry>

Detailed guidance detailing the food business operator's responsibilities for requesting, receiving, checking and acting upon FCI is provided in the Meat Industry Guide (MIG), available at: <http://www.food.gov.uk/multimedia/pdfs/migparttwo.pdf#page=146>

The FBOs of establishments processing poultry must request, receive, check and act on FCI. They must not accept poultry for slaughter unless they have requested, received and acted upon the information. Receipt should normally be no less than 24 hours before delivery of the birds.

The FBO must make the FCI, including details of numbers of dead on arrival, available to the OV. The FBO must notify the OV of health concerns before the OV carries out antemortem inspection.

Legislation requires that FBOs check FCI and act upon the information received. In the case of Salmonella positives, the FBO should have the procedures to follow (as outlined above) in their HACCP-based food safety management system.

Where a positive test result for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium is indicated on the FCI, the FBO must take the following action:

- Retain the affected batch(es) and slaughter them at the end of the production day
- After slaughter, undertake a full cleansing and disinfection of all equipment and machinery, including changing the water in the scalding tanks, and renewing the water in the spin chillers.
- Where a positive batch has been slaughtered during the production day (either in error or on welfare grounds), then the production should be stopped as soon as the affected batch has been slaughtered, and a full clean down as above must take place before any further slaughtering commences
- Meat derived from batches that tested positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium at the farm should be treated following FBO sampling that yields a positive result (meat to be tested under point 1.28 of Annex I, Chapter I of EC 2073/2005 the food safety criteria i.e. absence in 5 samples of 25 gr). Processing by a treatment eliminating the hazard in question (e.g. industrial heat treatment or another treatment that eliminates Salmonella) is required. This treatment may only be carried out by food business operators other than those at retail level. If food safety criteria testing is not carried out on the slaughter batch due to a commercial decision, the meat must be diverted immediately to heat treatment.

Where a positive test result for a lower risk Salmonella serotype (i.e. other than Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium) is indicated on the FCI, the FBO should take the following action:

- Retain the affected batch and slaughter them at the end of the production day, or if this is not possible on welfare grounds, at the end of a production run.
- If slaughtered at the end of a production run, a thorough cleaning of the plucking and evisceration rooms must be undertaken after processing the batch and before any further processing takes place
- Where a positive batch has been processed in error in the middle of a production run, then the production run should be stopped as soon as the affected batch has been processed, and a thorough cleaning of the plucking and evisceration room undertaken before any further processing commences
- In any case, after the finish of production for the day, a full cleansing and disinfection of all equipment and machinery, including changing the water in the scalding tanks, and renewing the water in the spin

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chillers must be undertaken

- Following production, in the absence of any relevant AM or PM findings, the carcasses can enter the food chain as normal.

Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005, as amended by Regulation (EC) No. 1086/2011, on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs, requires poultry abattoirs to undertake microbiological testing for process hygiene criteria and food safety criteria. The Food Standards Agency (FSA) are the Competent Authority which monitors these controls.

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

A detailed explanation of how the requirements of the EC legislation are achieved is available at: <http://www.food.gov.uk/multimedia/pdfs/mocmanualch2part1rev49.pdf>.

The OV must check the FCI provided for completeness and contents as a part of ante mortem inspection. The OV is always entitled to request any additional data from the producer. FCI should also be taken into consideration when post mortem inspection is carried out.

The OV is to:

- Check which *Salmonella* serotype is detailed on the FCI and ensure that the relevant clean-down procedure is followed (as detailed in the previous sub-topics.)
- check that the procedure has been followed in accordance with the FBO's HACCP-based food safety management system.
- notify the Inspection team that the flock is positive, and ensure that the appropriate judgement on pericarditis is followed in accordance with the information contained on the Pericarditis Poultry Condition card.

Where non-compliance is found, action should be taken as outlined in Chapter 7 of the MOC.

In the event, a slaughter batch is presented at the slaughterhouse without the *Salmonella* NCP results recorded on the FCI documents, the responsible slaughterhouse Official Veterinarian contacts the operator to confirm the *Salmonella* results. If no results are available, the regional competent authority veterinary office is contacted and the operator details are reported. The case is followed up by the regional office and if sampling was not carried out, an official sampling visit and inspection of farm sampling records and biosecurity is carried out.

**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) :*

The Animal and Plant Health Agency (an agency of Defra) has a network of regional laboratories in Great Britain including the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for *Salmonella* based in Weybridge, Surrey. All official samples taken under the requirements of the *Salmonella* NCP in breeding chicken flocks are tested at the APHA official testing laboratory. Samples in Northern Ireland are tested at the Agri-Food & Biosciences Institute (AFBI), AFBI Headquarters, Newforge Lane, Belfast BT9 5PX. AFBI is a DARD Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB). All official control samples are tested in these Government laboratories which are accredited to ISO 17025 for the specific test method by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS)

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Samples taken by the operator may be analysed at private laboratories authorised by the Competent Authority and overseen by the NRL. To address the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003, Article 12, paragraphs 1(a) and 2, Defra and the Devolved Governments have a laboratory approval scheme. Approval is granted on a yearly basis subject to the following criteria being fulfilled by the private laboratory:

- ISO 17025 accreditation for the tests concerned by UKAS
- Participation in the APHA proficiency testing scheme with satisfactory results
- Compliance with the requirements of the Zoonoses Order 1989 (reporting of isolation of Salmonella)
- Monthly returns of tests carried out under the NCPs

Approved laboratories in Great Britain eligible to carry out this testing are listed, together with their contact details, on the Defra and Scottish Government websites. The list of approved laboratories in Northern Ireland is available on the DARD website.

Only samples tested by a listed approved laboratory are considered compliant with the Salmonella NCP requirements.

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) :*

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

Serotyping of all Salmonella isolates is carried out using the Kaufmann-White 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) :*

Samples are required to be sent to the laboratory on the day of collection and in the event this is not possible, may be stored refrigerated for a maximum of 24 hours before dispatch. Each sample must be

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submitted together with a sample submission form which includes the operator and flock details, but also specifically the date the sample was taken. These requirements are detailed in the published Guide to the National Control Programme for Salmonella in Breeding Flocks (revised 2013).

Salmonella NCP samples may only be tested in Competent Authority approved laboratories and these laboratories are required to check the time the sample was taken and ensure that the sample is tested within 4 days of the sampling and within 48 hours of arrival at the laboratory. This is a requirement of accreditation to ISO17025 which specifies that the sample must be taken and treated according to the purpose for which it was intended (i.e. be 'fit for purpose' which is considered to mean fully in compliance with the legislation requirements). Samples that do not comply with these criteria may not be tested as Salmonella NCP samples and the testing laboratory must request another sample from the food business operator. This requirement is subject to inspection during the laboratory inspection visits for ISO17025 accreditation

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

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

The Competent Authority in respect of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules is the Food Standards Agency, Aviation House, Holborn, London. Enforcement in Northern Ireland is the responsibility of DARD. In respect of EC Regulation No 1831/2003 on feed hygiene, the Competent Authorities are the Food Standards Agency in Great Britain and DARD in Northern Ireland together with local authorities (Trading Standards Departments and some Environmental Health Services).

Poultry feed is supplied to farms by a small number of manufacturers. Most large broiler and turkey meat producing companies have their own integrated company feed mills in which heat-treated, pelleted feed is produced. Some commercial laying farms produce home-milled mash rations. Rations are predominantly composed of domestically-produced wheat and imported soya bean meal, with added minerals, vitamins and synthetic amino acids. The major manufacturers of poultry feed operate to assurance schemes, apply HACCP principles and monitor regularly for Salmonella.

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

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

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

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## 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 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Farm biosecurity inspections checks are carried out by competent authority officials (Animal and Plant Health Agency in England, Wales and Scotland and by state veterinarians in Northern Ireland) during every farm inspection visit (official visits to take official samples, to inspect operator Salmonella NCP sampling records and farm visits for other purposes). The results of these inspections are formally documented on the on-farm audit form SL47 in Great Britain and NCPR1 form in Northern Ireland. These forms detail operator compliance with the requirements of the NCPs. Therefore inspection of biosecurity is carried out on every breeding chicken premise in the UK at least once annually.

For premises where a positive target serovar has been detected, an inspection and advisory visit is carried out by Salmonella experts. An epidemiological investigation including assessment of biosecurity is carried out using a standard protocol and advice on disease control, including biosecurity measures, specifically targeted to the situation on the premises, is provided.

There is no specific formal provision for additional risk based controls on breeding chicken premises in the UK based on biosecurity checks as the biosecurity standards in the breeding chicken industry are generally high. However, were a farm to be specifically identified as having poor biosecurity standards posing a risk to public health, additional official farm inspection visits and potentially additional official sampling may be carried out. This has not been necessary in the UK breeding chicken sector to date.

- 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.



## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

*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) :*

Not applicable - statutory sampling under the requirements of the UK Salmonella National Control Programme in breeding chicken flocks may only be carried out at the holding level.

Official sampling may be carried out as part of disease monitoring and epidemiological investigations if suspicion of the presence/ contamination by Salmonella at the hatchery. This sampling is carried out using an enhanced sampling protocol

- 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 at the initiative of the Competent Authority is carried out according to the protocol specified in Annex IIB of EC Regulation 2160/2003, as detailed in the Annex 2.2.2.1 of Regulation (EC) 1003/2005, as amended by Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010. The frequency of sample collection is as laid out in Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010 paragraph 2.1.1 and paragraph 2.1.2.3(b) (derogation as the Community target has been reached for at least two consecutive calendar years in the UK). Two routine official control samples are taken under the control of the Competent Authority from each breeding flock during production of eggs for hatching on two occasions which are sufficiently distant in time from each other during the production cycle.

Samples consist of 5 pairs of boot swabs or 5 composite faeces samples as required by the legislation. These samples are tested as two pools for routine situations but may be tested as 5 individual samples in cases where the presence of Salmonella infection is suspected to enhance the sensitivity of the test method (reduce the dilution effect).

The Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), in collaboration with the Scottish Government and Welsh Government, is the competent authority for Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 in Great Britain. The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) Northern Ireland is the competent authority for Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 in Northern Ireland. DARD provides information on the annual occurrence of Salmonella in breeding flocks to Defra who collates it. In Scotland the Scottish Government, and the Welsh Government in Wales administer the control programmes, and supply information to Defra for collation. Official samples are taken by staff from the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA), which is an executive agency of Defra or by DARD veterinary officers.

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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) :

Not applicable - statutory sampling under the requirements of the UK Salmonella National Control Programme in breeding chicken flocks may only be carried out at the holding level.

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

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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

Following testing carried out according to Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010, Annex paragraph 1 and 2 (own check and official sampling), when a breeding flock of Gallus gallus is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic strains), the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. This applies to breeding flocks from day old through to end of production. Restrictive measures are usually placed on a suspect flock at the serogroup stage for own check and official sampling and are lifted if the Group D/B result yields a confirmed non-target serovar result but remain in place if the serovar confirmed is Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic strains)

Following placing of official restrictions, infection detected by operator sampling (Annex, paragraph 2.1.1) may, in some cases depending on the situation, be confirmed by samples taken by the Competent Authority as detailed in Annex 2.2.2.1 of Regulation 200/2010/EC. The decision to carry out confirmatory sampling is based on assessment of the situation on the premises, including the potential for the cross contamination during sampling by the operator, potential for the cross contamination at the laboratory during the testing process and biosecurity/farm hygiene and history of Salmonella spp isolation on the premises. No confirmatory testing is carried out following detection of a positive through official sampling (paragraph 2.1.2.2), unless exceptional circumstances (such as confirmation of laboratory cross contamination) warrant it.

- 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) :

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

Official controls on the use of antimicrobials:

- Documentary checks: medicine record documentary checks are carried out during every farm inspection visit (official visits to take official samples, to inspect operator Salmonella NCP sampling records and for other purposes). Therefore inspection of medicine records and operator NCP sampling records is carried out on every breeding chicken premise in the UK at least once annually. If antimicrobials have been used, consideration is given to the validity of the results of samples tested during treatment/withdrawal period which may, depending on the situation, result in more samples being required to be taken by the operator, additional official samples required, a delay in official sampling until antimicrobial treatment is stopped etc. This will depend on the type of antimicrobial used (especially whether it has a known therapeutic effect against Salmonella), the age of the flock, the risk assessment on the farm etc.
- Sampling if illegal antimicrobial use suspected: if there is suspicion that a negative confirmatory official sample result may be obtained due to use of antimicrobials, then the testing of the organs of 5 birds (liver and kidney) is carried out to detect antimicrobial residues. However, since hatchery sampling is not carried out in the UK, official confirmatory follow up sampling is rarely undertaken in the UK. In the event a flock is detected positive at the holding and there is suspicion that it may be a false positive, official

## Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

confirmatory sampling may be carried out and at the same time 5 birds are taken for testing. The bird organs are only tested if the official confirmatory result is negative.

• Test method: if there was a requirement for antimicrobial detection tests as a result of suspicion of use, liver and kidney samples from up to 5 birds per flock are tested with the 4 plate inhibition test and positive results are tested for confirmation of antimicrobial used (mass spectrometry). The flock would be considered positive if results of antimicrobial detection tests are positive.

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

### 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) :*

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

### 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) :*

The Animal Health Act, 1981 and the Diseases Of Poultry order 1993 designate *Salmonella* as a disease of poultry and provides powers for the slaughter of flocks which are confirmed to be infected. In Northern Ireland the Disease of Animals (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 designates *Salmonella* as a disease of poultry and provides similar powers as above. Mandatory slaughter under this legislation requires the payment of compensation to the operator to cover the value of the birds slaughtered.

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Currently, when Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium or monophasic S. 1,4,[5],12:i:- is confirmed in a flock the owner is compensated. Compensation is based on the costs incurred in rearing the bird to a certain age, less any income which has been derived from the bird (e.g., hatching eggs). Compensation amount is calculated according to agreed published compensation tables which are revised quarterly to take into account changing market prices/trends. In cases where Elite/Pedigree or Grandparent stock are slaughtered, compensation tables are not produced to cover these elite stock but the case is assessed on an individual basis by a nominated valuer. Any returns the operator receives from processing or from an insurance policy (as per Article 10(3)(a) of EU Regulation 1857/2006 requirements) are deducted from the overall amount of compensation paid to the operator. Payment is made directly to the operator from the available budget held by the Central Competent Authority.

An official Order for Slaughter is issued by the Competent Authority as soon as the full field strain Salmonella serotype (plus phagetype and PCR result if relevant) is confirmed. The birds should be slaughtered as soon as possible after the Order is received but logistically this can take some time as slaughterhouse will need to make additional hygiene arrangements for a positive flock. Slaughter is usually carried out within less than a week of the notice issue date. The compensation payment is calculated following receipt of confirmation of number of birds slaughtered (form SL25 returned by the slaughterhouse Official Veterinarian) and any invoices indicating returns received by the operator for the sale of processed meat. The operator has 14 days to challenge the amount payable and thereafter payment is made. It is a national requirement that compensation is paid, whenever possible, no later than one month following slaughter.

In the UK there is no facility to amend the compensation payable based on the premises biosecurity standards or any delays in removal/slaughter of the positive flock.

Compensation is only payable for birds slaughtered - no compensation is paid for destroyed hatching eggs in the UK

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The sampling to verify efficacy of disinfection following depopulation of a flock positive for a target serovar is carried out by officials from the competent authority - Animal and Plant Health Agency in England, Wales and Scotland and by state veterinarians in Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. The instructions for this sampling are included in the Operations Manual instructions for staff and the protocol involves taking at least 40 samples from various specified locations in the house

# 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	
United Kingdom	Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	3 200	X
United Kingdom	Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	20	X
United Kingdom	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	2	X
United Kingdom	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	160	X
					<b>Add a new row</b>	

#### 1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

**2017**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
United Kingdom	Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	3 200	X
United Kingdom	Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	20	X



## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

United Kingdom	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	2	X
United Kingdom	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	120	X
					<b>Add a new row</b>	

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

**2018**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
United Kingdom	Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	3 200	X
United Kingdom	Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	15	X
United Kingdom	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	1	X
United Kingdom	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	80	X
					<b>Add a new row</b>	

### 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)	
United Kingdom	Adult Breeding flocks	1 600	1 600	1 600	1 800	3 200	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	4	4	20 000	0	0	X

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

**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.

## 1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

**2017**

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)	
United Kingdom	Adult Breeding f	1 600	1 600	1 600	1 800	3 200	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	3	3	15 000	0	0	X
<b>Add a new row</b>													

(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.

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

## 1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

**2018**

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)	
United Kingdom	Adult Breeding f	1 600	1 600	1 600	1 800	3 200	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	2	2	10 000	0	0	X
										<b>Add a new row</b>			

(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**

		Targets on vaccination	
--	--	------------------------	--

## 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	
United Kingdom	1 600	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
			<b>Add a new row</b>		

2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

**2016**

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	
United Kingdom	1 600	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
			<b>Add a new row</b>		

2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

**2016**

Targets on vaccination					

## 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	
United Kingdom	1 600	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
			<b>Add a new row</b>		

# 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	3 200	18.19	58208	no	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	20	38.38	767.6	no	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	2	3.43	6.86	no	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	160	16.72	2675.2	no	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.16 and E.2)						
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	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	20 000	4	80000	yes	X
4.Cleaning and disinfection						



## 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	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>5. Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)</b>						
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	1 800	23.24	41832	no	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>6. Cost of official sampling</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
		<b>Total</b>			183,489.66	

**1** *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2017**

<b>1. Testing of official samples</b>						
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	3 200	18.19	58208	no	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	20	38.38	767.6	no	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	2	3.43	6.86	no	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	120	16.72	2006.4	no	<b>X</b>

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.16 and E.2)						
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	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	15 000	4	60000	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	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
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	
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	1 800	23.24	41832	no	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
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	
		<b>Total</b>		162,820.86		

# Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

**1** *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2018**

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	3 200	18.19	58208	no	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	15	38.38	575.7	no	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	1	3.43	3.43	no	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	80	16.72	1337.6	no	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.16 and E.2)						
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	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	10 000	4	40000	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	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
5.Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)						

## 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	
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	1 800	23.24	41832	no	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>6. Cost of official sampling</b>						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
		<b>Total</b>		141,956.73		

### 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))

Official samples are collected by the Competent Authority and collection of these samples is carried out by the Competent Authority Official Laboratories.

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

The costs of routine official sampling are borne by the FBO. The costs of 'suspect' official sampling (eg visit to premises and sampling all other flocks on the premises following detection of a target serovar in a breeding chicken flock) are borne by the Competent Authority  
No co-funding is requested for routine or suspect official sampling

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)

Official samples are collected by the Competent Authority and testing of these samples is carried out by the Competent Authority Official Laboratories. The costs of routine official testing are borne by the FBO. The costs of 'suspect' official testing (eg testing all other flocks on the premises following detection of a target serovar in a breeding chicken flock) are borne by the Competent Authority  
No co-funding is requested for routine or suspect official testing

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 Animal Health Act, 1981 and the Diseases Of Poultry order 1993 designate Salmonella as a disease of poultry and provides powers for the slaughter of flocks which are confirmed to be infected. In Northern Ireland the Disease of Animals (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 designates Salmonella as a disease of poultry and provides similar powers as above. Mandatory slaughter under this legislation requires the payment of compensation to the operator to cover the value of the birds slaughtered. Any returns the operator receives from processing or from an insurance policy (as per Article 10(3)(a) of EU Regulation 1857/2006 requirements) are deducted from the overall amount of compensation paid to the operator.

Payment is made directly to the operator from the available budget held by the Central Competent Authority.

## Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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)

Vaccination of breeding chicken flocks in the UK is applied at the discretion of the FBO on a voluntary basis and the costs are borne by the FBO.  
No co-funding is requested for vaccination of breeding chicken flocks in the UK

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

Not applicable - no co-funding is requested for other essential measures related to implementation of the breeding chicken Salmonella NCP in the UK



## 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

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### 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*

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# 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