



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10449/2014

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

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

Ireland

Approved* for 2014 by Commission Decision 2013/722/EU

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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version : 2.3

PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : **ANNEX II - PART A + B**

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu

Instructions to complete the form:

1) In order to fill in and submit this form you must have **at least** the ADOBE version

Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

(example : 8.1.3, 8.1.4, 8.1.7, 9.1, 9.2,...), otherwise you will not be able to use the form.

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2) Please provide as much information as possible. If you have no data for some fields then put the text "NA" (Not applicable) in this field or 0 if it is a numeric field. If you need clarifications on some of the information requested, then please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

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4) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "submit notification" button below. If the form is properly filled in, the notification will be submitted to the server and a submission number + submission date will appear in the corresponding field.

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Tuesday, April 30, 2013 11:21:36

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : IRELAND

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme is designed to reduce/maintain the prevalence of breeding chicken flocks (*Gallus gallus*) infected with various types of Salmonella, including *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic strains), to the lowest possible percentage of flocks on an ongoing basis up to the end of 2013 and beyond. It is also the intention that the incidence of other salmonellas, including but not limited to, *S. Infantis*, *S. Hadar* and *S. Virchow* is also kept to the minimum possible.

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

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.

Animal population Breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* _____

rearing flocks

- day-old chicks
- four-week-old birds
- two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

adult breeding flocks

- every second week during the laying period
- every third week during the laying period

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(c) Specific requirements

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Requirements were carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 and National legislation entitled the 'European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006'. Requirements of testing (details on types of samples, sampling frequency, preparation of samples, laboratory, methods of analysis, etc) were outlined to individual breeders.

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

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

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis (Zoonotic Salmonella)

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The occurrence of salmonella in breeding flocks has remained low in recent years in Ireland. 2012 saw no outbreaks and this trend has continued to date in 2013.

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2009: no outbreaks
2010: S. typhimurium x 2
2011: No outbreaks.
2012: No outbreaks.
2013: No outbreaks to date.

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

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

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

Figures relating to human incidence refer to 2011. The 2012 Annual Report of the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory is awaited.

(d)1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities.

Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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(d)1.4 Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Cultivation based on ISO 6579 : 2002.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

• Feedmills:

There are 13 feed mills supplying poultry feed in Ireland. Routine official Salmonella Monitoring of raw materials used in poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988. Raw material samples are taken at point of import, at compound feed manufacturers premises or at the point of manufacture (e.g. fish meal).

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

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

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

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

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

• Breeding flocks:

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

two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see attachment entitled 2 Structure of Meat Sector

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(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

There are 13 feed mills owned by independent and private companies.

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

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

The attached document was circulated to all poultry farmers in 2009. It has also been provided to new registrations since then.

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/animalhealthwelfare/diseasecontrols/avianinfluenzabirdflu/poultryindustry/4670BioSecuritylr.pdf>

(d)2.3.2 Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

The attached document was circulated to all poultry farmers in 2009. It has also been provided to new registrations since then.

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<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/animalhealthwelfare/diseasecontrols/avianinfluenzabirdflu/poultryindustry/4670BioSecuritylr.pdf>

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The attached document was circulated to all poultry farmers in 2009. It has also been provided to new registrations since then.

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/animalhealthwelfare/diseasecontrols/avianinfluenzabirdflu/poultryindustry/4670BioSecuritylr.pdf>

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

If an official veterinarian is carrying out inspections on farms for reasons such as checks on animal welfare or medicine records or to take samples for residues then, when appropriate, official sampling in the frame of the salmonella control programmes is undertaken at the same visit. The use of antimicrobials is in line with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Registration of farms takes place under a variety of legislative provisions. All poultry farms should be

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registered under legislation aimed at controlling avian influenza. The Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Registration of Poultry Premises) Order 2008 [S.I. No. 42 of 2008] is the national legal framework for this. Laying hen farms over 350 birds are registered under Council Directive 1999/74/EC, while smaller herds are registered under domestic legislation, namely the 1947 Poultry Hatcheries Act. All breeding farms engaging in intra Community trade are approved under Council Directive 2009/158/EC. All food business operators must be registered under the hygiene legislation.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

All records must be controlled (e.g. by signing and dating) and must be maintained at a secure and easily accessible location for a minimum period of three years unless otherwise specified (e.g. for SRM). These records are maintained in accordance with EU and national legislation. In addition farm records must be maintained under the Bord Bia Quality Assurance Scheme. (link below).

<http://www.bordbia.ie/industryservices/quality/pages/poultryproductsqualityassurancescheme.aspx>

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain

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third countries) must comply with Directive 2009/158/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production. The ITAHC will also require the approval number of the operator's establishment.

The ITAHC will be amended to include the results of the last test for Salmonella as required in Commission Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 Article 9.1 prior to any dispatching of the live animals, or hatching eggs, from the food business of origin. The date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided for in Community legislation. This certificate must be completed and signed by the Official Veterinarian as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of the Directive.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From

2014

To

2014

1.1 Contact

Name : Robert P. Byrne

Phone : 00353 1 607 2263

Fax. : 00353 1 607 2823

Email : robert.byrne@agriculture.gov.ie

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

In addition, a wider Salmonella Monitoring Programme has been in operation in the poultry sector in Ireland since 1989. This programme was agreed between the industry and the Department of

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Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) and sets out guidelines for monitoring and general bio-security arrangements.

There is no evidence of significant Salmonella typhimurium (St) or Salmonella enteritidis (Se) infection in the national poultry flock. During 2012 no outbreaks of these or other serotypes were recorded in breeding flocks from 730 samples.

The following are details of the level of official testing in 2012.

Sites at which samples taken	Number of samples tested
Broiler breeders	1,460
Feed-mills	138

The position on flock monitoring to date in 2013 is that no cases of St or Se in breeding flocks have been detected to date.

During 2012 82.8m broilers, 2.56m spent hens and almost 3.1m of other poultry species were slaughtered at 9 approved slaughter plants.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The monitoring system is designed to ascertain the presence/absence of salmonella. Generally, no official action is taken when serotypes other than Se and St are found

Salmonella enteritidis (Se) and Salmonella typhimurium (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) (Amendment) Order 2010 - S.I. 475 of 2010.

Parent flocks of Gallus gallus are subject to official sampling three times annually, and in addition are also sampled privately every two weeks.

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

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

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In cases where there is a suspicion of a false positive, confirmatory testing is conducted. The sampling protocol is in accordance with EU regulations.

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

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

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Year 2013: no outbreak of St/Se to date

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring
- Epidemiological investigation is conducted in cases of isolation of Salmonella serotypes other than Se and St.

Year 2012: no outbreak of St/Se

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring
- Epidemiological investigation is conducted in cases of isolation of Salmonella serotypes other than Se and St.

Year 2011: No outbreaks in breeding flocks

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- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring
- Epidemiological investigation is conducted in cases of isolation of Salmonella serotypes other than Se and St.

Year 2010: 2 outbreaks in breeding flocks

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring
- Epidemiological investigation is conducted in cases of isolation of Salmonella serotypes other than Se and St.

Year 2009 - no outbreaks in breeding flocks

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring
- Epidemiological investigation is conducted in cases of isolation of Salmonella serotypes other than Se and St.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme : 2014

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Measures

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

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

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

All establishments keeping poultry, regardless of the numbers involved, are required to register with the competent authority under the Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Registration of Poultry Premises) Order 2008. Statutory Instrument No. 42 of 2008.

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

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.C and Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010, Annex 4 refer.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable.

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

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

- The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.C and Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010, Annex 4 refer.

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Text below is taken from the Poultry Standard Producer Requirements document, prepared and circulated in June 2008 to all poultry producers who have or apply for membership of the Bord Bia Poultry Quality Assurance Scheme.

3.9 Site Hygiene & Biosecurity

Background Information

Producers will be aware of the need to ensure that best practice in bio-security is central to the prevention of disease in the flock and will have appropriate controls in place. Producers will also be aware of the risks associated with the movement of personnel between farms (e.g. catching teams, advisory staff, veterinarians, electricians).

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- a) A documented terminal hygiene programme (equivalent to Appendix 8) that was prepared in consultation with the veterinarian must be in place (Category 1).
- b) A terminal hygiene checklist must be completed, dated and authorised by the designated person between flocks (Category 1).
- c) An effective hygiene control measure must be provided at the entry to each house including (All Category 1):
 - i) House-specific footwear (site specific for duck);
 - ii) Provision of covered foot dips with replenishment as required, but at least on a weekly basis;
 - iii) Use of disinfectants with regulatory approval for the species in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- d) Hand washing with hot water (ideally premixed to 44°C) or hand sanitising facilities must be available on each site and hands must be washed/sanitised before and after entering the bird area of the house (Category 1).
- e) Only site personnel must be allowed access to the site; all others must be regarded as visitors and essential visitors only allowed on the site.
- f) These visitors must be provided with full protective clothing (disposable coats/suits, shoes and hairnets) and requested to wash hands on entry to and exit from the site (Category 1).
- g) A record of all visitors must be maintained and this must include:
 - i) Date of visit;
 - ii) Name and organisation/company;
 - iii) Name of poultry (production or processing) sites previously visited, with date of visit;
 - iv) Vehicle registration.
- h) Staff and all those in frequent contact with the flock must not keep or have contact with any other live birds whatever (for food or hobby purposes) and this must be demonstrated through records (e.g. staff declarations) (Category 1).
- i) All equipment used at another site must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before entry to this production site – including trucks, crates, trolleys and forklifts.
- j) Litter must be sourced from a documented source and stored so as to prevent contamination (e.g. from wild birds, rodents, water).
- k) An effective rodent control programme, approved by the veterinarian, must be in place for each site (Category 1).
- l) A plan of the bait points must be displayed on site (Category 1).
- m) Bait points must be checked weekly and replenished where necessary.
- n) Houses must be screened against wild birds, rodents and other animals.
- o) Domestic pets must be excluded from the production house(s).
- p) Dead birds must be removed on a daily basis and held in a sealed vermin-proof container outside each house (Category 1).
- q) Dead birds must only be disposed of by a licensed collection contractor for rendering or licensed incineration where applicable.
- r) Bins/containers must be retained on site and washed and disinfected after each collection.
- s) The site must be clearly defined and sign-posted to prevent entry of unauthorised personnel or vehicles.
- t) The loading bay at the entrance to each poultry house must be level (ideally constructed of concrete) for ease of access and to permit effective cleaning.

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

A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

The objective is to monitor and detect the incidence of salmonella in the national flock, to remove infected poultry and eggs from the system and to minimise the level of salmonella-based food poisoning. Birds are slaughtered out and, given that there are no pasturisation facilities in Ireland, eggs from positive flocks are sent for rendering. The provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1237/2007 are complied with in this regard.

No outbreaks were detected in any breeding flocks of domestic fowl in 2012 and 2013 to date.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2008 - 2011 :

no

The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2012**

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.3

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
IRELAND	Breeding flocks o	140	917 234	140	917 234	140	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								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 one.

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2011**

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
IRELAND	Breeding flocks o	146	949 900	146	949 900	146	Salmonella Dublin	1	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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(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 one.

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : 2009

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
IRELAND	Breeding flocks o	109	677 000	109	677 000	109	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								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 one.

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

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6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2008**

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
IRELAND	Breeding flocks a	109	677 000	109	677 000	109	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								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 one.

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2012**

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.3

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
IRELAND	serological test	Eliza when outbreaks occur	0	0	X
IRELAND	microbiological test	Salmonella Culture and Serotyping	730	0	X
Total			730	0	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2011**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
IRELAND	serological test	Eliza when outbreaks occur	3	3	X
IRELAND	microbiological test	Salmonella Culture and Serotyping	720	0	X
Total			723	3	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2010**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
--------	-----------	------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------	--

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.3

IRELAND	serological test	Eliza when outbreaks occur	10	2	X
IRELAND	microbiological test	Salmonella Culture and Serotyping	725	0	X
Total			735	2	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2009**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
IRELAND	serological test	Eliza when outbreaks occur	0	0	X
IRELAND	microbiological test	Salmonella Culture and Serotyping	704	0	X
Total			704	0	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2008**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
IRELAND	serological test	Eliza when outbreaks occur	0	0	X
IRELAND	microbiological test	Salmonella Culture and Serotyping	712	0	X

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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Total			712	0
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2012**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
IRELAND	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2011**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
IRELAND	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2010**

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
IRELAND	2	18 560	X
Total	2	18 560	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2009**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
IRELAND	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2008**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
IRELAND	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring
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6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2012

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2011

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.3

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2010

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2009

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

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6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : **2008**

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.3

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year :

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
IRELAND	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	Boot Swab & Dust Sampling	surveillance	984	X
IRELAND	AMR/BIH tests	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	Isolates	surveillance	40	X
Total					1 024	
Total AMR/BIH tests					40	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					0	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					984	
Add a new row						

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/ herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)	
IRELAND	Breeding flocks	164	1 060 780	164	1 060 780	164	salmonella enteritidis	1	1	15 000	400 000	0	X
Total		164	1 060 780	164	1 060 780	164		1	1	15 000	400 000	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 one.

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

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7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				
			Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

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

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.

If your cost estimations differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	984	20	19680	yes	X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	40	20	800	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation for the destruction of hatching eggs	15 000	14	210,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation for the destruction of hatching eggs	400 000	0.06	24000	yes	X
				Add a new row		

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4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	N/A	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries	Salaries	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Consumables and specific equipment	Consumables and specific equipment	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
7.Other costs						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	N/A	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
8. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	0	0	0	no	X

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			Add a new row	
Total	1 024		20480	

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, doc, 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!

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : **ANNEX II - PART A + B**

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu

Instructions to complete the form:

1) In order to fill in and submit this form you must have **at least** the ADOBE version

Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

(example : 8.1.3, 8.1.4, 8.1.7, 9.1, 9.2,...), otherwise you will not be able to use the form.

Your version of Acrobat Reader is: **10.104**

2) Please provide as much information as possible. If you have no data for some fields then put the text "NA" (Not applicable) in this field or 0 if it is a numeric field. If you need clarifications on some of the information requested, then please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

3) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page. If the form is not properly and completely filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please use the "verify form" button until all fields are correctly filled in. **It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.** If you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

4) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "submit notification" button below. If the form is properly filled in, the notification will be submitted to the server and a submission number + submission date will appear in the corresponding field.

5) **IMPORTANT: Regularly save the pdf when you fill it out. After you have received the Submission number, DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE THE PDF ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

Tuesday, April 30, 2013 11:19:38

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Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.3

ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : IRELAND

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.

Animal population Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

rearing flocks

day-old chicks

pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or unit

laying flocks

every 15 weeks during the laying phase

(c) Specific requirements

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Requirements were carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011 (EU) and National legislation entitled the 'European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Laying Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008. Requirements of testing (details on types of samples, sampling frequency, preparation of samples, laboratory, methods of analysis, etc) were outlined to individual laying flock producers.

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

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

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis (Zoonotic Salmonella)

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The occurrence of salmonella in laying flocks has remained low in recent years in Ireland. There have been no outbreaks of Salmonellas covered by the control programme since 2008, and this trend has continued to date in 2013.

2009: No outbreaks

2010: No outbreaks

2011: No outbreaks

2012: No outbreaks

2013: No outbreaks to date

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

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

[Source: http://nuigalway.ie/research/salmonella_lab/downloads/nsslrl_annual_report_2011.pdf] Figures relating to human incidence refer to 2011. The 2012 Annual Report of the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory is awaited.

(d)1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities.

Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(d)1.4 Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Cultivation is based on ISO 6579 : 2002.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

• Feedmills:

There are 13 feed mills supplying poultry feed in Ireland. Routine official Salmonella Monitoring of raw materials used in poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988. Raw material samples are taken at point of import, at compound feed manufacturers premises or at the point of manufacture (e.g. fish meal).

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

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

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

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

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

• Laying flocks:

National legislation entitled the 'European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Laying Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No 247 of 2008) outlining official controls. *Salmonella enteritidis*

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see attachment below.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

There are 13 feed mills owned by independent and private companies.

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

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

The attached document was circulated to all poultry farmers in 2009. It has also been provided to new registrations since then.

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/animalhealthwelfare/diseasecontrols/avianinfluenzabirdflu/poultryindustry/4670BioSecuritylr.pdf>

(d)2.3.2 Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

The attached document was circulated to all poultry farmers in 2009. It has also been provided to new registrations since then.

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/animalhealthwelfare/diseasecontrols/avianinfluenzabirdflu/poultryindustry/4670BioSecuritylr.pdf>

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The attached document was circulated to all poultry farmers in 2009. It has also been provided to new registrations since then.

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/animalhealthwelfare/diseasecontrols/avianinfluenzabirdflu/poultryindustry/4670BioSecuritylr.pdf>

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(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

If an official veterinarian is carrying out inspections on farms for reasons such as checks on animal welfare or medicine records or to take samples for residues then, when appropriate, official sampling in the frame of the salmonella control programmes is undertaken at the same visit. The use of antimicrobials is in line with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Registration of farms takes place under a variety of legislative provisions. All poultry farms should be registered under legislation aimed at controlling avian influenza. The Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Registration of Poultry Premises) Order 2008 [S.I. No. 42 of 2008] is the national legal framework for this. Laying hen farms over 350 birds are registered under Council Directive 1999/74/EC, while smaller herds are registered under domestic legislation, namely the 1947 Poultry Hatcheries Act. All breeding farms engaging in intra Community trade are approved under Council Directive 2009/158/EC. All food business operators must be registered under the hygiene legislation.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

<http://www.bordbia.ie/industryservices/quality/pages/poultryproductsqualityassurancescheme.aspx>

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

The ITAHC will be amended to include the results of the last test for Salmonella as required in Commission Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 Article 9.1 prior to any dispatching of the live animals, or hatching eggs, from the food business of origin. The date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided for in Community legislation. This certificate must be completed and signed by the Official Veterinarian as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of the Directive.

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From

2014

To

2014

1.1 Contact

Name : Robert P. Byrne

Phone : 00 353 1 607 2263

Fax. : 00 353 1 607 2823

Email : robert.byrne@agriculture.gov.ie

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

The National Plan was submitted in December 2006 and subsequently approved by Commission Decision 2007/848/EC.

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

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

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

No positive tests for Salmonella, were found in 2012 from 375 samples tested.

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

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

At present, there are 35 Enriched units with 59 flocks and 1.54 million birds. 229 Free-Range flocks with approximately 1 million birds are in 138 units, while there are 36 organic flocks in 19 units with 45,000 birds and 6 Barn flocks in 5 units with approximately 32,000 birds.

Overall egg production in 2012 was in the region of 500 million eggs but all producer returns have not yet been made to DAFM.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The monitoring system is designed to ascertain the presence/absence of salmonella. Generally, no official action is taken when serotypes other than Se and St are found

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

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

Laying flocks are tested in accordance with the provisions of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU)

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No 511/2011. Inter alia this includes frequency, sample frame, sampling protocol, transport, examination, serotyping, storage and reporting.

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

In cases where there is a suspicion of a false positive, confirmatory testing is conducted. The sampling protocol is in accordance with EU regulations.

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

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

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Year 2013- no outbreaks in laying flocks to date

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring
- Epidemiological investigation is conducted in cases of isolation of Salmonella serotypes other than Se and St.

Year 2012- no outbreaks in laying flocks

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- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring
- Epidemiological investigation is conducted in cases of isolation of Salmonella serotypes other than Se and St.

Year 2011- no outbreaks in laying flocks

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring
- Epidemiological investigation is conducted in cases of isolation of Salmonella serotypes other than Se and St.

Year 2010 - no outbreaks in laying flocks

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring
- Epidemiological investigation is conducted in cases of isolation of Salmonella serotypes other than Se and St.

Year 2009 – no outbreaks in laying flocks

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring
- Epidemiological investigation is conducted in cases of isolation of Salmonella serotypes other than Se and St.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme : 2014

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Measures

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

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

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

All establishments keeping poultry, regardless of the numbers involved, are required to register with the competent authority under the Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Registration of Poultry Premises) Order 2008. Statutory Instrument No. 42 of 2008.

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

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable.

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

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures as contained in European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Laying Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008 [SI No. 247/2008]

- The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.D and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 refer.

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Text below is taken from the Poultry Standard Producer Requirements document, prepared and circulated in June 2008 to all poultry producers who have or apply for membership of the Bord Bia Poultry Quality Assurance Scheme.

3.9 Site Hygiene & Biosecurity

Background Information

Producers will be aware of the need to ensure that best practice in bio-security is central to the prevention of disease in the flock and will have appropriate controls in place. Producers will also be aware of the risks associated with the movement of personnel between farms (e.g. catching teams, advisory staff, veterinarians, electricians).

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- a) A documented terminal hygiene programme (equivalent to Appendix 8) that was prepared in consultation with the veterinarian must be in place (Category 1).
- b) A terminal hygiene checklist must be completed, dated and authorised by the designated person between flocks (Category 1).
- c) An effective hygiene control measure must be provided at the entry to each house including (All Category 1):
 - i) House-specific footwear (site specific for duck);
 - ii) Provision of covered foot dips with replenishment as required, but at least on a weekly basis;
 - iii) Use of disinfectants with regulatory approval for the species in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- d) Hand washing with hot water (ideally premixed to 44°C) or hand sanitising facilities must be available on each site and hands must be washed/sanitised before and after entering the bird area of the house (Category 1).
- e) Only site personnel must be allowed access to the site; all others must be regarded as visitors and essential visitors only allowed on the site.
- f) These visitors must be provided with full protective clothing (disposable coats/suits, shoes and hairnets) and requested to wash hands on entry to and exit from the site (Category 1).
- g) A record of all visitors must be maintained and this must include:
 - i) Date of visit;
 - ii) Name and organisation/company;
 - iii) Name of poultry (production or processing) sites previously visited, with date of visit;
 - iv) Vehicle registration.
- h) Staff and all those in frequent contact with the flock must not keep or have contact with any other live birds whatever (for food or hobby purposes) and this must be demonstrated through records (e.g. staff declarations) (Category 1).
- i) All equipment used at another site must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before entry to this production site – including trucks, crates, trolleys and forklifts.
- j) Litter must be sourced from a documented source and stored so as to prevent contamination (e.g. from wild birds, rodents, water).
- k) An effective rodent control programme, approved by the veterinarian, must be in place for each site (Category 1).
- l) A plan of the bait points must be displayed on site (Category 1).
- m) Bait points must be checked weekly and replenished where necessary.
- n) Houses must be screened against wild birds, rodents and other animals.
- o) Domestic pets must be excluded from the production house(s).
- p) Dead birds must be removed on a daily basis and held in a sealed vermin-proof container outside each house (Category 1).
- q) Dead birds must only be disposed of by a licensed collection contractor for rendering or licensed incineration where applicable.
- r) Bins/containers must be retained on site and washed and disinfected after each collection.
- s) The site must be clearly defined and sign-posted to prevent entry of unauthorised personnel or vehicles.
- t) The loading bay at the entrance to each poultry house must be level (ideally constructed of concrete) for ease of access and to permit effective cleaning.

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

A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

The objective is to monitor and detect the incidence of salmonella in the national laying flock, to remove infected poultry and eggs from the system and to minimise the level of salmonella-based food poisoning. Birds are slaughtered out and, given that there are no pasturisation facilities in Ireland, eggs from positive flocks are sent for rendering. The provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1237/2007 are complied with in this regard.

No outbreaks of Se, St, or other serotypes were detected in any laying flocks of domestic fowl in 2012 and 2013 to date, so no compensation in respect of the destruction of birds and eggs was paid.

There was no expenditure in 2012 by way of table egg layers compensation.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2008 - 2011 :

no

The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2012**

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Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
IRELAND	Laying flocks of C	330	2 628 644	330	2 628 664	330	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								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 one.

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2011**

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
IRELAND	Laying flocks of C	435	2 100 044	435	2 100 004	435	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X

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IRELAND	Laying flocks of C	435	2 100,0	435	2 100 000	435	S dublin	1	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								1	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 one.

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2010**

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
IRELAND	Laying flocks of C	435	2 100,0	435	2 100 000	435	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
IRELAND	Laying flocks of C	435	2 100,0	435	2 100 000	435	S dublin	1	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								1	0	0					
ADD A NEW ROW															

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(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 one.

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2009**

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
IRELAND	Laying flocks of C	460	1 900,0	460	1 900 000	460	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
IRELAND	Laying flocks of C	460	1 900,0	460	1 900 000	460	S dublin	1	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
IRELAND	Laying flocks of C	460	1 900,0	460	1 900 000	460	S kentucky	1	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								2	0	0					
												ADD A NEW ROW			

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(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 one.

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : 2008

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
IRELAND	Laying flocks of C	460	1 900,0	460	1 900 000	460	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
IRELAND	Laying flocks of C	460	1 900,0	460	1 900 000	460	S derby	1	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
IRELAND	Laying flocks of C	460	1 900,0	460	1 900 000	460	S scftenberg	1	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								2	0	0					
												ADD A NEW ROW			

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

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(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 one.

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : 2012

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
IRELAND	serological test	Eliza when outbreaks occur	0	0	X
IRELAND	other test	Salmonella Culture and Serotyping	388	0	X
Total			388	0	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : 2011

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Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
IRELAND	serological test	Eliza when outbreaks occur	0	0	X
IRELAND	microbiological test	Salmonella Culture and Serotyping	0	0	X
Total			0	0	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2010**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
IRELAND	serological test	Eliza when outbreaks occur	0	0	X
IRELAND	microbiological test	Salmonella Culture and Serotyping	0	0	X
Total			0	0	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2009**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
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IRELAND	serological test	Eliza when outbreaks occur	0	0	X
IRELAND	microbiological test	Salmonella Culture and Serotyping	0	0	X
Total			0	0	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2008**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
IRELAND	serological test	Eliza when outbreaks occur	0	0	X
IRELAND	microbiological test	Salmonella Culture and Serotyping	0	0	X
Total			0	0	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2012**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
IRELAND	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
Add a new row			

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6.3 Data on infection for year: **2011**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
IRELAND	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year: **2010**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
IRELAND	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year: **2009**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
IRELAND	0	0	X

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Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year: **2008**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
IRELAND	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year: **2012**

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

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6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2011

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2010

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

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6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2009

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2008

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing

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7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2014**

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
IRELAND	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Boot Swab & Dust Sampling	surveillance	900	X
IRELAND	AMR/BIH tests	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Isolates	surveillance	10	X
Total					910	
Total AMR/BIH tests					10	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					0	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					900	
Add a new row						

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7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/ herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)	
IRELAND	Laying flocks of	330	2 628 665	330	2 628 665	330	salmonella enteritidi	1	1	20 000	400 000	0	X
Total		330	2 628 665	330	2 628 665	330		1	1	20 000	400 000	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 one.

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

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7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				
			Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

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

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.

If your cost estimations differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	900	20	18000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	10	20	200	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	20 000	5.5	110,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Costs from treatment of animal products (hatching eggs..	400 000	0.06	24000	yes	X
				Add a new row		

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4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	N/A	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries	Salaries	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Consumables and specific equipment	Consumables and specific equipment	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
7.Other costs						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	N/A	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
8. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	0	0	0	no	X

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			Add a new row	
Total	910		18200	

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, doc, 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!

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PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : **ANNEX II - PART A + B**

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu

Instructions to complete the form:

1) In order to fill in and submit this form you must have **at least** the ADOBE version

Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

(example : 8.1.3, 8.1.4, 8.1.7, 9.1, 9.2,...), otherwise you will not be able to use the form.

Your version of Acrobat Reader is : 10.104

2) Please provide as much information as possible. If you have no data for some fields then put the text "NA" (Not applicable) in this field or 0 if it is a numeric field. If you need clarifications on some of the information requested, then please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

3) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page. If the form is not properly and completely filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please use the "verify form" button until all fields are correctly filled in. **It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.** If you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

4) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "submit notification" button below. If the form is properly filled in, the notification will be submitted to the server and a submission number + submission date will appear in the corresponding field.

5) **IMPORTANT: Regularly save the pdf when you fill it out. After you have received the Submission number, DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE THE PDF ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

Tuesday, April 30, 2013 11:20:21

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : IRELAND

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme is designed to reduce/maintain the prevalence of turkey flocks (*Meleagris gallopavo*) infected with various types of *Salmonella*, including *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic strains), *S. Infantis* and *S. Virchow* to the lowest possible percentage of flocks on an ongoing basis up to the end of 2014 and beyond.

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

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.

Animal population Turkeys

- Turkeys**
- Birds leaving for slaughter
 - Birds for breeding

(c) Specific requirements

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Requirements will be carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012. While national legislation (S.I. No 99 of 2010) was introduced to transpose CR 584/2008, updated national legislation will be required to give legal effect to CR 1190/2012. This is being prepared at present and will be introduced shortly. Requirements of testing (details on types of samples, sampling frequency, preparation of samples, laboratory, methods of analysis, etc) have been outlined to individual turkey producers and breeders in this regard.

The primary emphasis of the programme is to monitor for salmonella effectively, to assess the prevalence of infection against the reduction target of < 1% and to give advice to owners with infected flocks on how to reduce or eliminate Salmonella(s) of public health significance from the premises. Operators are required to clean and disinfect and to control other pests such as rodents which may carry Salmonella and re-infect subsequent flocks. Where relevant, advice is provided on the prevention of feed contamination on the farm.

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

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis (Zoonotic Salmonella)

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The occurrence of salmonella in turkey flocks has remained low in recent years in Ireland. 2012 saw 6 positive tests for Salmonella kottbus while there has been no positives results to date in 2013.

2009: no outbreaks

2010: 2 unnamed

2011: 3 kottbus

2012: 6 kottbus

2013: No positive tests to date.

The incidence of salmonella in humans has also declined in recent years. In 2011 there were 320 human

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clinical isolates. This represents a fall of 12% from 364 in 2010. In 2007, a total of 457 human isolates were received in the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory and the number has fallen in each year since.

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

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

Figures relating to human incidence refer to 2011. The 2012 Annual Report of the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory is awaited.

The objectives of the control plan are specifically following Article 1 (a) and (b) on the community target of CR 584/2008/EC. This target has been met already under the framework for monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC which indicates a zero prevalence for SE and ST in breeding flocks of turkeys. The prevalence in fattening turkeys is also zero for SE and ST as was indicated by the prevalence study in fattening and breeding turkeys. The provisions of CR 1190/2012/EU which repealed CR 584/2008/EC will be incorporated into Ireland's control programme. These will be complied with fully.

In 2012, 50 samples were taken and 6 positives were detected.

(d)1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities.

Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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(d)1.4 Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Cultivation based on ISO 6579 : 2002.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

• Feedmills:

There are 13 feed mills supplying poultry feed in Ireland. Routine official Salmonella Monitoring of raw materials used in poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988. Raw material samples are taken at point of import, at compound feed manufacturers premises or at the point of manufacture (e.g. fish meal).

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

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

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

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

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

• FATTENING TURKEYS:

Operator Sampling:

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

Sampling by the Competent Authority, (DAFM):

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

In addition the Competent Authority will sample:

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

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

(iv) Any other time the competent authority considers necessary

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

• (B) BREEDING FLOCKS OF TURKEYS

Sampling is required as follows:

Operator sampling:

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

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

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

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

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

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(d)2.1 *The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see attachment 2 Structure of Meat sector below

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

There are 13 feed mills owned by independent and private companies.

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

(d)2.3.1 *Hygiene management at farms*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The attached document was circulated to all poultry farmers in 2009. It has also been provided to new registrations since then.

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<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/animalhealthwelfare/diseasecontrols/avianinfluenzabirdflu/poultryindustry/4670BioSecuritylr.pdf>

(d)2.3.2 Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

The attached document was circulated to all poultry farmers in 2009. It has also been provided to new registrations since then.

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/animalhealthwelfare/diseasecontrols/avianinfluenzabirdflu/poultryindustry/4670BioSecuritylr.pdf>

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The attached document was circulated to all poultry farmers in 2009. It has also been provided to new registrations since then.

<http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/animalhealthwelfare/diseasecontrols/avianinfluenzabirdflu/poultryindustry/4670BioSecuritylr.pdf>

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

If an official veterinarian is carrying out inspections on farms for reasons such as checks on animal

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welfare or medicine records or to take samples for residues then, when appropriate, official sampling in the frame of the salmonella control programmes is undertaken at the same visit. The use of antimicrobials is in line with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Registration of farms takes place under a variety of legislative provisions. All poultry farms should be registered under legislation aimed at controlling avian influenza. The Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Registration of Poultry Premises) Order 2008 [S.I. No. 42 of 2008] is the national legal framework for this. Laying hen farms over 350 birds are registered under Council Directive 1999/74/EC, while smaller herds are registered under domestic legislation, namely the 1947 Poultry Hatcheries Act. All breeding farms engaging in intra Community trade are approved under Council Directive 2009/158/EC. All food business operators must be registered under the hygiene legislation.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

All records must be controlled (e.g. by signing and dating) and must be maintained at a secure and easily accessible location for a minimum period of three years unless otherwise specified (e.g. for SRM). These records are maintained in accordance with EU and national legislation. In addition farm records must be maintained under the Bord Bia Quality Assurance Scheme. (link below).

<http://www.bordbia.ie/industryservices/quality/pages/poultryproductsqualityassurancescheme.aspx>

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

The ITAHC will be amended to include the results of the last test for Salmonella as required in Commission Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 Article 9.1 prior to any dispatching of the live animals, or hatching eggs, from the food business of origin. The date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided for in Community legislation. This certificate must be completed and signed by the Official Veterinarian as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of the Directive.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Turkeys

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From

2014

To

2014

1.1 Contact

Name : Robert P. Byrne

Phone : 00 353 1 607 2263

Fax. : 00 353 1 607 2823

Email : robert.byrne@agriculture.gov.ie

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

In addition, a wider Salmonella Monitoring Programme has been in operation in the poultry sector in Ireland since 1989 covering areas such as laying and breeding flocks of Gallus gallus and broiler flocks.

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This programme was agreed between the industry and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) and sets out guidelines for monitoring and general bio-security arrangements.

There is no evidence of significant Salmonella typhimurium (St) or Salmonella enteritidis (Se) infection in the national poultry flock. During 2012 and to date for 2013, no outbreaks of Se or St were detected in any poultry flocks, so it was not necessary to put scheduled appropriate measures in force.

Other Salmonella sero-types have been found in recent years, primarily S. kottbus in 2011 and 2012.

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

During 2012, 0.944 million turkeys were slaughtered at 3 approved slaughter plants.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The monitoring system is designed to ascertain the presence/absence of salmonella. Generally, no official action is taken when serotypes other than Se and St are found

Salmonella enteritidis (Se) and Salmonella typhimurium (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) (Amendment) Order 2010 - S.I. 475 of 2010.

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

Procedure for sampling:

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

In addition the Competent Authority will sample:

- (ii) All flocks on a holding when one flock tested positive for Salmonella enteritidis (SE) or Salmonella typhimurium (ST) in samples taken by the food business operator, unless the meat of the turkeys in the flocks is destined for industrial heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella and
- (iii) All flocks on the holding when one flock tested positive for Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium during the previous round in samples taken by the food business operator
- (iv) Each time the competent authority considers necessary

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

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

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

In cases where there is a suspicion of a false positive, confirmatory testing is conducted. The sampling protocol is in accordance with EU regulations.

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

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

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Year 2013: no outbreak of St/Se to date

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

Year 2012: no outbreak of St/Se

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products

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- Monitoring

Year 2011: No outbreak of St/Se

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

Year 2010: No outbreak of St/Se

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

Year 2009 - No outbreak of St/Se

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

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme : 2014

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Measures

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

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

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

All establishments keeping poultry, regardless of the numbers involved, are required to register with the competent authority under the Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Registration of Poultry Premises) Order 2008. Statutory Instrument No. 42 of 2008.

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

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

National legislation was implemented in 2010 which transposed Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 [S.I. No. 99 of 2010]. The revised Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 which repealed CR 584/2008 will be transposed into national law through new secondary legislation and this is being drawn up at present and will be introduced shortly.

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

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.C and Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010, Annex 4 refer.

National legislation was implemented in 2010 which transposed Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 [S.I. No. 99 of 2010]. The revised Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 which repealed CR 584/2008 will be transposed into national law through new secondary legislation and this is being drawn up at present and will be introduced shortly.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable.

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

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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- National legislation was implemented in 2010 transposing Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 [S. I. No. 99 of 2010]. Revised national legislation is currently being prepared to give effect to Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012.
- The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.C and Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010, Annex 4 refer.

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Text below is taken from the Poultry Standard Producer Requirements document, prepared and circulated in June 2008 to all poultry producers who have or apply for membership of the Bord Bia Poultry Quality Assurance Scheme.

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3.9 Site Hygiene & Biosecurity

Background Information

Producers will be aware of the need to ensure that best practice in bio-security is central to the prevention of disease in the flock and will have appropriate controls in place. Producers will also be aware of the risks associated with the movement of personnel between farms (e.g. catching teams, advisory staff, veterinarians, electricians).

- a) A documented terminal hygiene programme (equivalent to Appendix 8) that was prepared in consultation with the veterinarian must be in place (Category 1).
- b) A terminal hygiene checklist must be completed, dated and authorised by the designated person between flocks (Category 1).
- c) An effective hygiene control measure must be provided at the entry to each house including (All Category 1):
 - i) House-specific footwear (site specific for duck);
 - ii) Provision of covered foot dips with replenishment as required, but at least on a weekly basis;
 - iii) Use of disinfectants with regulatory approval for the species in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- d) Hand washing with hot water (ideally premixed to 44°C) or hand sanitising facilities must be available on each site and hands must be washed/sanitised before and after entering the bird area of the house (Category 1).
- e) Only site personnel must be allowed access to the site; all others must be regarded as visitors and essential visitors only allowed on the site.
- f) These visitors must be provided with full protective clothing (disposable coats/suits, shoes and hairnets) and requested to wash hands on entry to and exit from the site (Category 1).
- g) A record of all visitors must be maintained and this must include:
 - i) Date of visit;
 - ii) Name and organisation/company;
 - iii) Name of poultry (production or processing) sites previously visited, with date of visit;
 - iv) Vehicle registration.
- h) Staff and all those in frequent contact with the flock must not keep or have contact with any other live birds whatever (for food or hobby purposes) and this must be demonstrated through records (e.g. staff declarations) (Category 1).
- i) All equipment used at another site must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before entry to this production site – including trucks, crates, trolleys and forklifts.
- j) Litter must be sourced from a documented source and stored so as to prevent contamination (e.g. from wild birds, rodents, water).
- k) An effective rodent control programme, approved by the veterinarian, must be in place for each site (Category 1).
- l) A plan of the bait points must be displayed on site (Category 1).
- m) Bait points must be checked weekly and replenished where necessary.
- n) Houses must be screened against wild birds, rodents and other animals.
- o) Domestic pets must be excluded from the production house(s).
- p) Dead birds must be removed on a daily basis and held in a sealed vermin-proof container outside each house (Category 1).
- q) Dead birds must only be disposed of by a licensed collection contractor for rendering or licensed incineration where applicable.

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- r) Bins/containers must be retained on site and washed and disinfected after each collection.
- s) The site must be clearly defined and sign-posted to prevent entry of unauthorised personnel or vehicles.
- t) The loading bay at the entrance to each poultry house must be level (ideally constructed of concrete) for ease of access and to permit effective cleaning.

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

A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

The objective is to monitor and detect the incidence of salmonella in the national flock, to remove infected poultry and eggs from the system and to minimise the level of salmonella-based food poisoning. Birds are slaughtered out and, given that there are no pasturisation facilities in Ireland, eggs from positive flocks are sent for rendering. The provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1237/2007 are complied with in this regard.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2008 - 2011 :

no

The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2012**

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Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
IRELAND	Turkeys	121	2 200,0	121	2 200 000	121	KOTTBUS	6	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								6	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 one.

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : 2011

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
IRELAND	Turkeys	120	2 200,0	120	2 200 000	120	KOTTBUS	3	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X

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(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 one.

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : 2009

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
IRELAND	Turkeys	88	2 200 000	88	2 200 000	88	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								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 one.

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

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6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2008**

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
IRELAND	Turkeys	88	2 200 000	88	2 200 000	88	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								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 one.

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2012**

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Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
IRELAND	serological test	Eliza when outbreaks occur	0	0	X
IRELAND	microbiological test	Salmonella Culture and Serotyping	50	0	X
Total			50	0	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2011**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
IRELAND	serological test	Eliza when outbreaks occur	0	0	X
IRELAND	microbiological test	Salmonella Culture and Serotyping	50	0	X
Total			50	0	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2010**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
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IRELAND	serological test	Eliza when outbreaks occur	0	0	X
IRELAND	microbiological test	Salmonella Culture and Serotyping	50	0	X
Total			50	0	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2009**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
IRELAND	serological test	Eliza when outbreaks occur	0	0	X
IRELAND	microbiological test	Salmonella Culture and Serotyping	50	0	X
Total			50	0	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2008**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
IRELAND	serological test	Eliza when outbreaks occur	0	0	X
IRELAND	microbiological test	Salmonella Culture and Serotyping	50	0	X

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Total			50	0
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2012**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
IRELAND	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2011**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
IRELAND	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2010**

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Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
IRELAND	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2009**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
IRELAND	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2008**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
IRELAND	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

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6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2012

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2011

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

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6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2010

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2009

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

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6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : **2008**

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing

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7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2014**

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
IRELAND	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING	Turkeys	Boot Swab and Dust	surveillance	50	X
IRELAND	AMR/BIH tests	Turkeys	Isolates	surveillance	10	X
Total					60	
Total AMR/BIH tests					10	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					0	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					50	
Add a new row						

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7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/ herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)	
IRELAND	Turkeys	121	2 200 000	121	2 200 000	121	salmonella enteritidis	1	1	10 000	100 000	0	X
Total		121	2 200 000	121	2 200 000	121		1	1	10 000	100 000		
										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 one.

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

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7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				
			Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

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

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.

If your cost estimations differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	50	20	1000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	10	20	200	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	10 000	8	80000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Costs from treatment of animal products (hatching eggs..	100 000	0.06	6000	yes	X
				Add a new row		

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4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTIION	N/A	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries	Salaries	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Consumables and specific equipment	N/A	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
7.Other costs						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	N/A	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
8. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	0	0	0	no	X

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			Add a new row		
Total	60		1200		

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, doc, 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.
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