EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10860/2013

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

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

The Netherlands

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

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : NEDERLAND

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Eggs originating from a Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium suspected or infected flock or from flocks with an unknown health status must be adequately marked. They must be destroyed or destined for the egg processing industry. They can only be used for human consumption if treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of all salmonella serotypes with public health significance, in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene .
• Suspicion= positive result after first test
• Infection= positive result after verification test

Laying hens from an Se/St infected flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

(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) :

Regulation (EC) 2006/1186/EC was implemented on 1st February 2008. The results with regard to the occurrence of Salmonella Enteritidis (SE) and Salmonella Typhimurium (ST) were:
• 2008: 61 SE/ST infected flocks out of 2346 (2,64%)
• 2009: 33 SE/ST infected flocks out of 2240 (1,47%)
• 2010: 26 SE/ST infected flocks out of 2426 (1,07%)
• 2011: 40 SE/ST infected flocks out of 1839 (2,18%)

(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) :

In the Netherlands the Product Board for Poultry and Eggs executes the implementation of the programme. The Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation (EL&I) is coordinating this implementation.

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

2. Animal Health Service (GD)
Concerning poultry, the main objective is to promote optimal health of poultry, particularly by preventing infectious diseases and the presence of microorganisms and residues that may be harmful to consumers. As a competent independent organization, GD occupies a central position in organized poultry health care. On the basis of (government) regulations or by government order, disease control programmes are realized. GD is acknowledged by the Ministry of EL&I to perform these tasks. Additionally, GD will perform official sampling within the Action Plan.

3. NVWA
The Dutch Food Safety Authority and General Inspection Service (NVWA) checks if GD and other laboratories perform according to the work protocol that was agreed upon. The NVWA is also able to prosecute in specific cases when measures were not followed correctly (e.g. by laboratory or farmer).

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

5. Laboratories
In total 24 (private) laboratories are acknowledged by the PPE to perform analysis to determine the Salmonella status of samples concerning the Action plans. This is legally laid down in the PPE directive “Besluit erkenningsvoorwaarden en werkwijzen laboratoria (PPE) 2011”. All test results obtained by these laboratories are reported to the PPE and collected in a central database. Every acknowledged laboratory has to participate in the relevant ring survey(s. All of the ring surveys are set up under auspices of the Dutch NRL (RIVM) every three months. Laboratories are also obliged to use approved methods and laboratories have to declare (by means of EN ISO 17025 accreditation) that they are able to use the methods correctly. The authorization of the acknowledgement of laboratories is delegated by the

Ministry of EL&I to the PPE. This is legally laid down in the following regulations by the Ministry of EL&I: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's".

6. NRL (RIVM, National Institute for Public Health and the Environment)
The RIVM is the Dutch national reference laboratory for Salmonella. The RIVM is part of the Ministry of VWS, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as the Ministry for EL&I. As stated the NRL offers ring surveys, the results of these surveys are reported to the PPE and measures will be taken if results are insufficient.

In Figure 1 (Annex) all these organizations involved are displayed with their mutual connections and their relation to the programme.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Approved laboratories for the detection of Salmonella:

AS Bioconsult
Tierärztliche Gemeinschftspraxis WEK
RIVM (NRL Salmonella) *
Plukon Food Laboratorium *
Lavetan N.V.
DGZ Vlaanderen - Locatie Torhout
Masterlab BV *
GD *
Anicon *
Demetris DierGezondheid BV *
SGS Nederland BV
Lohmann Tierzucht
Silliker Netherlands BV *
C.C.L. Nutricontrol
Lebensmittel- und veterinärlabor GmbH *
MicroCare Laboratorium BV
K.B.B.L. Wijhe
Heijs Groep Pluimveeverwerkende Industrie (Lab Heijs/de Vries) *
ALcontrol Food & Water
Storteboom Fresh B.V. Laborarotium *
Bilacon GmbH
ROBA Laboratorium *
Veterinair Centrum Someren *
Bacteriologisch Adviesbureau

* Also acknowledged for the serotyping of Salmonella.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All the tests used in analysing samples concerning the Actions plans are validated against ISO 6579 Annex D. In case of a Salmonella positive sample, serotyping is performed according to the White-Kaufmann-Le Minor scheme.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Every year an official sampling is being done at the holdings, which shall replace on that occasion the corresponding sampling at the initiative of the operator. Official sampling is being done:
a) In one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1.000 birds;
b) At the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
c) In any case of suspicion of Salmonella infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.
d) In all other laying flocks on the holding in case SE or ST are detected in one laying flock on the holding;
e) In cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.
f) When a positive sample is found, a verification test will take place at the holding.

In the case of sampling by the competent authority, one additional sample (one pair of boot swabs or 150 gr of naturally pooled faeces) shall be taken.

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

infected laying flock.

(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) :

1. Rearing grant parent stock: 11 flocks in 2011
2. Grant parent stock: 4 flocks in 2011
3. Rearing parent stock: 42 flocks in 2011
4. Parent stock: 57 flocks in 2011
5. Rearing layers: 1040 flocks in 2011
6. Layers: 1839 flocks in 2011

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

Regulations for the production of feed are laid down in the “Kaderwet Diervoeders” by the Ministry of EL&I. The Product board for Feed (PDV) is a delegated authority and publishes specific regulations on the production of feed. The most important regulations for the poultry sector are the “Verordening Monitoring Zoönosen en Zoönoseverwekkers Diervoedersector 2005” and the “Besluit PDV Salmonella in de diervoedersector 2005”. For the latter one the monitoring results are presented in the Dutch annual zoonoses report.

Furthermore a quality assurance programme for feed exists in addition to these regulations. This programme is the Good Manufacturing / Managing Practice (GMP) system. When combined with the HACCP principles this quality assurance programme is called GMP+. Almost all feed producers for the

poultry chain are GMP+ certified. All IKB certified poultry farmers, i.e. farmers that participate in the voluntary Dutch Integral Chain Control programme, are obligated to use GMP+ certified feed. The GMP+ standards include control measures for base materials, rules for additives, sampling schemes for zoonoses, hygiene and process criteria and compulsory regularly controls by an independent control organization.

(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) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Some of the measures are already listed under 2.3.1. In addition to those the following 2 measures are applied:
a. After removing the birds the litter is removed and the poultry house is cleaned and disinfected.
b. Once a year a hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty poultry house is done by a by PPE acknowledged company.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The transport of animals to and from farms is in accordance with the relevant EU legislation (e.g. Decision EC (No) 1/2005).

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry farms and flocks (with more than 250 birds) are being registered by the PPE, in which every

farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another the PPE must be informed. This is laid down in the regulation "Verordening identificatie en registratie van pluimveebedrijven en levend pluimvee (PPE) 2012". All the information is stored in a central database called the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This KIP-system is also the base for registration in accordance with the EU Regulation 852/2004.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

- Farm of origin of the animals
- Number of animals
- Date of birth
- Deathrate
- Number of produced eggs
- Results of NCD, AI monitoring
- Salmonella measurements including results
- Information about communication of Salmonella results to PPE, GD and packingstations

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

When animals are dispatched to other farms they are accompanied by a so-called 'P-formulier'. For dispatch to slaughterhouse however a different document called 'VKI – Voedsel Keten Informatie' is demanded. On this document information like Salmonella status of the flock and use of medicine is registered. Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production. The ITAHC will also require the reference number of the operator's poultry health certificate.

The ITAHC will be amended to include the results of the last test for Salmonella as required in Commission Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 Article 9.1 prior to any dispatching of the live animals, or hatching eggs, from the food business of origin. The relevant health certificates provided for in Community legislation must list the date and result of testing. This certificate must be completed and

signed by both the official veterinarian and the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of EU Directive.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Community co-financing for year of implementation : 2 014

1.1 Contact

Name : Hans Schouwenburg

Phone : +31793687937

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Email : hschouwenburg@pve.nl

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

2.1 Broiler production
In May 1997 a programme to control the prevalence of Salmonella in poultry was started. The programme that was designed was called “Plan of Approach Salmonella and Campylobacter in the Poultry meat sector 1997” and involved strict hygiene rules as well as monitoring of Salmonella infections throughout the broiler production chain. The programme aimed to decrease the prevalence of Salmonella infections in slaughtered broilers to less than 10% by the year 2000. The actions involvedin

the programme were obligatory for all broiler production operators (from grandparent flock to slaughterhouse and cutting plant) in the Netherlands, pursuant to the legislation of the PPE.

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

For the Netherlands a SE/ST-infection percentage of 1%, based on bacteriological results, was determined through an European study by MSs and analysed by EFSA in October 2005–October 2006. This percentage is the starting-point for the current programme. So at this moment the Netherlands reached the target mentioned in EG 646/2007 (yet 200/2012):
"The Community target, as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 646/2007, for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in broilers (Community target) shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of flocks of broilers remaining positive of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium to 1 % or less by 31 December 2011."

The effect of implementation of the Action Plan Salmonella and Campylobacter in the Poultry meat sector 2000+ is shown in Figures 2 and 3 (Annex). Figure 2 shows the prevalence of SE and ST as measured in faecal samples taken at Dutch broiler farms between the 4th quarter of 2004 and the 4th quarter of 2011. Figure 3 shows the prevalence of SE and ST as measured in samples of the end product taken at Dutch slaughterhouses for this period.

Figure 2 and 3 cannot be combined in one figure as sampling batches are not comparable. Sampling at the broiler farm is done per poultry house while sampling at the slaughterhouse is done per batch, which can consist of more than one poultry house. Note that in Figure 3 data from flocks from foreign countries that have been slaughtered in the Netherlands is included, as such flocks are also tested for Salmonella at the slaughterhouse.
One of the objectives of the current programme is to monitor the prevalence of all serotypes of Salmonella in all links of the poultry production chain. The following figures and tables show some results of the programme. In Figure 4 and Table 1 the monitoring results for Salmonella spp. throughout the poultry production chain are presented from the 1st quarter of 2000 until the 4th quarter of 2011. Figure 5 shows the different serotypes of Salmonella that have been found in faecal samples taken from the infected flocks of the whole year 2011. In Table 2 the prevalence of Salmonella spp. in the end products at the slaughterhouse is shown from the 3rd quarter of 2000 until the 4th quarter of 2011. Figure 6 shows the different serotypes of Salmonella that have been found in infected end product samples taken at the slaughterhouse of the whole year 2011.

2.2 Egg production
In November 1997 a programme to control the prevalence of Salmonella in laying hens was started; the "Plan of Approach prevention and control of Salmonella in the egg industry 1999". The objective of this programme was to reduce the SE/ST prevalence in flocks of laying hens to 5 percent or less by November 2000. This programme involved strict hygiene rules and the monitoring of Salmonella

infections throughout the egg production chain. However, this objective was not reached, so a new programme was introduced in the beginning of 2001. The aim of this programme, called "Action Plan Salmonella in egg production 2001+", was to strive for a 0+ percent of contaminated eggs. In this stricter approach the eggs of contaminated flocks of laying hens are delivered to the egg product industry, for a special allowed treatment. The actions involved in both programmes were/are obligatory, pursuant to the legislation of the PPE.

Until January 2008 the incidence of SE/ST infections in Dutch flocks of laying hens was monitored by taking blood samples of at least 0.5 percent of every flock (with a minimum of 24 and a maximum of 60 animals) before removal at the end of the production period. The samples were analyzed by the Animal Health Service and reported to the PPE. Table 3 shows the percentage of SE/ST infected layer hen flocks in the period from November 1997 until December 2007. From the 1st of February 2008 the monitoring has changed to bacteriological analysis of faecal samples taken every 15 weeks in accordance with EU Regulation 1168/2006 (yet EU Regulation 517/2011).
OOver the period from February 1999 to December 2000 11,4 percent of the examined layer flocks tested SE/ST positive. After the introduction of the stricter programme "Action Plan Salmonella in egg production 2001+" the SE/ST-infection percentage, based on serological results, of layers decreased towards 5.8 % in 2007. This might be in part due to the increased use of vaccines against SE of the layers.

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

From 1st February 2008 EG 1168/2006 (yet 517/2011) was implemented in the Action plan Salmonella in egg production 2001+ in the Netherlands. Table 4 shows the results of the bacteriological tests in layer flocks in accordance with the EU-regulation 1168/2006 and 517/2011 performed from 2008 onwards. They are in accordance with the Community target set for the Netherlands. In 2009 and 2010 the percentage of SE/ST infected layer flocks was even below the end target of the community of 2%.

The higher percentage of Se/St infected layer flocks in 2011 was mainly a by-effect of the EU-ban on traditional cage flocks per 01-01-2012. Because of this ban many cage flocks were kept in production much longer and therefore (due to the higher age) more susceptible to a Se/St infection. Preliminary results in 2012 show that the percentage of infected flocks are again in line with 2010.

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) :

3.1 Target Veterinary Control Programme for laying hen flocks.

The target for the reduction of SE and ST in laying hen flocks of Gallus gallus is a reduction of the maximum percentage of infected flocks with 10 percent each year or a reduction of the maximum percentage to 2 percent or less. In accordance with EU Regulation 1168/2006 (now EU Regulation

517/2011) the scope of this programme is limited to laying hen flocks. Starting-point is an infection percentage of 7.8 in 2006.

3.2 Monitoring of the Veterinary Control Programme

Monitoring is in accordance with EU Regulations 2160/2003 and 517/2011.
In Table 5 (Annex) a short overview of the monitoring programme in rearing layers and laying hens is given. In paragraph 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 the monitoring programme is explained in more detail .

3.2.1 Laying flocks

A. Monitoring through the operator
Monitoring in laying hen flocks is being done each 15 weeks as of the age of 24 weeks +/- 2 weeks and in addition to that also 21 days or less before the date of slaughter. The monitoring takes place at the holding. The operator managing the laying hen flock is responsible for the monitoring. When a SE/ST positive sample is found, a verification test will take place at the holding. The verification test is carried out by the Animal Health Service (GD) and guarantees quality and independency. If verification is negative, the flock is not considered to be infected with Salmonella.

During monitoring samples are taken from faecal material, according to the following protocol:
a) In cage flocks, 2 x 150 grams of naturally pooled faeces shall be taken from all belts or scrapers in the house after running the manure removal system; however, in the case of step cage houses without scrapers or belts 2 x 150 grams of mixed fresh faeces must be collected from 60 different places beneath the cages in the dropping pits.
b) In barn or free-range houses, two pairs of boot swabs or socks are taken.

B. Official sampling
Every year an official sampling is being done at the holdings, which shall replace on that occasion the corresponding sampling at the initiative of the operator. Official sampling is being done:
a) In one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1.000 birds;
b) At the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
c) In any case of suspicion of Salmonella infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.
d) In all other laying flocks on the holding in case SE or ST are detected in one laying flock on the holding;
e) In cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.
When a positive sample is found, a verification test will take place at the holding.

In the case of sampling by the competent authority, one additional sample (one pair of boot swabs or 150 gr of naturally pooled faeces) shall be taken.
In the case of sampling referred to in point b, c, d or e mentioned above, the competent authority shall satisfy itself by conducting further tests as appropriate that the results of examinations for salmonella in birds are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in the flocks. Where the presence of SE and ST is not detected, but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect is, it shall be accounted for as an

infected laying flock.

3.2.2 Rearing layers
Day-old chicks are monitored in the hatchery according to PPE directive "Hygiënebesluit kuikenbroederijen legsector". To monitor the incidence of SE / ST infections in Dutch pullets sampling is done with two pairs of boot swabs or 2 x 150 gr of naturally faeces (as prescribed for layers). When a SE/ ST positive sample is found, GD will carry out a verification test at the holding.

3.3 Measures to be taken in case of Salmonella positive findings

3.3.1 Laying hens
Measures to be taken in case of SE / ST positive findings in laying hen flocks are: verification in case of suspicion. After verification with a positive result:
a) after professional cleaning and disinfection a swab test of the poultry house must be done, executed by a by the PPE acknowledged company;
b) vaccination of all new flocks placed in the holding, until all flocks in the holding are vaccinated.

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

Suspicion= positive result after first test
Infection= positive result after verification test
In case of a SE/ST-positive flock of up to 43 weeks of age, the flock can be eradicated
If a SE/ST-positive flock is not eradicated or over 43 weeks of age, then the flock will stay in the programme and will be monitored according to the programme (every 15 weeks) and the eggs must be destroyed or channelled to the egg processing industry

3.3.2 Rearing layers
Measures to be taken in case of SE / ST positive findings in rearing layers:
a) verification in case of suspicion;
b) After verification with a positive result: the flock can be eradicated and additional measures will be taken according to PPE directive "Hygiënebesluit opfokleghennenbedrijven (PPE) 2011".

3.4 Measures in Action Plan Salmonella in egg production 2001+

Components of current Action Plan Salmonella in egg production 2001+:
1. hygiene requirements;
2. cleaning and disinfection;
3. sampling;
4. exchange sampling results throughout the chain;

5. measures taken in case of Salmonella infection.

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

3.5 Additional measures if target Veterinary Control Programme is not met
If the target of the programme is not met after one year, compulsory vaccination of all laying hen flocks, as an additional measure will be considered.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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) :

Duration of the programme:
The programme runs from 1 February 2008 until at least 31 December 2013. The Veterinary Control Programme is in accordance with the requirements laid down in EU Regulations 1260/2003, 1168/2006 and 1237/2007.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Year of implementation of the programme : 2014

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

Hygiene measures
Rodent control
Cleaning and desinfection
Sampling

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. Descrive the responsabilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the Netherlands the Product Board for Poultry and Eggs is responsible for the implementation of the programme. The Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation is the central authority and supervises this implementation. In Figure 1 (Annex), all organizations involved are displayed with their mutual connections and their relation to the programme.

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

2. Animal Health Service (GD)
Concerning poultry, the main objective is to promote optimal health of poultry, particularly by preventing infectious diseases and the presence of microorganisms and residues that may be harmful to consumers. As a competent independent organization, GD occupies a central position in organized poultry health care. On the basis of (government) regulations or by government order, disease control

programmes are realized. GD is acknowledged by the Ministry of EL&I to perform these tasks. Additionally, GD will perform official sampling within the Action Plan.

3. NVWA
The Dutch Food Safety Authority and General Inspection Service (NVWA) checks if GD and other laboratories perform according to the work protocol that was agreed upon. The NVWA is also able to prosecute in specific cases when measures were not followed correctly (e.g. by laboratory or farmer).

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

5. Laboratories
In total 24 (private) laboratories are acknowledged by the PPE to perform analysis to determine the Salmonella status of samples concerning the Action plans. This is legally laid down in the PPE directive "Besluit erkenningsvoorwaarden en werkwijzen laboratoria (PPE) 2009". All test results obtained by these laboratories are reported to the PPE and collected in a central database. Every acknowledged laboratory has to participate in the relevant ring survey(s. All of the ring surveys are set up under auspices of the Dutch NRL (RIVM) every three months. Laboratories are also obliged to use approved methods and laboratories have to declare (by means of EN ISO 17025 accreditation) that they are able to use the methods correctly. The authorization of the acknowledgement of laboratories is delegated by the Ministry of EL&I to the PPE. This is legally laid down in the following regulations by the Ministry of EL&I: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's".

6. NRL (RIVM, National Institute of Public Health and Environment)
The RIVM is the Dutch national reference laboratory for Salmonella. The RIVM is part of the Ministry of VWS, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as the Ministry for EL&I. As stated the NRL offers ring surveys, the results of these surveys are reported to the PPE and measures will be taken if results are insufficient.

7. Structure of the Production of Feed
Regulations for the production of feed are laid down in the "Kaderwet Diervoeders" by the Ministry of EL&I. The Product board for Feed (PDV) is a delegated authority and publishes specific regulations on the production of feed. The most important regulations for the poultry sector are the "Verordening Monitoring Zoönosen en Zoönoseverwekkers Diervoedersector 2005" and the "Besluit PDV Salmonella in de diervoedersector 2005". For the latter one the monitoring results are presented in the Dutch annual zoonoses report.

Furthermore a quality assurance programme for feed exists in addition to these regulations. This programme is the Good Manufacturing / Managing Practice (GMP) system. When combined with the HACCP principles this quality assurance programme is called GMP+. Almost all feed producers for the poultry chain are GMP+ certified. All IKB certified poultry farmers, i.e. farmers that participate in the voluntary Dutch Integral Chain Control programme, are obligated to use GMP+ certified feed. The GMP+ standards include control measures for base materials, rules for additives, sampling schemes for zoonoses, hygiene and process criteria and compulsory regularly controls by an independent control

organization.

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) :

Geographical limitations: The Netherlands

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 poultry farms and flocks (with more than 250 birds) are being registered by the PPE, in which every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another the PPE must be informed. This is laid down in the regulation "Verordening identificatie en registratie van pluimveebedrijven en levend pluimvee (PPE) 2012". All the information is stored in a central database called the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This KIP-system is also the base for registration in accordance with the EU Regulation 852/2004.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable for poultry

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

4.4.4 Measures and 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 measures that have to be taken in case of a positive result are laid down in directives of the PPE. The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality and Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport (VWS) have to approve these directives. All measures are stated in Chapter 3. Whenever a positive flock is found by own-check sampling in the frame of the programme in laying hens, than this flock should be considered as a suspect flock and movement restrictions are mandatorily imposed on this flock.
In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in laying flocks of Gallus gallus the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling) 4 (results and reporting) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011 (particularly provisions on exceptional cases)are implemented

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable for poultry.

4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by 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) :

When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps are taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering will be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. When the poultry meat is not destined for human consumption, the products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

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) :

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

Salmonella vaccines
Vaccination is not compulsory in the frame of the Salmonella control programme, while the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis in the Netherlands is below 10% (EU Regulation 1177/2006, Article 3.3).
In the Netherlands a large number of the parent flocks (egg production sector and broiler production sector) are vaccinated against Salmonella. Grandparent flocks are not vaccinated. There is no central database with information on the number of vaccinated flocks.

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

Only vaccines that are officially registered for use in poultry can be administered:
- Parent flocks: Avipro Vac E en Vac T (Lohmann), Nobilis Salenvac T (Intervet), Gallivac Se (Merial)
- Layer flocks: Avipro Vac E (Lohmann), TAD Vac T (Lohmann)and Gallivac SE (Merial), Nobilis Salenvac T (Intervet), Gallimune Se + St (Merial)
These vaccines comply with the regulations laid down in EU Regulation 1177/2006, Article 3.1 and 3.2.

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

Each poultry farmer has to comply with the following bio-security measures, laid down in the directive "Verordening Hygiënemaatregelen en bestrijding zoonosen in pluimveebedrijven en kuikenbroederijen (PPE) 2011". All farmers are inspected once a year for compliance with these regulations.

1. Hygiene management at farms:

a. No pets, stock or (other) poultry are allowed in the poultry house
b. If pets, stock or (other) poultry are present on the location of the poultry farm special hygiene measures are required (like separate care)
c. No wild birds can enter the poultry house
d. Visitors are only allowed to enter the poultry house when this is necessary and under strict hygiene measures (including special clothing)
e. Every farm has a rodent control program or charters an acknowledged rodent control company at least every 2 months

f. Once a year bacteriological research, and in case of a natural source of water also chemical research, of drinking water for poultry is conducted
g. Every farm has a clear boundary, the poultry houses are locked and it is visible for visitors where they must announce themselves
h. The poultry house, the poultry farm and its close environment are clean
i. Before entering the poultry house a hygiene barrier needs to be crossed, including changing in special clothing and shoes
j. The drive- and walking routes to the farm are paved and cleanable
k. The feed silo is placed on a paved underground, is easy to clean and refillable from outside the poultry house. When there are more silo's, every silo has a unique number
l. Feed and litter is stored in such a way that it stays clean, dry and mould free
m. Every poultry house has a hand-washing facility

2. Cleaning and disinfection;

a. After removing the birds the litter is removed and the poultry house is cleaned and disinfected
b. Once a year a hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty poultry house is done by a by PPE acknowledged company

Every holding is obligated to inform the packing station where the eggs are transferred, about the Salmonella status of the eggs. This is laid down in the directive "Verordening Hygiënemaatregelen en bestrijding zoonosen in pluimvee pluimveebedrijven en kuikenbroederijen (PPE) 2011".

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

5. General description of the costs and benefits 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 incidence of human Salmonellosis from 1984 until 2010 in the Netherlands is outlined in Figure 7 (Annex).

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**

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	
The Netherlands	Laying flocks of C	2 879	61 800	2 879	61 800 00	2 879	salmonella enteritidis or	40	1	28 509	number	0	numbe	120 000 00	X
Total		2 879	61 800 00	2 879	61 800 000	2 879		40	1	28 509					

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 porgramme 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 then 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	
the Netherlands	Laying flocks of C	3 646	74 300	3 646	74 300 00	3 646	salmonella enteritidis or	26	1	17 280	number	0	numbe	85 000 000	X

Total		3 646	74 300 00	3 646	74 300 000	3 646		26	1	17 280					

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 porgramme 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 then 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	
the Netherlands	Laying flocks of C	3 475	67 000	3 475	67 000 0(	3 475	salmonella enteritidis or	33	0	0	number	0	numbe	114 000 00	X
Total		3 475	67 000 00	3 475	67 000 000	3 475		33	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 porgramme 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 then 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	
the Netherlands	Laying flocks of C	3 462	67 000	3 462	67 000 0(	3 462	salmonella enteritidis or	62	0	0	number	0	numbe	156 000 00	X
Total		3 462	67 000 0(	3 462	67 000 000	3 462		62	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 porgramme 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 then 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	
the Netherlands	Laying flocks of C	3 256	58 100	3 256	58 100 00	3 256	salmonella enteritidis or	109	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total		3 256	58 100 00	3 256	58 100 000	3 256		109	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 porgramme 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 then 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	
the Netherlands	microbiological test	**MSRV faeces**	6 500	40	X
Total			6 500	40	
			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	
the Netherlands	microbiological test	**MSRV faeces**	7 000	26	X
the Netherlands	serological test	**ELISA blood**	600	0	X
Total			7 600	26	
			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	

The Netherlands	microbiological test	**MSRV faeces**	7 000	33	X
The Netherlands	serological test	**ELISA blood**	600	0	X
Total			7 600	33	
			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	
the Netherlands	microbiological test	**MSRV faeces**	6 000	62	X
the Netherlands	serological test	**ELISA blood**	1 100	0	X
Total			7 100	62	
			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	
the Netherlands	serological test	**ELISA blood**	3 300	109	X
Total			3 300	109	

		ADD A NEW ROW	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2012

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
The Netherlands	40	1 233 000	X
Total	40	1 233 000	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2011

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
the Netherlands	26	440 000	X
Total	26	440 000	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2010

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
the Netherlands	33	500 000	X
Total	33	500 000	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2009

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
the Netherlands	62	992 000	X
Total	62	992 000	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2008

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
the netherlands	109	1 744 000	X
Total	109	1 744 000	
		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	
The Netherlands	1 839	30 800 000	1 600	1 500	25 700 000	77 100 000	X
Total	1 839	30 800 000	1 600	1 500	25 700 000	77 100 000	
					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	
The Netherlands	2 426	38 300 000	2 000	1 900	31 700 000	93 400 000	X
Total	2 426	38 300 000	2 000	1 900	31 700 000	93 400 000	
					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	
the Netherlands	2 240	37 100 000	1 600	1 500	27 200 000	71 600 000	X
Total	2 240	37 100 000	1 600	1 500	27 200 000	71 600 000	
					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	
the Netherlands	2 346	35 700 000	1 700	1 550	24 300 000	67 000 000	X
Total	2 346	35 700 000	1 700	1 550	24 300 000	67 000 000	
					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	
the netherlands	1 870	30 100 000	0	0	0	0	X
Total	1 870	30 100 000	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

7. Targets

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

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

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
the netherlands	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	1 200	X
the netherlands	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	100	X
				Total	1 300	
				Total AMR/BIH tests	0	
				Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING	1 200	
				Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING	100	
				Add a new row		

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year : **2014**

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)	
the netherlands	Laying flocks of	2 890	62 000 000	2 890	62 000 000	2 890	salmonella enteritidi	34	7	128 000	0	114 000 000	X
Total		2 890	62 000 000	2 890	62 000 000	2 890		34	7	128 000	0	114000000	
										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 porgramme 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 then once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

7 .2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year : **2014**

			Targets on vaccination or treatment programme	

NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in 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	
the netherlands	1 850	31 000 000	1 600	1 500	26 000 000	78 000 000	X
Total	1 850	31 000 000	1 600	1 500	26 000 000	78 000 000	
					Add a new row		

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : 2014

1. Testing

Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	1 200	7	8400	no	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	100	7	700	no	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	78 000 000	0.03	2,340,000	yes	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	128 000	2.2	281,600	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Costs from treatment of animal products (hatching eggs,.	128 000	1	128,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		

4.Cleaning and disinfection

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	NA	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	NA	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	Compensation heat treatment of eegs from infected flock	114 000 000	0.02	2,280,000	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	1 200	0.5	600	no	X
				Add a new row		

Total	192 257 300		5,038,700		

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 : .zip, jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, doc, bmp, pna.
3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
*4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!*
5) Zip files cannot be opened (by clicking on the Open button). All other file formats can be opened.

ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : NEDERLAND

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(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

(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) :

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

• All birds, including day-old chicks, in the flock must be slaughtered or destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

• Non-incubated eggs from the flock must be destroyed or treated. Such eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium is present are incubated in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

(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) :

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

• 2007:
Grandparent 130 flocks, 0 infections
Parent broiler 601 flocks, 4 infected flocks (3 SE and 1 Infantis)
Parent egg 69 flocks, 1 infected flock (Virchow)

• 2008:
Grandparent 148 flocks, 0 infections
Parent broiler 675 flocks, 4 infected flocks (3 SE and 1 ST)
Parent egg 68 flocks, 0 infections

• 2009:
Grandparent 129 flocks, 0 infections
Parent broiler 662 flocks, 4 infected flocks (3 SE and 1 Infantis)
Parent egg 59 flocks, 0 infections

• 2010:
Grandparent 168 flocks, 0 infections
Parent broiler 688 flocks, 5 infected flocks (4 SE and 1 ST)
Parent egg 71 flocks, 1 infected flock (SE)

• 2011:
Grandparent 161 flocks, 0 infections
Parent broiler 601 flocks, 0 infected
Parent egg 57 flocks, 0 infected

(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) :

In the Netherlands the Product Board for Poultry and Eggs executes the implementation of the programme. The Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation (EL&I) is coordinating this implementation.

1. PPE
The Product Board for Poultry and Eggs (PPE) is a delegated authority. This is legally laid down in the following regulations by the Ministry of EL&I: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van

besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's". The regulations concerning the Action Plan are formulated by PPE and acknowledged by the Ministry of EL&I. The implementation of the programme and evaluation of the results is carried out by PPE.

2. Animal Health Service (GD)
Concerning poultry, the main objective is to promote optimal health of poultry, particularly by preventing infectious diseases and the presence of microorganisms and residues that may be harmful to consumers. As a competent independent organization, GD occupies a central position in organized poultry health care. On the basis of (government) regulations or by government order, disease control programmes are realized. GD is acknowledged by the Ministry of EL&I to perform these tasks. Additionally, GD will perform official sampling within the Action Plan.

3. NVWA
The Dutch Food Safety Authority and General Inspection Service (NVWA) checks if GD and other laboratories perform according to the work protocol that was agreed upon. The NVWA is also able to prosecute in specific cases when measures were not followed correctly (e.g. by laboratory or farmer).

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

5. Laboratories
In total 24 (private) laboratories are acknowledged by the PPE to perform analysis to determine the Salmonella status of samples concerning the Action plans. This is legally laid down in the PPE directive “Besluit erkenningsvoorwaarden en werkwijzen laboratoria (PPE) 2011”. All test results obtained by these laboratories are reported to the PPE and collected in a central database. Every acknowledged laboratory has to participate in the relevant ring survey(s. All of the ring surveys are set up under auspices of the Dutch NRL (RIVM) every three months. Laboratories are also obliged to use approved methods and laboratories have to declare (by means of EN ISO 17025 accreditation) that they are able to use the methods correctly. The authorization of the acknowledgement of laboratories is delegated by the Ministry of EL&I to the PPE. This is legally laid down in the following regulations by the Ministry of EL&I: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's".

6. NRL (RIVM, National Institute for Public Health and the Environment)
The RIVM is the Dutch national reference laboratory for Salmonella. The RIVM is part of the Ministry of VWS, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as the Ministry for EL&I. As stated the NRL offers ring surveys, the results of these surveys are reported to the PPE and measures will be taken if results are insufficient.

In Figure 1 (Annex) all these organizations involved are displayed with their mutual connections and their relation to the programme.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Approved laboratories for the detection of Salmonella:

AS Bioconsult
Tierärztliche Gemeinschftspraxis WEK
RIVM (NRL Salmonella) *
Plukon Food Laboratorium *
Lavetan N.V.
DGZ Vlaanderen - Locatie Torhout
Masterlab BV *
GD *
Anicon *
Demetris DierGezondheid BV *
SGS Nederland BV
Lohmann Tierzucht
Silliker Netherlands BV *
C.C.L. Nutricontrol
Lebensmittel- und veterinärlabor GmbH *
MicroCare Laboratorium BV
K.B.B.L. Wijhe
Heijs Groep Pluimveeverwerkende Industrie (Lab Heijs/de Vries) *
ALcontrol Food & Water
Storteboom Fresh B.V. Laborarotium *
Bilacon GmbH
ROBA Laboratorium *
Veterinair Centrum Someren *
Bacteriologisch Adviesbureau

* Also acknowledged for the serotyping of Salmonella.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All the tests used in analysing samples concerning the Actions plans are validated against ISO 6579 Annex D. In case of a Salmonella positive sample, serotyping is performed according to the White-

Kaufmann-Le Minor scheme.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(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) :

1. Rearing grant parent stock meat production: 118 flocks in 2011
2. Rearing grant parent stock egg production: 11 flocks in 2011
3. Grant parent stock meat production: 157 flocks in 2011
4. Grant parent stock egg production: 4 flocks in 2011
5. Rearing parent stock meat production: 414 flocks in 2011
6. Rearing parent stock egg production: 42 flocks in 2011
7. Parent stock meat production: 601 flocks in 2011
8. Parent stock egg production: 57 flocks in 2011

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

Regulations for the production of feed are laid down in the “Kaderwet Diervoeders” by the Ministry of EL&I. The Product board for Feed (PDV) is a delegated authority and publishes specific regulations on the production of feed. The most important regulations for the poultry sector are the “Verordening Monitoring Zoönosen en Zoönoseverwekkers Diervoedersector 2005” and the “Besluit PDV Salmonella in de diervoedersector 2005”. For the latter one the monitoring results are presented in the Dutch annual zoonoses report.

Furthermore a quality assurance programme for feed exists in addition to these regulations. This programme is the Good Manufacturing / Managing Practice (GMP) system. When combined with the HACCP principles this quality assurance programme is called GMP+. Almost all feed producers for the poultry chain are GMP+ certified. All IKB certified poultry farmers, i.e. farmers that participate in the voluntary Dutch Integral Chain Control programme, are obligated to use GMP+ certified feed. The GMP+ standards include control measures for base materials, rules for additives, sampling schemes for zoonoses, hygiene and process criteria and compulsory regularly controls by an independent control organization.

(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) :

a. No pets, stock or (other) poultry are allowed in the poultry house.
b. If pets, stock or (other) poultry are present on the location of the poultry farm special hygiene measures are required (like separate care).
c. No wild birds can enter the poultry house.
d. Visitors are only allowed to enter the poultry house when this is necessary and under strict hygiene measures (including special clothing).
e. Every farm has a rodent control program or charters an acknowledged rodent control company at least every 2 months.

f. Once a year bacteriological research, and in case of a natural source of water also chemical research, of drinking water for poultry is conducted.
g. Every farm has a clear boundary, the poultry houses are locked and it is visible for visitors where they must announce themselves.
h. The poultry house, the poultry farm and its close environment are clean.
i. Before entering the poultry house a hygiene barrier needs to be crossed, including changing in special clothing and shoes.
j. The drive- and walking routes to the farm are paved and cleanable.
k. The feed silo is placed on a paved underground, is easy to clean and refillable from outside the poultry house. When there are more silo's, every silo has a unique number.
l. Feed and litter is stored in such a way that it stays clean, dry and mould free.
m. Every poultry house has a hand-washing facility.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Some of the measures are already listed under 2.3.1. In addition to those the following 2 measures are applied:
a. After removing the birds the litter is removed and the poultry house is cleaned and disinfected.
b. Once a year a hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty poultry house is done by a by PPE acknowledged company.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The transport of animals to and from farms is in accordance with the relevant EU legislation (e.g. Decision EC (No) 1/2005).

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry farms and flocks (with more than 250 birds) are being registered by the PPE, in which every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another the PPE must be informed. This is laid down in the regulation "Verordening identificatie en registratie van pluimveebedrijven en levend pluimvee (PPE) 2012". All the information is stored in a central database called the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This KIP-system is also the base for registration in accordance with the EU Regulation 852/2004.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

- Farm of origin of the animals
- Number of animals
- Date of birth
- Death rate
- Number of produced eggs
- Results of NCD, AI monitoring
- Salmonella measurements including results

• Information about communication of Salmonella results to PPE, GD and hatchery

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

When animals are dispatched to other farms they are accompanied by a so-called 'P-formulier'. For dispatch to slaughterhouse however a different document called 'VKI – Voedsel Keten Informatie' is demanded. On this document information like Salmonella status of the flock and use of medicine is registered. Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production. The ITAHC will also require the reference number of the operator's poultry health certificate.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Community co-financing for year of implementation : 2 014

1.1 Contact

Name : J.N. (Hans) Schouwenburg

Phone : 0031(0)79-3687937

Fax. : 0031(0)79-3634345

Email : hschouwenburg@pve.nl

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

2.1 Broiler production
In May 1997 a programme to control the prevalence of Salmonella in poultry was started. The programme that was designed was called “Plan of Approach Salmonella and Campylobacter in the Poultry meat sector 1997” and involved strict hygiene rules as well as monitoring of Salmonella infections throughout the broiler production chain. The programme aimed to decrease the prevalence of Salmonella infections in slaughtered broilers to less than 10% by the year 2000. The actions involved

in the programme were obligatory for all broiler production operators (from grandparent flock to slaughterhouse and cutting plant) in the Netherlands, pursuant to the legislation of the PPE.

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

For the Netherlands a SE/ST-infection percentage of 1%, based on bacteriological results, was determined through an European study by MSs and analysed by EFSA in October 2005–October 2006. This percentage is the starting-point for the current programme. So at this moment the Netherlands reached the target mentioned in EG 646/2007 (yet 200/2012):
"The Community target, as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 646/2007, for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in broilers (Community target) shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of flocks of broilers remaining positive of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium to 1 % or less by 31 December 2011."

The effect of implementation of the Action Plan Salmonella and Campylobacter in the Poultry meat sector 2000+ is shown in Figures 2 and 3 (Annex). Figure 2 shows the prevalence of SE and ST as measured in faecal samples taken at Dutch broiler farms between the 4th quarter of 2004 and the 4th quarter of 2011. Figure 3 shows the prevalence of SE and ST as measured in samples of the end product taken at Dutch slaughterhouses for this period.

Figure 2 and 3 cannot be combined in one figure as sampling batches are not comparable. Sampling at the broiler farm is done per poultry house while sampling at the slaughterhouse is done per batch, which can consist of more than one poultry house. Note that in Figure 3 data from flocks from foreign countries that have been slaughtered in the Netherlands is included, as such flocks are also tested for Salmonella at the slaughterhouse.

One of the objectives of the current programme is to monitor the prevalence of all serotypes of Salmonella in all links of the poultry production chain. The following figures and tables show some results of the programme. In Figure 4 and Table 1 the monitoring results for Salmonella spp. throughout the poultry production chain are presented from the 1st quarter of 2000 until the 4th quarter of 2011. Figure 5 shows the different serotypes of Salmonella that have been found in faecal samples taken from the infected flocks of the whole year 2011. In Table 2 the prevalence of Salmonella spp. in the end products at the slaughterhouse is shown from the 3rd quarter of 2000 until the 4th quarter of 2011. Figure 6 shows the different serotypes of Salmonella that have been found in infected end product samples taken at the slaughterhouse of the whole year 2011.

2.2 Egg production
In November 1997 a programme to control the prevalence of Salmonella in laying hens was started; the "Plan of Approach prevention and control of Salmonella in the egg industry 1999". The objective of this programme was to reduce the SE/ST prevalence in flocks of laying hens to 5 percent or less by

November 2000. This programme involved strict hygiene rules and the monitoring of Salmonella infections throughout the egg production chain. However, this objective was not reached, so a new programme was introduced in the beginning of 2001. The aim of this programme, called "Action Plan Salmonella in egg production 2001+", was to strive for a 0+ percent of contaminated eggs. In this stricter approach the eggs of contaminated flocks of laying hens are delivered to the egg product industry, for a special allowed treatment. The actions involved in both programmes were/are obligatory, pursuant to the legislation of the PPE.

Until January 2008 the incidence of SE/ST infections in Dutch flocks of laying hens was monitored by taking blood samples of at least 0.5 percent of every flock (with a minimum of 24 and a maximum of 60 animals) before removal at the end of the production period. The samples were analyzed by the Animal Health Service and reported to the PPE. Table 3 shows the percentage of SE/ST infected layer hen flocks in the period from November 1997 until December 2007. From the 1st of February 2008 the monitoring has changed to bacteriological analysis of faecal samples taken every 15 weeks in accordance with EU Regulation 1168/2006 (yet EU Regulation 517/2011).
OOver the period from February 1999 to December 2000 11,4 percent of the examined layer flocks tested SE/ST positive. After the introduction of the stricter programme "Action Plan Salmonella in egg production 2001+" the SE/ST-infection percentage, based on serological results, of layers decreased towards 5.8 % in 2007. This might be in part due to the increased use of vaccines against SE of the layers.

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

From 1st February 2008 EG 1168/2006 (yet 517/2011) was implemented in the Action plan Salmonella in egg production 2001+ in the Netherlands. Table 4 shows the results of the bacteriological tests in layer flocks in accordance with the EU-regulation 1168/2006 and 517/2011 performed from 2008 onwards. They are in accordance with the Community target set for the Netherlands. In 2009 and 2010 the percentage of SE/ST infected layer flocks was even below the end target of the community of 2%.

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) :

3.1 Target Veterinary Control Programme for breeding flocks

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

3.2 Monitoring of the Veterinary Control Programme

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

A. Monitoring through the operator
The test frequency is laid down in the directives of the PPE. Monitoring in breeder flocks is being done according to Table 5 (Annex). The monitoring will take place at the holding. The operator managing the breeding flock is responsible for the monitoring. In accordance with EU Regulation 200/2010 the monitoring frequency can be reduced to once every 3 weeks if the community target has been met during two consecutive years. The Netherlands has reached this target in 2007 t/m 2011 and reduced the monitoring frequency in accordance with EU Regulation 200/2010 (Annex, point 2.1.1) to once every three weeks (starting 25 October 2009).

B. Official Sampling
Due to the fact that the Netherlands have reached the community target for breeding flocks in two consecutive years, the official sampling in accordance with EU Regulation 200/2010 (Annex, point 2.1.2.3), is reduced to two occasions at any times which are sufficiently distant in time from each other during a production cycle.

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

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

When necessary to reach the community target culling of breeding flocks (including the destruction or processing of hatching eggs) infected with Salmonella serovars, Virchow, Hadar and Infantis will be compulsory. Recent figures show an increase in the infection numbers of several serovars, e.g. Salmonella Java in the Netherlands. To minimize the risk of vertical transmission through these infections culling of flocks and destruction or processing of hatching eggs can also become compulsory for other Salmonella serovars, e.g. Salmonella Java. Salmonella Java has shown to be extremely persistent on farms that have been infected with this serovar. Therefore every measure has to be considered to prevent the vertical spreading of Salmonella Java including culling of (grand)parent animals and destruction or processing of the hatching eggs. These costs are taken into account in the cost estimate of the programme for 2013 that can be found in Chapter 8.

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) :

Duration of the programme:

1. Broiler production: programme runs since 1997, since 2002 adopted co financing for culling of SE / ST infected breeding flocks. The programme has slightly been adjusted due to the requirements laid down in EU Regulations 2160/2003 and 200/2010. The programme is ongoing, at least up to 31-12-2013.

2. Egg production: programme runs since 1997, since 2002 adopted co financing for culling of SE / ST infected breeding flocks. The programme has slightly been adjusted due to the requirements laid down in EU Regulations 2160/2003 and 200/2010. The programme is ongoing, at least up to 31-12-2013.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Year of implementation of the programme : 2014

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

Vaccination is voluntary

Hygiene measurements
Cleaning and desinfection

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. Descrive the responsabilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the Netherlands the Product Board for Poultry and Eggs is responsible for the implementation of the programme. The Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation is the central authority and supervises this implementation. In Figure 1 (Annex), all organizations involved are displayed with their mutual connections and their relation to the programme.

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

2. Animal Health Service (GD)
Concerning poultry, the main objective is to promote optimal health of poultry, particularly by preventing infectious diseases and the presence of microorganisms and residues that may be harmful to consumers. As a competent independent organization, GD occupies a central position in organized poultry health care. On the basis of (government) regulations or by government order, disease control

programmes are realized. GD is acknowledged by the Ministry of EL&I to perform these tasks. Additionally, GD will perform official sampling within the Action Plan.

3. NVWA
The Dutch Food Safety Authority and General Inspection Service (NVWA) checks if GD and other laboratories perform according to the work protocol that was agreed upon. The NVWA is also able to prosecute in specific cases when measures were not followed correctly (e.g. by laboratory or farmer).

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

5. Laboratories
In total 24 (private) laboratories are acknowledged by the PPE to perform analysis to determine the Salmonella status of samples concerning the Action plans. This is legally laid down in the PPE directive "Besluit erkenningsvoorwaarden en werkwijzen laboratoria (PPE) 2009". All test results obtained by these laboratories are reported to the PPE and collected in a central database. Every acknowledged laboratory has to participate in the relevant ring survey(s. All of the ring surveys are set up under auspices of the Dutch NRL (RIVM) every three months. Laboratories are also obliged to use approved methods and laboratories have to declare (by means of EN ISO 17025 accreditation) that they are able to use the methods correctly. The authorization of the acknowledgement of laboratories is delegated by the Ministry of EL&I to the PPE. This is legally laid down in the following regulations by the Ministry of EL&I: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's".

6. NRL (RIVM, National Institute of Public Health and Environment)
The RIVM is the Dutch national reference laboratory for Salmonella. The RIVM is part of the Ministry of VWS, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as the Ministry for EL&I. As stated the NRL offers ring surveys, the results of these surveys are reported to the PPE and measures will be taken if results are insufficient.

7. Structure of the Production of Feed
Regulations for the production of feed are laid down in the "Kaderwet Diervoeders" by the Ministry of EL&I. The Product board for Feed (PDV) is a delegated authority and publishes specific regulations on the production of feed. The most important regulations for the poultry sector are the "Verordening Monitoring Zoönosen en Zoönoseverwekkers Diervoedersector 2005" and the "Besluit PDV Salmonella in de diervoedersector 2005". For the latter one the monitoring results are presented in the Dutch annual zoonoses report.

Furthermore a quality assurance programme for feed exists in addition to these regulations. This programme is the Good Manufacturing / Managing Practice (GMP) system. When combined with the HACCP principles this quality assurance programme is called GMP+. Almost all feed producers for the poultry chain are GMP+ certified. All IKB certified poultry farmers, i.e. farmers that participate in the voluntary Dutch Integral Chain Control programme, are obligated to use GMP+ certified feed. The GMP+ standards include control measures for base materials, rules for additives, sampling schemes for zoonoses, hygiene and process criteria and compulsory regularly controls by an independent control

organization.

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) :

Geographical limitations: The Netherlands.

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 poultry farms and flocks (with more than 250 birds) are being registered by the PPE, in which every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another the PPE must be informed. This is laid down in the regulation "Verordening identificatie en registratie van pluimveebedrijven en levend pluimvee (PPE) 2012". All the information is stored in a central database called the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This KIP-system is also the base for registration in accordance with the EU Regulation 852/2004.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable for poultry

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case of a Salmonella infection the laboratory that signalises the first indication/suspicion has to inform the GD (Animal Health Service) and the farmer. After this a further investigation/sampling of the flock (verification) is carried out by the veterinarian of the GD. When the verification confirms the infection, the PPE and the farmer are informed. If necessary (see chapter 3.3) PPE organises the culling of the infected flock and the destruction or processing of the hatching eggs.

The veterinarian has the obligation to notify Salmonella. This is specified in legislation of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation, "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's".
Directives of the PPE state that the farmer has to notify Salmonella. In most cases the veterinarian will do this for the farmer.

4.4.4 Measures and 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 measures that have to be taken in case of a positive result are laid down in directives of the PPE. The Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation and the Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport have to approve these directives. All measures are mentioned in Chapter 3. Whenever a positive flock is found by own-check sampling in the frame of the programme in breeding flocks, than this flock should be considered as a suspect flock and movement restrictions are mandatorily imposed on this flock. In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling) 4 (results and reporting) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) are implemented

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable for poultry.

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratory tests and analyses
The tests that are performed in the Action Plan are validated against the method as prescribed by the EU (ISO 6579 Annex D).
In case of a positive finding, serotyping is performed according to the White-Kaufmann-Le Minor scheme.

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

In the broiler production sector Salmonella vaccines are used only for parent flocks. Approximately 50% of the parent flocks are vaccinated. In the egg production sector Salmonella vaccines are used for parent flocks and layer flocks. 100% of the parent flocks and 95% of the layer flocks are vaccinated. Only vaccines that are officially registered for use in poultry can be administered, e.g.: Parent flocks: Avipro Vac E en Vac T (Lohmann), Gallivac SE (Merial), Nobilis Salenvac T (Intervet). These vaccines comply with the regulations laid down in EU Regulation 1177/2006, Article 3.1 and 3.2.

Antimicrobials

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

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) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

Each poultry farmer has to comply with the following bio-security measures, laid down in the directive "Verordening Hygiënemaatregelen en bestrijding zoonosen in pluimveebedrijven en kuikenbroederijen (PPE) 2011". All farmers are inspected once a year for compliance with these regulations.

1. Hygiene management at farms:

a. No pets, stock or (other) poultry are allowed in the poultry house
b. If pets, stock or (other) poultry are present on the location of the poultry farm special hygiene measures are required (like separate care)
c. No wild birds can enter the poultry house
d. Visitors are only allowed to enter the poultry house when this is necessary and under strict hygiene measures (including special clothing)
e. Every farm has a rodent control program or charters an acknowledged rodent control company at least every 2 months
f. Once a year bacteriological research, and in case of a natural source of water also chemical research, of drinking water for poultry is conducted
g. Every farm has a clear boundary, the poultry houses are locked and it is visible for visitors where they must announce themselves
h. The poultry house, the poultry farm and its close environment are clean
i. Before entering the poultry house a hygiene barrier needs to be crossed, including changing in special

clothing and shoes
j. The drive- and walking routes to the farm are paved and cleanable
k. The feed silo is placed on a paved underground, is easy to clean and refillable from outside the poultry house. When there are more silo's, every silo has a unique number
l. Feed and litter is stored in such a way that it stays clean, dry and mould free
m. Every poultry house has a hand-washing facility

2. Cleaning and disinfection;

a. After removing the birds the litter is removed and the poultry house is cleaned and disinfected
b. Once a year a hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty poultry house is done by a by PPE acknowledged company

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 incidence of human Salmonellosis from 1984 until 2010 in the Netherlands is outlined in Figure 7 (Annex).

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**

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	
Netherlands	Breeding flocks o	819	6 820 0	819	6 820 00	819	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Netherlands	Breeding flocks o	819	6 820 0	819	6 820 00	819	other serotypes	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total		1 638	13 640 0(	1 638	13 640 000	1 638		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 porgramme 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 then 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	

Netherlands	Breeding flocks o	927	6 830 0	927	6 830 00(	927	salmonella enteritidis or	6	5	40 600	number	148 000	numbe	138 500	X
Netherlands	Breeding flocks o	927	6 830 0	927	6 830 00(	927	other serotypes	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total		1 854	13 660 0(	1 854	13 660 000	1 854		6	5	40 600					

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 porgramme 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 then 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	
Netherlands	Breeding flocks o	850	6 700 0	850	6 700 00(	850	salmonella enteritidis or	3	3	32 000	number	255 000	numbe	207 000	X
Netherlands	Breeding flocks o	850	6 700 0	850	6 700 00(	850	other serotypes	1	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total		1 700	13 400 0(	1 700	13 400 000	1 700		4	3	32 000					

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 porgramme 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 then 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	
Netherlands	Breeding flocks o	891	6 700 0	891	6 700 00	891	salmonella enteritidis or	4	4	48 000	number	260 000	numbe	475 000	X
Netherlands	Breeding flocks o	891	6 700 0	891	6 700 00	891	other serotypes	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total		1 782	13 400 0(	1 782	13 400 000	1 782		4	4	48 000					

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 porgramme 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 then 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	
Netherlands	Breeding flocks o	800	6 150 0	800	6 150 00	800	salmonella enteritidis or	4	4	36 000	number	139 000	numbe	179 000	X
Netherlands	Breeding flocks o	800	6 150 0	800	6 150 00	800	other serotypes	2	1	1 350	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total		1 600	12 300 00	1 600	12 300 000	1 600		6	5	37 350					

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 porgramme 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 then 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	
Netherlands	microbiological test	**MSRV faeces**	24 500	15	X
Total			24 500	15	
			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	
Netherlands	microbiological test	**MSRV faeces**	27 000	36	x
Total			27 000	36	
			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	
Netherlands	microbiological test	**MSRV faeces**	35 000	16	x
Total			35 000	16	
			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	

Netherlands	microbiological test	**MSRV faeces**	35 000	9	X
Total			35 000	9	
			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	
Netherlands	microbiological test	**MSRV faeces**	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	
Netherlands	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	
Netherlands	6	40 600	X
Total	6	40 600	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2010

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Netherlands	4	32 000	X
Total	4	32 000	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2009

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Netherlands1	4	48 000	X

Total	4	48 000	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2008

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Netherlands	5	37 350	X
Total	5	37 350	
		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	
Netherlands	819	6 800 000	658	358	3 400 000	10 200 000	X
Total	819	6 800 000	658	358	3 400 000	10 200 000	
					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	
Netherlands	927	6 830 000	760	400	3 400 000	9 100 000	X
Total	927	6 830 000	760	400	3 400 000	9 100 000	
					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	
Netherlands	850	6 700 000	720	390	3 000 000	7 000 000	X
Total	850	6 700 000	720	390	3 000 000	7 000 000	
					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	
Netherlands	891	6 700 000	700	410	3 400 000	7 000 000	X
Total	891	6 700 000	700	410	3 400 000	7 000 000	
					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	
Netherlands	800	6 150 000	0	0	0	0	X
Total	800	6 150 000	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

7. Targets

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : 2014

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Netherlands	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	3 300	X
Netherlands	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	50	X
				Total	3 350	
				Total AMR/BIH tests	0	
				Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING	3 300	
				Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING	50	
				Add a new row		

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year : 2014

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)	
Netherlands	Breeding flocks	1 275	15 500 000	1 275	15 500 000	1 275	salmonella enteritidi	6	6	84 200	345 000	345 000	X
Netherlands	Breeding flocks	1 275	15 500 000	1 275	15 500 000	1 275	other serotypes	6	6	97 400	305 000	305 000	X
Total		2 550	31 000 000	2 550	31 000 000	2 550		12	12	181 600	650 000	650000	

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 porgramme 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 then once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

7 .2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year : **2014**

			Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				
NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in 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	
Netherlands	819	6 800 000	658	358	3 400 000	10 200 000	X
Total	819	6 800 000	658	358	3 400 000	10 200 000	
					Add a new row		

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : 2014

1. Testing

Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	3 300	7	23100	no	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	50	7	350	no	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	10 200 000	0.03	306,000	yes	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	181 600	4	726,400	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Costs from treatment of animal products (hatching eggs,.	181 600	1	181,600	yes	X
				Add a new row		

4.Cleaning and disinfection

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	NA	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	Costs from treatment of animal products (hatching eggs,.	650 000	0.5	325,000	yes	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	1 650	0.5	825	no	X
				Add a new row		

Total	11 216 550		1,562,450		

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 : .zip, jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, doc, bmp, pna.
3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
*4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!*
5) Zip files cannot be opened (by clicking on the Open button). All other file formats can be opened.

ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : NEDERLAND

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(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 Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

Broilers ☒ Birds leaving for slaughter

(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) :

The requirements laid down in part E of Annex II of Regulation No 2160/2003 came into force from 1st December 2011. The requirements are implemented in 1086/2011 (2073/2005) and because of that no longer part of this programme.

(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) :

Regulation 646/2007 (yet 200/2012) was implemented on 1st January 2009.
In 2011 the total number of flocks slaughtered was 19.578, of which 1 flock were tested positive for Salmonella Enteritidis (SE), and 26 flocks were tested positive for Salmonella Typhimurium (ST).

From 2010 onwards a flock is defined as a “slaughter flock”, i.e. all animals from the same house that are slaughtered at the same date in the same slaughterhouse.

(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) :

In the Netherlands the Product Board for Poultry and Eggs executes the implementation of the programme. The Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation (EL&I) is coordinating this implementation.

1. PPE
The Product Board for Poultry and Eggs (PPE) is a delegated authority. This is legally laid down in the following regulations by the Ministry of EL&I: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en

bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's". The regulations concerning the Action Plan are formulated by PPE and acknowledged by the Ministry of EL&I. The implementation of the programme and evaluation of the results is carried out by PPE.

2. Animal Health Service (GD)
Concerning poultry, the main objective is to promote optimal health of poultry, particularly by preventing infectious diseases and the presence of microorganisms and residues that may be harmful to consumers. As a competent independent organization, GD occupies a central position in organized poultry health care. On the basis of (government) regulations or by government order, disease control programmes are realized. GD is acknowledged by the Ministry of EL&I to perform these tasks. Additionally, GD will perform official sampling within the Action Plan.

3. NVWA
The Dutch Food Safety Authority and General Inspection Service (NVWA) checks if GD and other laboratories perform according to the work protocol that was agreed upon. The NVWA is also able to prosecute in specific cases when measures were not followed correctly (e.g. by laboratory or farmer).

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

5. Laboratories
In total 24 (private) laboratories are acknowledged by the PPE to perform analysis to determine the Salmonella status of samples concerning the Action plans. This is legally laid down in the PPE directive “Besluit erkenningsvoorwaarden en werkwijzen laboratoria (PPE) 2011”. All test results obtained by these laboratories are reported to the PPE and collected in a central database. Every acknowledged laboratory has to participate in the relevant ring survey(s. All of the ring surveys are set up under auspices of the Dutch NRL (RIVM) every three months. Laboratories are also obliged to use approved methods and laboratories have to declare (by means of EN ISO 17025 accreditation) that they are able to use the methods correctly. The authorization of the acknowledgement of laboratories is delegated by the Ministry of EL&I to the PPE. This is legally laid down in the following regulations by the Ministry of EL&I: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's".

6. NRL (RIVM, National Institute for Public Health and the Environment)
The RIVM is the Dutch national reference laboratory for Salmonella. The RIVM is part of the Ministry of VWS, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as the Ministry for EL&I. As stated the NRL offers ring surveys, the results of these surveys are reported to the PPE and measures will be taken if results are insufficient.

In Figure 1 (Annex) all these organizations involved are displayed with their mutual connections and their relation to the programme.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Approved laboratories for the detection of Salmonella:

AS Bioconsult
Tierärztliche Gemeinschftspraxis WEK
RIVM (NRL Salmonella) *
Plukon Food Laboratorium *
Lavetan N.V.
DGZ Vlaanderen - Locatie Torhout
Masterlab BV *
GD *
Anicon *
Demetris DierGezondheid BV *
SGS Nederland BV
Lohmann Tierzucht
Silliker Netherlands BV *
C.C.L. Nutricontrol
Lebensmittel- und veterinärlabor GmbH *
MicroCare Laboratorium BV
K.B.B.L. Wijhe
Heijs Groep Pluimveeverwerkende Industrie (Lab Heijs/de Vries) *
ALcontrol Food & Water
Storteboom Fresh B.V. Laborarotium *
Bilacon GmbH
ROBA Laboratorium *
Veterinair Centrum Someren *
Bacteriologisch Adviesbureau

* Also acknowledged for the serotyping of Salmonella.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All the tests used in analysing samples concerning the Actions plans are validated against ISO 6579 Annex D. In case of a Salmonella positive sample, serotyping is performed according to the White-Kaufmann-Le Minor scheme.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official sampling is performed by GD, once a year at 10% of the broiler farms. This official sampling will be risk based, but the decision of which specific risk factor demands extra attention will be made in line with the situation at hand. The aim of official sampling is to provide additional control of the monitoring results at the broiler farm. When the selected risk group does not reach 10% of the total number of broilers farms in the Netherlands a random selection will take place to supplement the group until 10%. Official sampling replaces monitoring by the operator.

(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) :

1. Rearing grant parent stock: 118 flocks in 2011
2. Grant parent stock: 157 flocks in 2011
3. Rearing parent stock: 414 flocks in 2011
4. Parent stock: 601 flocks in 2011
5. Broilers: 19.578 flocks in 2011

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

Regulations for the production of feed are laid down in the “Kaderwet Diervoeders” by the Ministry of EL&I. The Product board for Feed (PDV) is a delegated authority and publishes specific regulations on the production of feed. The most important regulations for the poultry sector are the “Verordening Monitoring Zoönosen en Zoönoseverwekkers Diervoedersector 2005” and the “Besluit PDV Salmonella in de diervoedersector 2005”. For the latter one the monitoring results are presented in the Dutch annual zoonoses report.

Furthermore a quality assurance programme for feed exists in addition to these regulations. This programme is the Good Manufacturing / Managing Practice (GMP) system. When combined with the HACCP principles this quality assurance programme is called GMP+. Almost all feed producers for the poultry chain are GMP+ certified. All IKB certified poultry farmers, i.e. farmers that participate in the voluntary Dutch Integral Chain Control programme, are obligated to use GMP+ certified feed. The GMP+ standards include control measures for base materials, rules for additives, sampling schemes for zoonoses, hygiene and process criteria and compulsory regularly controls by an independent control organization.

(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) :

a. No pets, stock or (other) poultry are allowed in the poultry house.
b. If pets, stock or (other) poultry are present on the location of the poultry farm special hygiene measures are required (like separate care).
c. No wild birds can enter the poultry house.
d. Visitors are only allowed to enter the poultry house when this is necessary and under strict hygiene measures (including special clothing).
e. Every farm has a rodent control program or charters an acknowledged rodent control company at

least every 2 months.
f. Once a year bacteriological research, and in case of a natural source of water also chemical research, of drinking water for poultry is conducted.
g. Every farm has a clear boundary, the poultry houses are locked and it is visible for visitors where they must announce themselves.
h. The poultry house, the poultry farm and its close environment are clean.
i. Before entering the poultry house a hygiene barrier needs to be crossed, including changing in special clothing and shoes.
j. The drive- and walking routes to the farm are paved and cleanable.
k. The feed silo is placed on a paved underground, is easy to clean and refillable from outside the poultry house. When there are more silo's, every silo has a unique number.
l. Feed and litter is stored in such a way that it stays clean, dry and mould free.
m. Every poultry house has a hand-washing facility.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Some of the measures are already listed under 2.3.1. In addition to those the following 2 measures are applied:
a. After removing the birds the litter is removed and the poultry house is cleaned and disinfected.
b. Once a year a hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty poultry house is done by a by PPE acknowledged company.

For broiler farms and slaughterhouses some additional measures are in place:
c. In case of a Salmonella Java infection the farmer has to take some additional measures compared with an infection of another serotype, especially when there have been two or three Salmonella Java infections in a row. These extra measures are cleaning of the feeding system, keeping the poultry house empty for at least 10 days for thorough cleaning and disinfection, and additional sampling to monitor Salmonella.
d. Slaughterhouses take special measures to clean and inspect trucks and containers used to transport broilers from farm to slaughterhouse.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The transport of animals to and from farms is in accordance with the relevant EU legislation (e.g. Decision EC (No) 1/2005).

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry farms and flocks (with more than 250 birds) are being registered by the PPE, in which every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another the PPE must be informed. This is laid down in the regulation "Verordening identificatie en registratie van pluimveebedrijven en levend pluimvee (PPE) 2012". All the information is stored in a central database called the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This KIP-system is also the base for registration in accordance with the EU Regulation 852/2004.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

- Hatchery
- Number of animals

• Death rate
• Salmonella measurements including result
• Date of birth
• Date of slaughter
• Communication of Salmonella information to PPE and slaughterhouses.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

When animals are dispatched to other farms they are accompanied by a so-called 'P-formulier'. For dispatch to slaughterhouse however a different document called 'VKI – Voedsel Keten Informatie' is demanded. On this document information like Salmonella status of the flock and use of medicine is registered. Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production. The ITAHC will also require the reference number of the operator's poultry health certificate.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Community co-financing for year of implementation : 2 014

1.1 Contact

Name : Ir. J.A. (Judith) Dietvorst

Phone : 0031(0)79-3634316

Fax. : 0031(0)79-3634345

Email : jdietvorst@pve.nl

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

2.1 Broiler production
In May 1997 a programme to control the prevalence of Salmonella in poultry was started. The programme that was designed was called “Plan of Approach Salmonella and Campylobacter in the Poultry meat sector 1997” and involved strict hygiene rules as well as monitoring of Salmonella infections throughout the broiler production chain. The programme aimed to decrease the prevalence of Salmonella infections in slaughtered broilers to less than 10% by the year 2000. The actions involved

in the programme were obligatory for all broiler production operators (from grandparent flock to slaughterhouse and cutting plant) in the Netherlands, pursuant to the legislation of the PPE.

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

For the Netherlands a SE/ST-infection percentage of 1%, based on bacteriological results, was determined through an European study by MSs and analysed by EFSA in October 2005–October 2006. This percentage is the starting-point for the current programme. So at this moment the Netherlands reached the target mentioned in EG 646/2007 (yet 200/2012):
"The Community target, as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 646/2007, for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in broilers (Community target) shall be a reduction of the maximum percentage of flocks of broilers remaining positive of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium to 1 % or less by 31 December 2011."

The effect of implementation of the Action Plan Salmonella and Campylobacter in the Poultry meat sector 2000+ is shown in Figures 2 and 3 (Annex). Figure 2 shows the prevalence of SE and ST as measured in faecal samples taken at Dutch broiler farms between the 4th quarter of 2004 and the 4th quarter of 2011. Figure 3 shows the prevalence of SE and ST as measured in samples of the end product taken at Dutch slaughterhouses for this period.

Figure 2 and 3 cannot be combined in one figure as sampling batches are not comparable. Sampling at the broiler farm is done per poultry house while sampling at the slaughterhouse is done per batch, which can consist of more than one poultry house. Note that in Figure 3 data from flocks from foreign countries that have been slaughtered in the Netherlands is included, as such flocks are also tested for Salmonella at the slaughterhouse.

One of the objectives of the current programme is to monitor the prevalence of all serotypes of Salmonella in all links of the poultry production chain. The following figures and tables show some results of the programme. In Figure 4 and Table 1 the monitoring results for Salmonella spp. throughout the poultry production chain are presented from the 1st quarter of 2000 until the 4th quarter of 2011. Figure 5 shows the different serotypes of Salmonella that have been found in faecal samples taken from the infected flocks of the whole year 2011. In Table 2 the prevalence of Salmonella spp. in the end products at the slaughterhouse is shown from the 3rd quarter of 2000 until the 4th quarter of 2011. Figure 6 shows the different serotypes of Salmonella that have been found in infected end product samples taken at the slaughterhouse of the whole year 2011.

2.2 Egg production
In November 1997 a programme to control the prevalence of Salmonella in laying hens was started; the "Plan of Approach prevention and control of Salmonella in the egg industry 1999". The objective of this programme was to reduce the SE/ST prevalence in flocks of laying hens to 5 percent or less by

November 2000. This programme involved strict hygiene rules and the monitoring of Salmonella infections throughout the egg production chain. However, this objective was not reached, so a new programme was introduced in the beginning of 2001. The aim of this programme, called "Action Plan Salmonella in egg production 2001+", was to strive for a 0+ percent of contaminated eggs. In this stricter approach the eggs of contaminated flocks of laying hens are delivered to the egg product industry, for a special allowed treatment. The actions involved in both programmes were/are obligatory, pursuant to the legislation of the PPE.

Until January 2008 the incidence of SE/ST infections in Dutch flocks of laying hens was monitored by taking blood samples of at least 0.5 percent of every flock (with a minimum of 24 and a maximum of 60 animals) before removal at the end of the production period. The samples were analyzed by the Animal Health Service and reported to the PPE. Table 3 shows the percentage of SE/ST infected layer hen flocks in the period from November 1997 until December 2007. From the 1st of February 2008 the monitoring has changed to bacteriological analysis of faecal samples taken every 15 weeks in accordance with EU Regulation 1168/2006 (yet EU Regulation 517/2011).
OOver the period from February 1999 to December 2000 11,4 percent of the examined layer flocks tested SE/ST positive. After the introduction of the stricter programme "Action Plan Salmonella in egg production 2001+" the SE/ST-infection percentage, based on serological results, of layers decreased towards 5.8 % in 2007. This might be in part due to the increased use of vaccines against SE of the layers.

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

From 1st February 2008 EG 1168/2006 (yet 517/2011) was implemented in the Action plan Salmonella in egg production 2001+ in the Netherlands. Table 4 shows the results of the bacteriological tests in layer flocks in accordance with the EU-regulation 1168/2006 and 517/2011 performed from 2008 onwards. They are in accordance with the Community target set for the Netherlands. In 2009 and 2010 the percentage of SE/ST infected layer flocks was even below the end target of the community of 2%.

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) :

3.1 Target Veterinary Control Programme

The target for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis (SE) and Salmonella Typhimurium (ST) in broiler flocks of Gallus gallus is a reduction of the maximum percentage of broilers remaining positive to 1 percent or less by 31 December 2013.

3.2 Monitoring of the Veterinary Control Programme

A: In the Netherlands we have two Salmonella monitoring moments at broiler farms:

1. Box paper (national)
The test frequency of box paper is laid down in directives of the PPE. On day of arrival at least 40 pieces of box paper, per truck, are taken. In case of a Se/St positive finding, at a later time GD will perform an extra Salmonella sampling at the broiler farm.

2. Boot swabs (EU)
21 days or less before the date of slaughter counted from the day of sampling, samples are taken at the holding. This time window for sampling is in accordance with EU regulation 200/2012. Until 2011 the operator managing the broilers was responsible for the monitoring. The operator is still responsible for planning the sampling, but the sampling itself is done by external organisations. This can be the operators veterinarian or a so called HOSOWO organisation. A HOSOWO organisation is a organisation acknowledged by the PPE for taking samples at broiler farms. During monitoring at least two pair of boot / sock swabs are taken per poultry house. It is ensured that all sections in a poultry house are represented in the sampling in a proportionate way and each pair of boot / sock swabs should cover about 50% of the area of the house.
Before putting on the boot / sock swabs, their surface is moistened with maximum recovery diluents (MRD: 0,8% sodium chloride, 0,1% peptone in sterile deionised water), sterile water or any other diluent approved by the national reference laboratory. The use of farm water containing antimicrobials or additional disinfectants is prohibited. On completion of sampling the boot / sock swabs are carefully removed so as not to dislodge adherent material. Boot swabs may be inverted to retain material. The overshoes are transported in a bottle or plastic bag with a label. For free range flocks of broilers samples need only be collected in the area inside the house.

Samples (box paper and boot swabs) will be send by (express) mail or courier to the acknowledged laboratory, within 25 hours after collection. At the laboratory samples will be kept refrigerated until examination, which is carried out within 48 hours following receipt. Samples are analyzed according to the MSRV-branch method, which is in accordance with EU regulation 200/2012 and is based on the latest version of Annex D, ISO 6579 (2002). Each Salmonella positive sample has to be serotyped.

B. Official sampling
Official sampling is performed by GD, once a year at 10% of the broiler farms. This official sampling will be risk based, but the decision of which specific risk factor demands extra attention will be made in line with the situation at hand. The aim of official sampling is to provide additional control of the monitoring results at the broiler farm.
When the selected risk group does not reach 10% of the total number of broilers farms in the Netherlands a random selection will take place to supplement the group until 10%. Official sampling replaces monitoring by the operator.

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

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

a) swab check executed by a by the PPE acknowledged company in the poultry house after cleaning and disinfection
b) in case of a positive swab result the poultry house has to be cleaned and disinfected by a professional company after the next round
c) in case of a Salmonella Java infection the farmer has to take some additional measures compared with an infection of another serotype, especially when there have been two or three Salmonella Java infections in a row. These extra measures are cleaning of the feeding system, keeping the poultry house empty for at least 10 days for thorough cleaning and disinfection, and additional sampling to monitor Salmonella

3.4 Monitoring in slaughterhouse

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

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

When a flock of Salmonella positive broilers arrives at the slaughterhouse, they have to be slaughtered logistically, i.e. slaughtered at the end of the day. In the Netherlands we distinguish two types of logistically slaughtering. First all negative flocks are slaughtered, then positive flocks other than Se/St flock are slaughtered, at last Se/St positive flocks are slaughtered. This not only prevents Salmonella cross contamination between flocks in the slaughterhouse but also Se/St cross contamination between flocks. When more than 10 percent of the sample batches, based on skin samples, is found to be positive for Salmonella over a period of three months, the slaughterhouse has to compose and execute an improvement plan.

3.6 Other bio-security regulations

Besides Salmonella monitoring and measures in case of a positive sample other bio-security regulations are part of the “Action Plan Salmonella and Campylobacter in the Poultry meat sector 2000+”.

These measures are:

1. Hygiene management at farms:
a. No pets, stock of (other) poultry is allowed in the broiler house;
b. If pets, stock or (other) poultry is present on the location of the broiler farm special hygiene measures are required (like separate care);
c. No wild birds can enter the broiler house;
d. Visitors are only allowed to enter the broiler house when this is necessary and under strict hygiene measures (including special clothing);
e. Every farm has a rodent control program or charters an acknowledged rodent control company (at

least every 2 months);
f. Once a year bacteriological research and in case of a natural source of water also chemical research is conducted of drinking water for poultry;
g. Every farm has a clear boundary and it is visible for visitors where they must announce themselves. The broiler houses are locked.
h. The broiler house, the broiler farm and its close environment is clean;
i. Before entering the broiler house there is a hygiene barrier with clothing and shoes;
j. The drive- and walking routes to the farm are paved and cleanable;
k. The silo is placed on a paved underground, is easy to clean and refillable from outside the turkey house. When there are more silo's, every silo has a unique number;
l. Feed and litter is stored in such a way that it stays clean, dry and mold free;
m. Every broiler house has a hand-washing facility.

2. Cleaning and disinfection;
a. After removing the broilers the litter is removed and the broiler house is cleaned and disinfected;
b. Once a year a hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty broiler house is done by a by PPE acknowledged company.

Besides those measures we have a specific Salmonella Java control programme as described previously.

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) :

Duration of the programme:
The program runs since 1997 and has been slightly adjusted in 2009 in accordance with EU regulation 646/2007 and 200/2012.The programme is ongoing, at least up to 31 December 2013.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Year of implementation of the programme : 2014

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

Rodent control programme
Hygiene check
Bacterial research of water
Hygiene measures

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. Descrive the responsabilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the Netherlands the Product Board for Poultry and Eggs is responsible for the implementation of the programme. The Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation is the central authority and supervises this implementation. In Figure 1 (Annex), all organizations involved are displayed with their mutual connections and their relation to the programme.

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

2. Animal Health Service (GD)

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

3. NVWA
The Dutch Food Safety Authority and General Inspection Service (NVWA) checks if GD and other laboratories perform according to the work protocol that was agreed upon. The NVWA is also able to prosecute in specific cases when measures were not followed correctly (e.g. by laboratory or farmer).

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

5. Laboratories
In total 24 (private) laboratories are acknowledged by the PPE to perform analysis to determine the Salmonella status of samples concerning the Action plans. This is legally laid down in the PPE directive "Besluit erkenningsvoorwaarden en werkwijzen laboratoria (PPE) 2009". All test results obtained by these laboratories are reported to the PPE and collected in a central database. Every acknowledged laboratory has to participate in the relevant ring survey(s. All of the ring surveys are set up under auspices of the Dutch NRL (RIVM) every three months. Laboratories are also obliged to use approved methods and laboratories have to declare (by means of EN ISO 17025 accreditation) that they are able to use the methods correctly. The authorization of the acknowledgement of laboratories is delegated by the Ministry of EL&I to the PPE. This is legally laid down in the following regulations by the Ministry of EL&I: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's".

6. NRL (RIVM, National Institute of Public Health and Environment)
The RIVM is the Dutch national reference laboratory for Salmonella. The RIVM is part of the Ministry of VWS, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as the Ministry for EL&I. As stated the NRL offers ring surveys, the results of these surveys are reported to the PPE and measures will be taken if results are insufficient.

7. Structure of the Production of Feed
Regulations for the production of feed are laid down in the "Kaderwet Diervoeders" by the Ministry of EL&I. The Product board for Feed (PDV) is a delegated authority and publishes specific regulations on the production of feed. The most important regulations for the poultry sector are the "Verordening Monitoring Zoönosen en Zoönoseverwekkers Diervoedersector 2005" and the "Besluit PDV Salmonella in de diervoedersector 2005". For the latter one the monitoring results are presented in the Dutch annual zoonoses report.

Furthermore a quality assurance programme for feed exists in addition to these regulations. This programme is the Good Manufacturing / Managing Practice (GMP) system. When combined with the HACCP principles this quality assurance programme is called GMP+. Almost all feed producers for the poultry chain are GMP+ certified. All IKB certified poultry farmers, i.e. farmers that participate in the

voluntary Dutch Integral Chain Control programme, are obligated to use GMP+ certified feed. The GMP+ standards include control measures for base materials, rules for additives, sampling schemes for zoonoses, hygiene and process criteria and compulsory regularly controls by an independent control organization.

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) :

Geographical limitations: The Netherlands.

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 poultry farms and flocks (with more than 250 birds) are being registered by the PPE, in which every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another the PPE must be informed. This is laid down in the regulation "Verordening identificatie en registratie van pluimveebedrijven en levend pluimvee (PPE) 2012". All the information is stored in a central database called the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This KIP-system is also the base for registration in accordance with the EU Regulation 852/2004.

When broilers are dispatched a so called Voedsel Keten Informatie (VKI) formulier (Food Chain Form) accompanies the transport. On this form details about the farm, vet, slaughterhouse and flocks is registered. Also details about food, health (e.g. prescribed medicine) are given. The VKI form is in accordance with regulation EG 2074/2005.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable for poultry

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The farmer has to notify the slaughterhouse about the result of faecal sampling at least 24 hours prior to slaughter. In case of a Salmonella positive finding the slaughterhouse has to slaughter the flock at the end of the day (logistic slaughtering). Also every slaughterhouse has to sent an overview of results of Salmonella sampling (positive and negative) at the slaughterhouse, the broiler flock and the hatchery to PPE each month. This is laid down in directives of PPE.

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 measures that have to be taken in case of a positive result are laid down in directives of the PPE. The Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation and Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport have to approve these directives. All measures are stated in Chapter 3. In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in broilers the provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2012 are implemented.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable for poultry.

4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by 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) :

When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps are taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering will be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. When the poultry meat is not destined for human consumption, the products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

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 tests that are performed in the Action Plan are validated against the method as prescribed by the EU (ISO 6579 Annex D).
In case of a positive finding, serotyping is performed according to the White-Kaufmann-Le Minor scheme.

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

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

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

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) :

In 2012 there is no financial assistance for broiler flocks. For 2013 financial assistance from the EU is requested for compensation of the depreciation of meat derived from SE/ST infected broiler flocks. From 1st December 2011 new EU regulations prescribe that this meat cannot be marketed as fresh poultry meat, but must receive heat treatment. This leads to a decrease in value of the meat. Compensation for the loss of value is already possible in the cases of breeding or laying flocks to be culled and hatching and table eggs to be destroyed due to a Salmonella infection (e.g. Commission Decision No 2011/807). In our opinion financial assistance to compensate the loss of value due to compulsory heat treatment of meat of broiler flocks infected with SE/ST is completely in line with the above mentioned assistance for breeding and laying flocks. PPE has implemented additional legislation to guarantee the strict separation, slaughtering and processing of poultry flocks infected with SE/ST.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

Each poultry farmer has to comply with the following bio-security measures, laid down in the directive "Verordening Hygiënemaatregelen en bestrijding zoonosen in pluimveebedrijven en kuikenbroederijen (PPE) 2011". All farmers are inspected once a year for compliance with these regulations.

1. Hygiene management at farms:

a. No pets, stock or (other) poultry are allowed in the poultry house
b. If pets, stock or (other) poultry are present on the location of the poultry farm special hygiene measures are required (like separate care)
c. No wild birds can enter the poultry house
d. Visitors are only allowed to enter the poultry house when this is necessary and under strict hygiene measures (including special clothing)
e. Every farm has a rodent control program or charters an acknowledged rodent control company at least every 2 months
f. Once a year bacteriological research, and in case of a natural source of water also chemical research, of drinking water for poultry is conducted
g. Every farm has a clear boundary, the poultry houses are locked and it is visible for visitors where they must announce themselves

h. The poultry house, the poultry farm and its close environment are clean
i. Before entering the poultry house a hygiene barrier needs to be crossed, including changing in special clothing and shoes
j. The drive- and walking routes to the farm are paved and cleanable
k. The feed silo is placed on a paved underground, is easy to clean and refillable from outside the poultry house. When there are more silo's, every silo has a unique number
l. Feed and litter is stored in such a way that it stays clean, dry and mould free
m. Every poultry house has a hand-washing facility

2. Cleaning and disinfection;

a. After removing the birds the litter is removed and the poultry house is cleaned and disinfected
b. Once a year a hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty poultry house is done by a by PPE acknowledged company

For broiler farms and slaughterhouses some additional measures are in place:
c. In case of a Salmonella Java infection the farmer has to take some additional measures compared with an infection of another serotype, especially when there have been two or three Salmonella Java infections in a row. These extra measures are cleaning of the feeding system, keeping the poultry house empty for at least 10 days for thorough cleaning and disinfection, and additional sampling to monitor Salmonella.

d. Slaughterhouses take special measures to clean and inspect trucks and containers used to transport broilers from farm to slaughterhouse

Every holding is obligated to inform the slaughterhouse where the broilers are transferred, about the Salmonella status of the flock. This is laid down in the directive "Verordening Hygiënemaatregelen en bestrijding zoonosen in pluimveebedrijven en kuikenbroederijen (PPE) 2011".

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

5. General description of the costs and benefits 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 incidence of human Salmonellosis from 1984 until 2010 in the Netherlands is outlined in Figure 7 (Annex).

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**

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	
The Netherlands	Broiler flocks of C	19 578	366 50(	19 578	366 500 (	19 578	salmonella enteritidis or	27	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
The Netherlands	Broiler flocks of C	19 578	366 50(	19 578	366 500 (	19 578	other serotypes	527	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total		39 156	733 000 (	39 156	733 000 000(	39 156		554	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 porgramme 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 then 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	

The Netherlands	Broiler flocks of C	18 036	358 80(	18 036	358 800 (	18 036	salmonella enteritidis or	57	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
The Netherlands	Broiler flocks of C	18 036	358 80(	18 036	358 800 (	18 036	other serotypes	500	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total		36 072	717 600 (	36 072	717 600 00(	36 072		557	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 porgramme 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 then 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	
The Netherlands	Broiler flocks of C	7 535	370 60(	7 535	370 600 (	7 535	salmonella enteritidis or	59	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
The Netherlands	Broiler flocks of C	7 535	370 60(	7 535	370 600 (	7 535	other serotypes	699	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total		15 070	741 200 (	15 070	741 200 00(	15 070		758	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 porgramme 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 then 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	
The Netherlands	Broiler flocks of C	6 530	356 70(	6 530	356 700 (	6 530	salmonella enteritidis or	7	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
The Netherlands	Broiler flocks of C	6 530	356 70(	6 530	356 700 (	6 530	other serotypes	821	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total		13 060	713 400 (	13 060	713 400 00(	13 060		828	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 porgramme 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 then 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	
The Netherlands	Broiler flocks of C	6 705	350 60(	6 705	350 600 (	6 705	salmonella enteritidis or	26	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
The Netherlands	Broiler flocks of C	6 705	350 60(	6 705	350 600 (	6 705	other serotypes	817	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total		13 410	701 200 (	13 410	701 200 00(	13 410		843	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 porgramme 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 then 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	
The Netherlands	microbiological test	**MSRV Faeces**	19 578	554	X
Total			19 578	554	
			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	
The Netherlands	microbiological test	**MSRV Faeces**	18 036	557	X
Total			18 036	557	
			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	
The Netherlands	microbiological test	**MSRV Faeces**	7 535	758	X
Total			7 535	758	
			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	

The Netherlands	microbiological test	**MSRV Faeces**	6 530	828	X
Total			6 530	828	
			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	
The Netherlands	microbiological test	**MSRV Faeces**	6 705	843	X
Total			6 705	843	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

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

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
The Netherlands	554	11 080 000	X
Total	554	11 080 000	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2011

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
The Netherlands	557	11 140 000	X
Total	557	11 140 000	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2010

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
The Netherlands	758	15 160 000	X
Total	758	15 160 000	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2009

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
The Netherlands	828	16 560 000	X

Total	828	16 560 000	
		Add a new row	

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

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
The Netherlands	843	16 860 000	X
Total	843	16 860 000	
		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	
The Netherlands	19 578	366 500 000	0	0	0	0	X
Total	19 578	366 500 000	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	
The Netherlands	18 036	358 800 000	0	0	0	0	X
Total	18 036	358 800 000	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	
The Netherlands	7 535	370 600 000	0	0	0	0	X
Total	7 535	370 600 000	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	
The Netherlands	6 530	356 700 000	0	0	0	0	X
Total	6 530	356 700 000	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	
The Netherlands	6 705	350 600 000	0	0	0	0	X
Total	6 705	350 600 000	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

7. Targets

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

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

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
The Netherlands	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	85	X
The Netherlands	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	5	X
				Total	90	
				Total AMR/BIH tests	0	
				Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING	85	
				Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING	5	
				Add a new row		

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year : **2014**

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)	
The Netherlands	Broiler flocks of	19 578	366 500 000	19 578	366 500 000	19 578	salmonella enteritidi	27	27	600 000	0	0	X
The Netherlands	Broiler flocks of	19 578	366 500 000	19 578	366 500 000	19 578	other serotypes	527	0	0	0	0	X
Total		39 156	733 000 000	39 156	733 000 000	39 156		554	27	600 000	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 porgramme 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 then once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

7 .2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year : **2014**

			Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				
NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in 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	
The Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : 2014

1. Testing

Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	85	7	595	no	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	5	7	35	no	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	Costs from treatment of animal products (hatching eggs,.	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		

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	85	0.5	42.5	no	X
				Add a new row		
	Total	90		630		

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 : .zip, jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, doc, bmp, pna.
3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
*4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!*
5) Zip files cannot be opened (by clicking on the Open button). All other file formats can be opened.

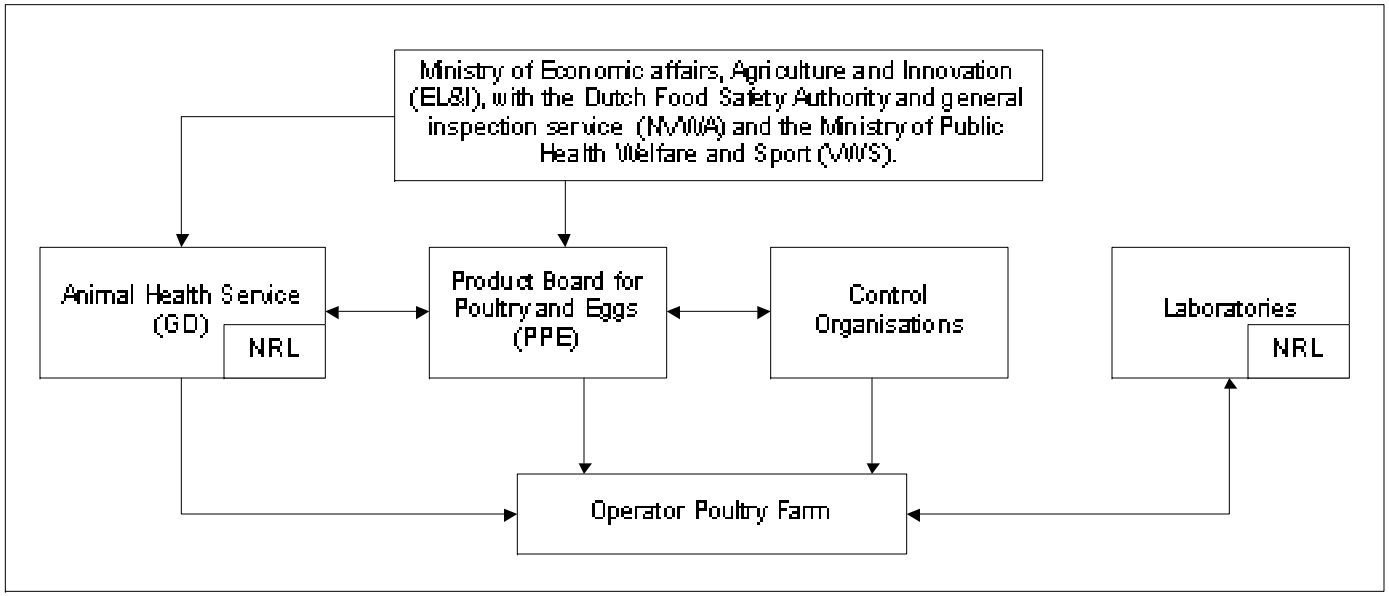

Figure 1: Organizational scheme of the organizations involved in the veterinary control programme for Salmonella in poultry

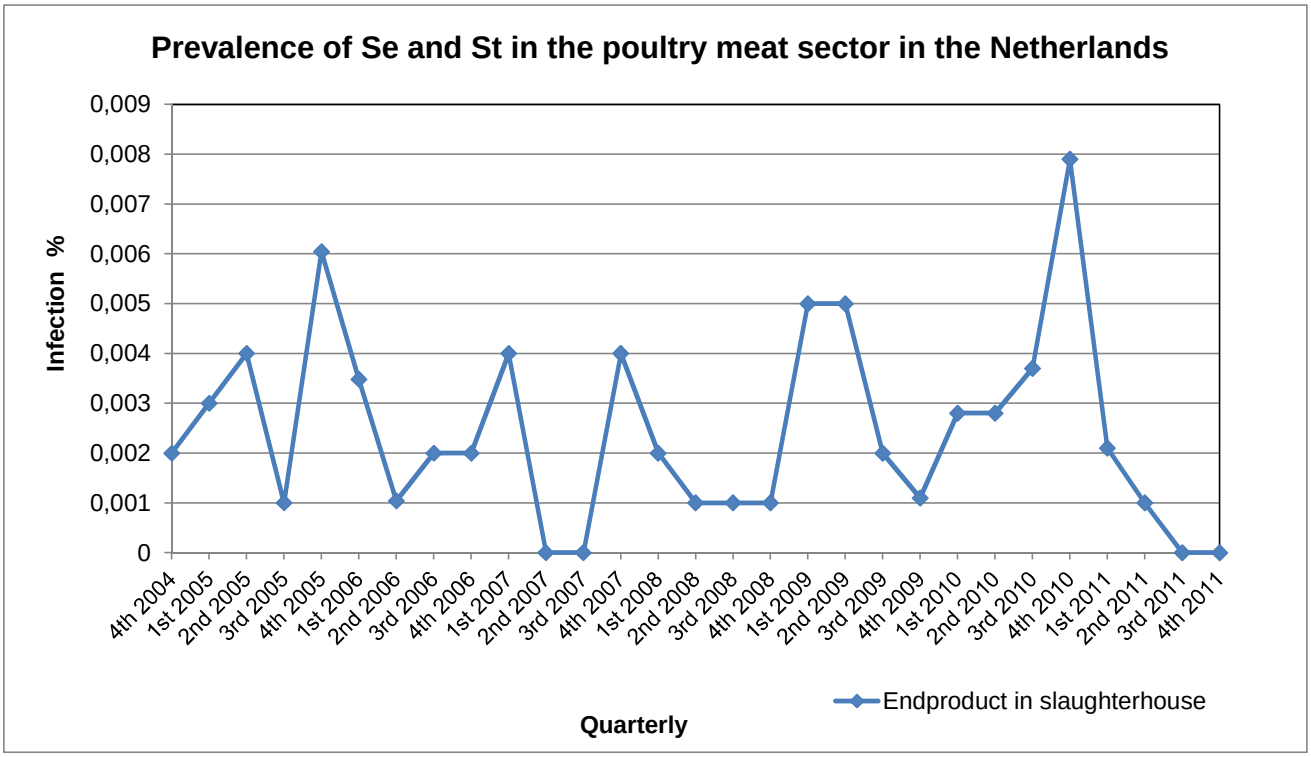

Figure 2: Prevalence of SE and ST in faecal samples taken at broiler farms in the Netherlands from the 4th quarter of 2004 until the 4th quarter

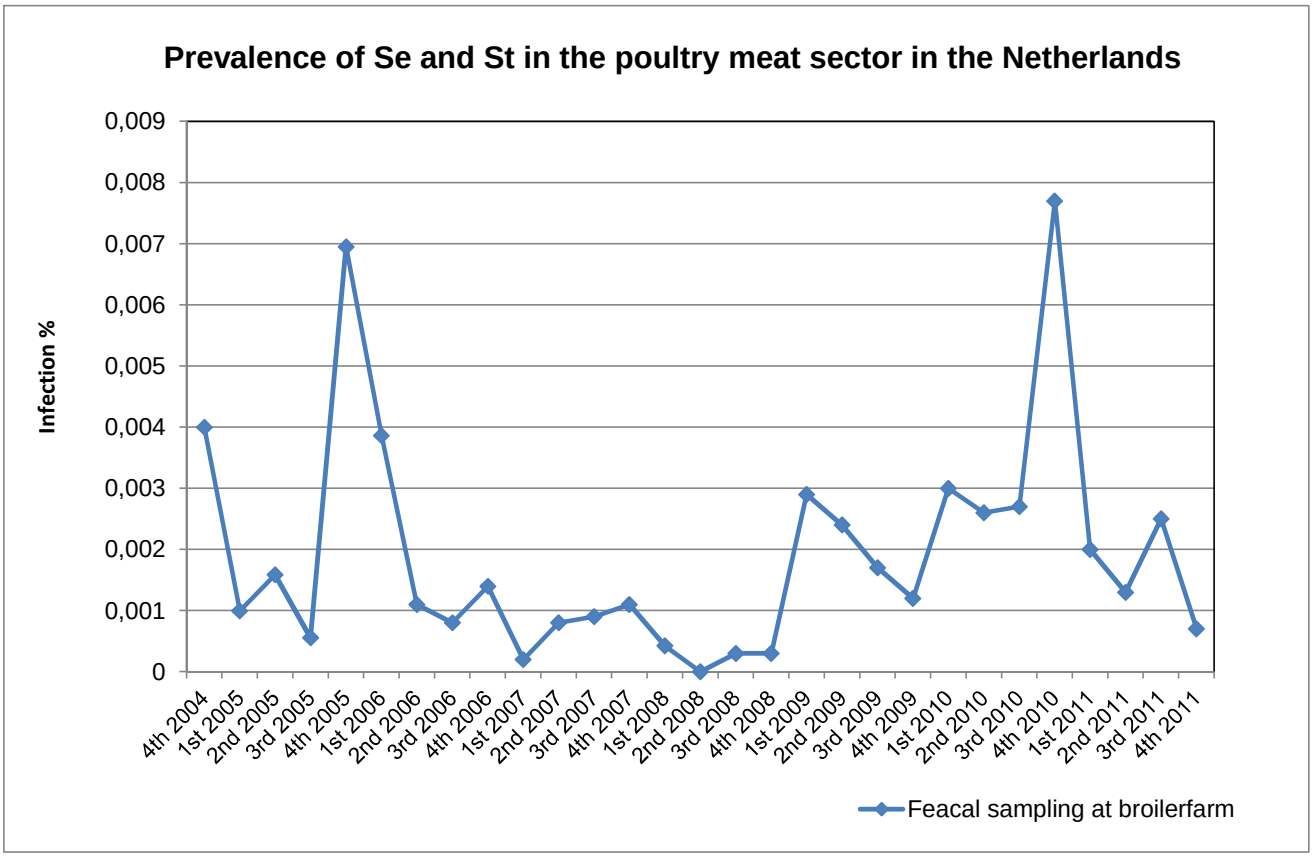

Figure 3: Prevalence of SE and ST in end product sampled in slaughterhouses in the Netherlands from the 4th quarter of 2004 until the 4th qua

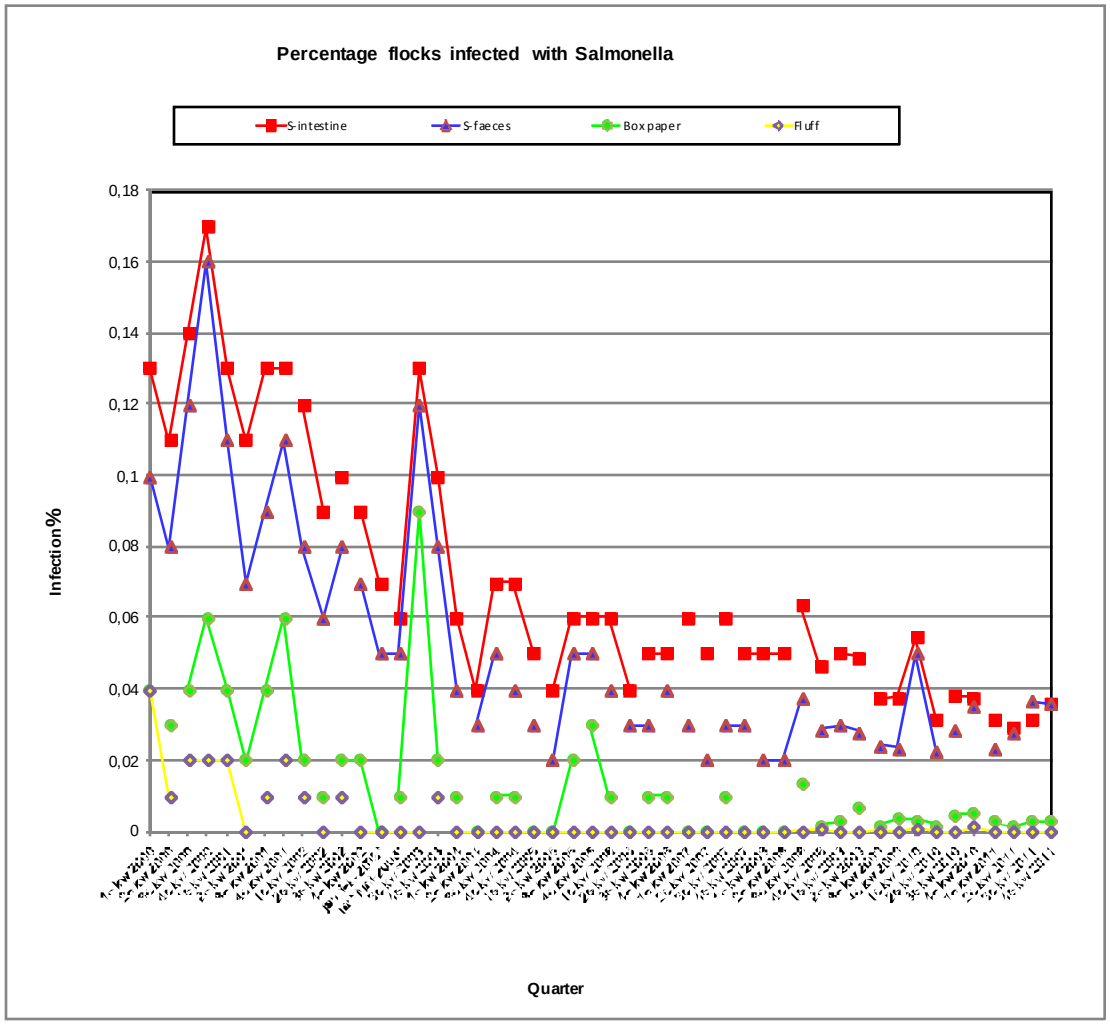

Figure 4: Prevalence of Salmonella spp. in samples taken at different levels in the poultry production chain from the 1st quarter of 2000 until the 4th quarter of 2011 (Source: PPE, 2012)

In this figure, fluff represents the percentage of Salmonella positive fluff-samples taken from the hatcheries at the end of the hatching process; box paper is the percentage of Salmonella positive samples taken from the day-old chicken box paper at the broiler farms; S-faeces is the percentage of Salmonella positive faecal samples taken at the broiler farms; and S-intestine is the percentage of Salmonella positive intestine samples taken at the slaughterhouse

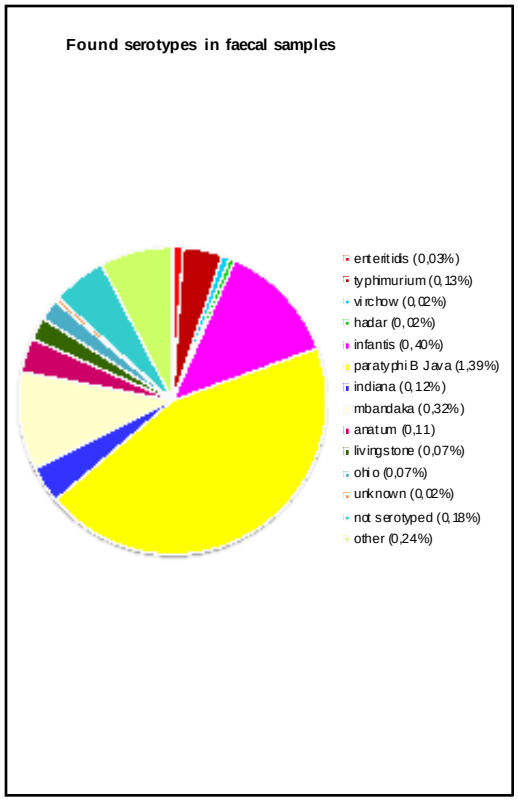

Figure 5: Specification of the different serotypes of Salmonella found in faecal samples taken from the infected flocks of the whole year 2011 (source: PPE, 2012)

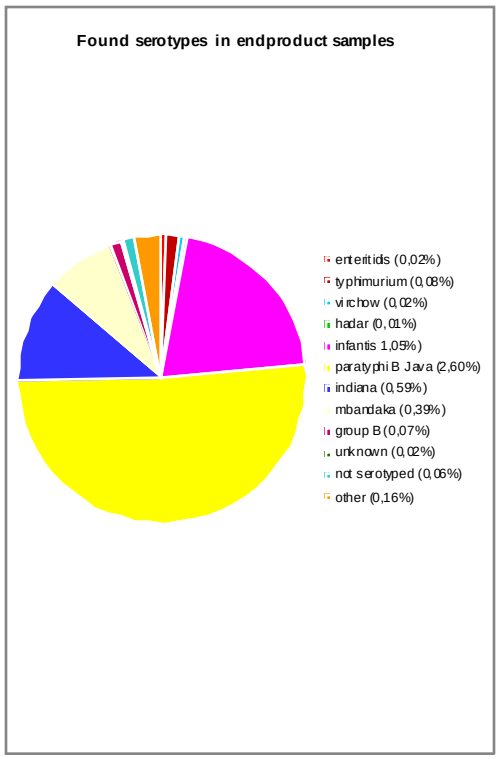

Figure 6: Specification of the different serotypes of Salmonella found in infected end product samples taken at the slaughter house of the whole year 2011 (source: PPE, 2012)

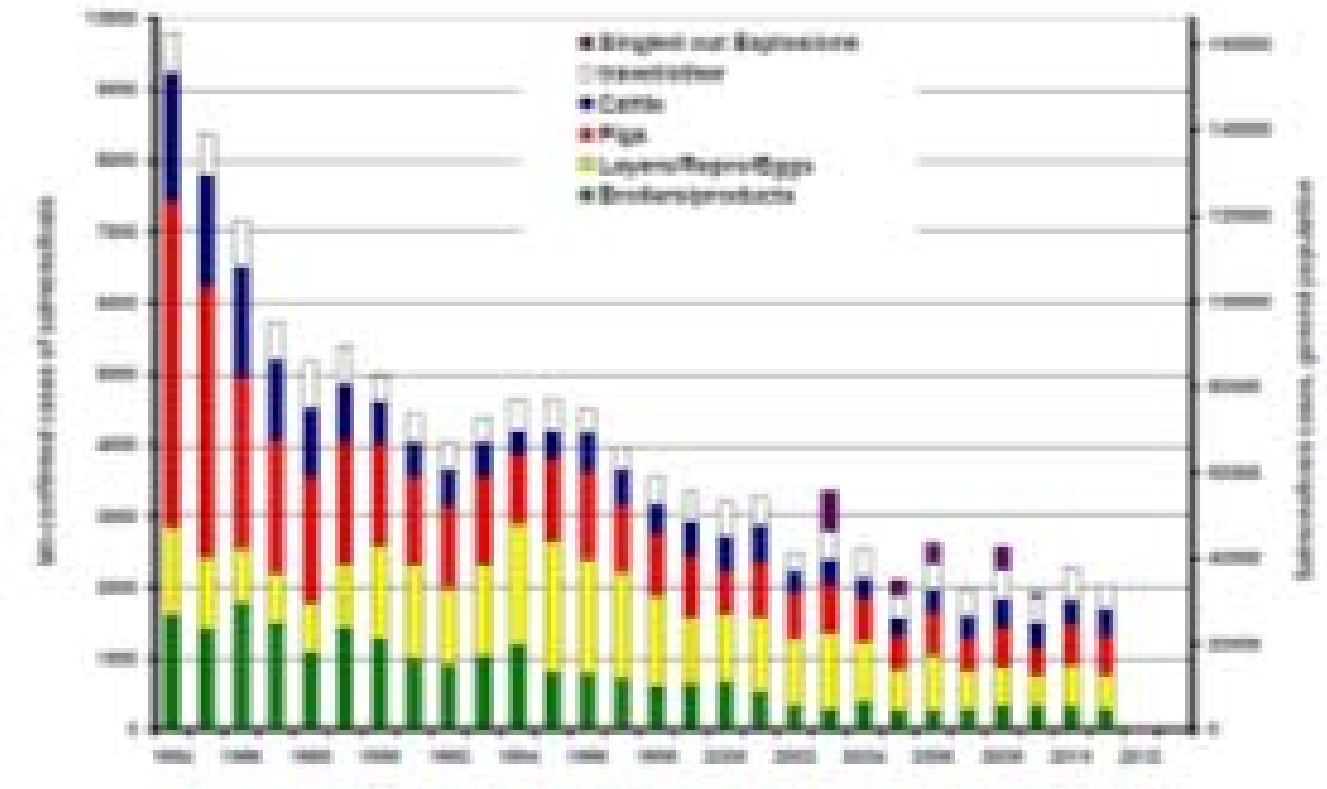

Figure 7: Occurrence of human cases of Salmonellosis in the Netherlands, with Salmonellosis caused by eggs depicted in yellow and Salmonellosis caused by poultry meat in green (source: National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM), 2012)

Table 1: Prevalence of Salmonella spp. in samples taken at different levels in the poultry production chain from the 1st quarter of 2000 until the 4th quarter of 2011 (source: PPE, 2012)

See Figure 4 for explanation of sampling types.

Time Frame	S-intestine	S-faeces	Boxpaper	Fluff
1e kw 2000	13%	10%	4%	4%
2e kw 2000	11%	8%	3%	1%
3e kw 2000	14%	12%	4%	2%
4e kw 2000	17%	16%	6%	2%
1e kw 2001	13%	11%	4%	2%
2e kw 2001	11%	7%	2%	0%
3e kw 2001	13%	9%	4%	1%
4e kw 2001	13%	11%	6%	2%
1e kw 2002	12%	8%	2%	1%
2e kw 2002	9%	6%	1%	0%
3e kw 2002	10%	8%	2%	1%
4e kw 2002	9%	7%	2%	0%
January & February 2003*	7%	5%	0%	0%
March till June 2003*	6%	5%	1%	0%
3e kw 2003	13%	12%	9%	0%
4e kw 2003	10%	8%	2%	1%
1e kw 2004	6%	4%	1%	0%
2e kw 2004	4%	3%	0%	0%
3e kw 2004	7%	5%	1%	0%
4e kw 2004	7%	4%	1%	0%
1e kw 2005	5%	3%	0%	0%
2e kw 2005	4%	2%	0%	0%
3e kw 2005	6%	5%	2%	0%
4e kw 2005	6%	5%	3%	0%
1e kw 2006	6%	4%	1%	0%
2e kw 2006	4%	3%	0%	0%
3e kw 2006	5%	3%	1%	0%
4e kw 2006	5%	4%	1%	0%
1e kw 2007	6%	3%	0%	0%
2e kw 2007	5%	2%	0%	0%
3e kw 2007	6%	3%	1%	0%
4e kw 2007	5%	3%	0%	0%
1e kw 2008	5%	2%	0%	0%
2e kw 2008	5%	2%	0%	0%
3e kw 2008	6%	4%	1%	0%
4e kw 2008	5%	3%	0%	0%
1e kw 2009	5%	3%	0%	0%
2e kw 2009	5%	3%	1%	0%
3e kw 2009	4%	2%	0%	0%
4e kw 2009	4%	2%	0%	0%
1e kw 2010	5%	5%	0%	0%
2e kw 2010	3%	2%	0%	0%
3e kw 2010	4%	3%	0%	0%
4e kw 2010	4%	3%	0%	0%
1e kw 2011	3%	2%	0%	0%
2e kw 2011	3%	3%	0%	0%
3e kw 2011	3%	4%	0%	0%
4e kw 2011	4%	4%	0%	0%

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

Table 2: Prevalence of Salmonella spp. in samples taken of the end products at slaughterhouses from the 3rd quarter of 2000 until the 4th quarter of 2011 (source: PPE, 2012)

Time Frame	End product Salmonella
3e kw 2000	22%
4e kw 2000	22%
1e kw 2001	20%
2e kw 2001	15%
3e kw 2001	17%
4e kw 2001	15%
1e kw 2002	14%
2e kw 2002	13%
3e kw 2002	12%
4e kw 2002	9%
January & February 2003*	9%
March till June 2003*	12%
3e kw 2003	15%
4e kw 2003	9%
1e kw 2004	6%
2e kw 2004	6%
3e kw 2004	7%
4e kw 2004	7%
1e kw 2005	7%
2e kw 2005	5%
3e kw 2005	7%
4e kw 2005	9%
1e kw 2006	6%
2e kw 2006	5%
3e kw 2006	7%
4e kw 2006	7%
1e kw 2007	7%
2e kw 2007	9%
3e kw 2007	9%
4e kw 2007	8%
1e kw 2008	6%
2e kw 2008	6%
3e kw 2008	7%
4e kw 2008	5%
1e kw 2009	7%
2e kw 2009	8%
3e kw 2009	6%
4e kw 2009	5%
1e kw 2010	4%
2e kw 2010	5%
3e kw 2010	6%
4e kw 2010	5%
1e kw 2011	6%
2e kw 2011	5%
3e kw 2011	6%
4e kw 2011	3%

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

Table 3: SE/ST infections in layers, based on serological results obtained from 1997 until 2007 (source: PPE, 2008)

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

**Start of programme November 1997*

Table 4: SE/ST infections in layers, based on bacteriological results from 2008 until 2011 (source: PPE, 2012)

Year	Number of flocks	SE infected	% SE infected	ST infected	% ST infected
2008	2346	61	2,6	1	0,04
2009	2240	29	1,29	4	0,18
2010	2426	26	1,07	0	0
2011	1839	37	2,01	3	0,16

Table 5: Monitoring in rearing layers and laying hen flocks

Part of the production chain	**Monitoring**
Rearing layers	Max. 14 days before transfer: two pair of boot swabs (one pool) or faecal samples (2 x 150 gr)
Laying hens	Every 15 weeks (as of the age of 24 weeks +/- 2 weeks): two pair of boot swabs (one pool) or In addition, 21 days or less before date of slaughter: two pair of boot swabs (one pool) or faecal

ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : NEDERLAND

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(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) :

In 2011 the results with regard to the occurrence of Salmonella were:

Fattening turkeys:
- 6 flocks infected with Salmonella spp out of 173 flocks (3,5%)
- 0 flocks infected with Salmonella Enteriditis out of 173 flocks (0,0%)
- 0 flocks infected with Salmonella Typhimurium out of 173 flocks (0,0%)

(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) :

In the Netherlands the Productboard for Poultry and Eggs executes the implementation of the programme. The Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation (EL&I) is coordinating this implementation.
1. PPE
The Product Board for Poultry and Eggs (PPE) is a delegated authority. This is legally laid down in the following regulation by the Ministry of EL&I: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's". The regulations concerning the Action Plan are formulated by PPE and acknowledged by the Ministry of EL&I. The implementation of the programme and evaluation of the results is carried out by PPE.

2. Animal Health Service (GD)
Concerning poultry, the main objective is to promote optimal health of poultry, particularly by preventing infectious diseases and the presence of microorganisms and residues that may be harmful to consumers. As a competent independent organization, GD occupies a central position in organized poultry health care. On the basis of (government) regulations or by government order, disease control programmes are realized. GD is acknowledged by the Ministry of EL&I to perform these tasks. Additionally, GD will perform official sampling within the Action Plan.

3. NVWA
The Dutch Food Safety Authority and General Inspection Service (NVWA) checks if GD and other laboratories perform according to the work protocol that was agreed upon. The nVWA is also able to prosecute in specific cases when measures were not followed correctly (e.g. by laboratory or farmer).

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

5. Laboratories
In total 24 (private) laboratories are acknowledged by the PPE to perform analysis to determine the Salmonella status of samples concerning the Action plans. This is legally laid down in the PPE directive “Besluit erkenningsvoorwaarden en werkwijzen laboratoria (PPE) 2011”. All test results obtained by these laboratories are reported to the PPE and collected in a central database. Every acknowledged laboratory has to participate in the relevant ring survey(s). All of the ring surveys are set up under auspices of the Dutch NRL (RIVM) every three months. Laboratories are also obliged to use approved methods and laboratories have to declare (by means of EN ISO 17025 accreditation) that they are able to use the methods correctly. The authorization of the acknowledgement of laboratories is delegated by the Ministry of EL&I to the PPE. This is legally laid down in the following regulations by the Ministry of EL&I: "Besluit bescherming tegen bepaalde zoönosen en bestrijding van besmettelijke dierziekten" and "Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoönosen en TSE's".

6. NRL (RIVM, National Institute of Public Health and Environment)
The RIVM is the Dutch national reference laboratory for Salmonella. The RIVM falls under the Ministry of VWS (Health, Welfare and Sport) and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as the Ministry for EL&I. As stated the NRL offers ring surveys, the results of these surveys are reported to the

PPE and measures will be taken if results are insufficient.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Approved laboratories for the detection of Salmonella:
AS Bioconsult
Tierärztliche Gemeinschftspraxis WEK
RIVM (NRL Salmonella) *
Plukon Food Laboratorium *
Lavetan N.V.
DGZ Vlaanderen - Locatie Torhout
Masterlab BV *
GD *
Anicon *
Demetris DierGezondheid BV *
SGS Nederland BV
Lohmann Tierzucht
Silliker Netherlands BV *
C.C.L. Nutricontrol
Lebensmittel- und veterinärlabor GmbH *
MicroCare Laboratorium BV
K.B.B.L. Wijhe
Heijs Groep Pluimveeverwerkende Industrie (Lab Heijs/de Vries) *
ALcontrol Food & Water
Storteboom Fresh B.V. Laborarotium *
Bilacon GmbH
ROBA Laboratorium *
Veterinair Centrum Someren *
Bacteriologisch Adviesbureau
* Also acknowledged for the serotyping of Salmonella.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All the tests used in analysing samples concerning the Actions plans are validated against ISO 6579 Annex D . In case of a Salmonella positive sample, serotyping is performed according to the White-Kaufmann-Le Minor scheme.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official sampling is performed by GD, once a year at 10% of the turkey farms. This official sampling will be risk based (with at least the farms which had an Salmonella positive sample). The aim of official sampling is to provide additional control of the monitoring results at the turkey farm. When the selected risk group does not reach 10% of the total number of turkey farms in the Netherlands a random selection will take place to supplement the group until 10%. Official sampling can replace monitoring by the operator.

(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) :

173 flocks of fattening turkeys in 2011

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

Regulations for the production of feed are laid down in the “Kaderwet Diervoeders” by the Ministry of EL&I. The Product board for Feed (PDV) is a delegated authority and publishes specific regulations on the production of feed. The most important regulations for the poultry sector are the “Verordening Monitoring Zoönosen en Zoönoseverwekkers Diervoedersector 2005” and the “Besluit PDV Salmonella in de diervoedersector 2005”. For the latter one the monitoring results are presented in the Dutch annual zoonoses report.

Furthermore a quality assurance programme for feed exists in addition to these regulations. This programme is the Good Manufacturing / Managing Practice (GMP) system. When combined with the HACCP principles this quality assurance programme is called GMP+. Almost all feed producers for the poultry chain are GMP+ certified. The GMP+ standards include control measures for base materials, rules for additives, sampling schemes for zoonoses, hygiene and process criteria and compulsory regularly controls by an independent control organization.

(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) :

Besides the control programme for Salmonella, each flock will be checked once by a veterinarian, in accordance to the GVP-code (Good Veterinarian Practice). This is a Dutch quality code for veterinarians and ensures that the veterinarian has knowledge of poultry (including turkeys).
Each poultry farmer has to comply with the following bio-security measures, laid down in the directive "VERORDENING HYGIËNEMAATREGELEN EN BESTRIJDING ZOÖNOSEN IN DE KALKOENSECTOR (PPE)

2011". All farmers are inspected once a year for compliance with these regulations.

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

Every holding is obligated to inform the slaughterhouse where the fattening turkeys are transferred, about the Salmonella status. This is laid down in the directive "VERORDENING HYGIËNEMAATREGELEN EN BESTRIJDING ZOÖNOSEN IN DE KALKOENSECTOR (PPE) 2011".

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Some of the measures are already listed under 2.3.1. In addition to those the following 2 measures are applied:
a. After removing the birds the litter is removed and the poultry house is cleaned and disinfected
b. Once a year a hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty poultry house is done by a by PPE acknowledged company

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The transport of animals to and from farms is in accordance with the relevant EU legislation (e.g. Decision EC (No) 1/2005).

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry farms and flocks (with more than 250 birds) are being registered by the PPE, in which every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another the PPE must be informed. This is laid down in the regulation 'Verordening Identificatie en Registratie van Pluimveebedrijven en Levend Pluimvee (PPE) 2012". All the information is stored in a central database called the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This KIP-system is also the base for registration in accordance with the EU Regulation 852/2004.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

Turkey farmers have to keep record of the following parameters:
• Number of animals
• Fallout ration
• Date of Salmonella sampling and result and serotype
• Starting date new flock
• Date of transfer of information concerning Salmonella status to the Product Board and to the buyer and the supplier of eggs or turkeys.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

Because all turkeys are slaughtered in Germany all the transports have to have an exportcertificate which is issued by the Food and Consumers Product Safety Authority (NVWA). The export certificate is based on the following EU documents:
• Directive 2009/158/EG; Directive 90/425/EEG; Directive 96/93
• Regulation 2160/2003; Regulation 1234/2007; Regulation 617/2008
• Decision 2006/147; Regulation 1/2005.

When animals are dispatched they are accompanied by a so-called 'P-formulier'. For dispatch to slaughterhouse a document called 'VKI – Voedsel Keten Informatie' is demanded. On this document information like Salmonella status of the flock and use of medicine is registered. Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production. The ITAHC will also require the reference number of the operator's poultry health certificate.

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

of EU Directive.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Turkeys

Request of Community co-financing for year of implementation : 2 014

1.1 Contact

Name : Manon Mauritz-Schoone

Phone : +3179 368 7539

Fax. : +3179 363 4345

Email : mmauritz@pve.nl

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

The Salmonella spp. prevalence in fattening turkeys decreased from 2004 till 2007 to 3,7%. In 2011 the Salmonella spp. prevalence in fattening turkeys was 3,5%. In 2011 there have been no contaminations with Salmonella enteritidis of Salmonella typhimurium.

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

The Community target, as referred to in Article 1 (a and b) of Regulation (EC) No 584/2008, for the reduction of Se and St in turkeys ('Community target') is a reduction of the maximum percentage of fattening turkey flocks remaining positive of Se and St to 1% or less by 31 December 2012

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 test frequency is laid down in the directives of the PPE. At the maximum of 21 days before slaughter, samples are taken at the holding. The operator is responsible for the monitoring. During monitoring at least two pair of boot / sock swabs are taken per turkey house. All compartments of the turkey house are equally represented in the samples. It is ensured that all sections in a turkey house are represented in the sampling in a proportionate way. Each pair should cover about 50% of the area of the house.
On completion of sampling the boot / sock swabs are carefully removed so as not to dislodge adherent material. Boot swabs may be inverted to retain material. The boot swabs are transported in a bottle or plastic bag with a label.

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

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

When a turkey farmer feeds the turkeys with cereal grown on his own farm of bought from another farmer, the turkey farmers has to take a double sample from every batch of cereal. The farmer has to take at least 5 separate samples from different parts of one batch of cereal. The total of these samples has to

be at least 500 grams. Of each sample the following features have to be registered:
• Date of sample
• Name of product
• Size of batch
• Origing (home grown, bought from other farmer)
• Place of sampling

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

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) :

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

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

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Year of implementation of the programme : 2014

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. Descrive the responsabilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the Netherlands the Product Board for Poultry and Eggs (PPE) executes the implementation of the programme. The Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation (EL&I) is coordinating this implementation.

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) :

Geographical limitations: The Netherlands.

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 poultry farms and flocks (with more than 250 birds) are being registered by the PPE, in which every farm receives a unique number. When a flock is being transferred from one farm to another the PPE must be informed. This is laid down in the regulation 'Verordening identificatie en registratie van pluimveebedrijven en levend pluimvee (PPE) 2012". All the information is stored in a central database called the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". This KIP-system is also the base for registration in accordance with the EU Regulation 852/2004.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable for poultry.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The farmer has to notify the slaughterhouse about the result of faecal sampling at least 24 hours prior to slaughter.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable for turkeys.

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) :

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

4.4.7 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) :

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

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

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

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

Salmonella vaccines
Vaccination against salmonella is not used in fattening turkeys in the Netherlands.

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

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) :

In 2012 there is no financial assistance for fattening turkey flocks. For 2013 financial assistance from the EU is requested for compensation of the depreciation of meat derived from Se/St infected fattening turkey flocks. From 1st December 2011 new EU regulations prescribe that this meat may not be marketed as fresh poultry meat, but must receive heat treatment. This results in a decrease in value of the meat. Compensation for the loss of value is already possible in the cases of breeding (Gallus Gallus) or laying flocks to be culled and hatching and table eggs to be destroyed due to a Salmonella infection

(e.g. Commission Decision No 2010/712). In our opinion financial assistance to compensate the loss of value due to compulsory heat treatment of meat of fattening turkey flocks infected with Se/St is completely in line with the above mentioned assistance for breeding (Gallus Gallus) and laying flocks.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Besides the control programme for Salmonella, each flock will be checked once by a veterinarian, in accordance to the GVP-code (Good Veterinarian Practice). This is a Dutch quality code for veterinarians and ensures that the veterinarian has knowledge of poultry (including turkeys).
Each poultry farmer has to comply with the following bio-security measures, laid down in the directive "". All farmers are inspected once a year for compliance with these regulations.
1. Hygiene management at farms:
c. No pets, stock or (other) poultry are allowed in the poultry house
d. If pets, stock or (other) poultry are present on the location of the poultry farm special hygiene measurements are required (like separate care)
e. No wild birds can enter the poultry house
f. Visitors are only allowed to enter the poultry house when this is necessary and under strict hygiene measurements (including special clothing)
g. Every farm has a rodent control program or charters an acknowledged rodent control company at least every 2 months
h. Once a year bacteriological research, and in case of a natural source of water also chemical research, of drinking water for poultry is conducted
i. Every farm has a clear boundary, the poultry houses are locked and it is visible for visitors where they must announce themselves
j. The poultry house, the poultry farm and its close environment are clean
k. Before entering the poultry house a hygiene barrier needs to be crossed, including changing in special clothing and shoes The drive- and walking routes to the farm are paved and cleanable
l. The feed silo is placed on a paved underground, is easy to clean and refillable from outside the poultry house. When there are more silo's, every silo has a unique number
m. Feed and litter is stored in such a way that it stays clean, dry and mould free
n. Every poultry house has a hand-washing facility

2. Cleaning and disinfection;
a. After removing the birds the litter is removed and the poultry house is cleaned and disinfected
b. Once a year a hygiene check in the cleaned and disinfected empty poultry house is done by a by PPE acknowledged company

Every holding is obligated to inform the slaughterhouse where the fattening turkeys are transferred, about the Salmonella status. This is laid down in the directive "VERORDENING HYGIËNEMAATREGELEN EN BESTRIJDING ZOÖNOSEN IN DE KALKOENSECTOR (PPE) 2011".

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

the control activities and supervises the compliance of the Dutch Q&S participants.

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) :

Detailed cost benefits data are not available.

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**

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	
Netherlands	Turkeys	173	2 300 0	173	2 300 00	173	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	kg	0	kg	0	X
Netherlands	Turkeys	173	2 300 0	173	2 300 00	173	other serotypes	6	0	0	kg	0	kg	0	X
Total		346	4 600 000	346	4 600 000	346		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 porgramme 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 then 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	

Netherlands	Turkeys	196	2 600 0	196	2 600 00	196	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	kg	0	kg	0	X
Netherlands	Turkeys	196	2 600 0	196	2 600 00	196	other serotypes	6	0	0	kg	0	kg	0	X
Total		392	5 200 000	392	5 200 000	392		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 porgramme 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 then 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	
Netherlands	Turkeys	196	2 600 0	196	2 600 00	196	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	kg	0	kg	0	X
Netherlands	Turkeys	196	2 600 0	196	2 600 00	196	other serotypes	25	0	0	kg	0	kg	0	X
Total		392	5 200 000	392	5 200 000	392		25	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 porgramme 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 then 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	
Netherlands	Turkeys	205	2 800 0	205	2 800 00	205	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	kg	0	kg	0	X
Netherlands	Turkeys	205	2 800 0	205	2 800 00	205	other serotypes	1	0	0	kg	0	kg	0	X
Total		410	5 600 000	410	5 600 000	410		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 porgramme 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 then 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	
Netherlands	Turkeys	215	2 800 0	215	2 800 00(	215	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	kg	0	kg	0	X
Netherlands	Turkeys	215	2 800 0	215	2 800 00(	215	other serotypes	8	0	0	kg	0	kg	0	X
Total		430	5 600 000	430	5 600 000	430		8	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 porgramme 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 then 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	
Netherlands	microbiological test	**MSRV method in faeces**	353	6	X
Total			353	6	
			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	
Netherlands	microbiological test	**MSRV method in faeces**	415	6	X
Total			415	6	
			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	
Netherlands	microbiological test	**MSRV method in faeces**	449	25	X
Total			449	25	
			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	

Netherlands	microbiological test	**MSRV method in faeces**	0	1	X
Total			0	1	
			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	
Netherlands	microbiological test	**MSRV method in faeces**	0	8	X
Total			0	8	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

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

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Netherlands	6	0	X
Total	6	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2011

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Netherlands	6	0	X
Total	6	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2010

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Netherlands	25	0	X
Total	25	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2009

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Netherlands	1	0	X

Total	1	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2008

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Netherlands	8	0	X
Total	8	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	
Netherlands	173	2 300 000	0	0	0	0	X
Total	173	2 300 000	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	
Netherlands	196	2 600 000	0	0	0	0	X
Total	196	2 600 000	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	
Netherlands	196	2 600 000	0	0	0	0	X
Total	196	2 600 000	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	
Netherlands	205	2 800 000	0	0	0	0	X
Total	205	2 800 000	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	
Netherlands	215	2 800 000	0	0	0	0	X
Total	215	2 800 000	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

7. Targets

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : 2014

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Netherlands	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Turkeys	Faeces	surveillance	6	X
Netherlands	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Turkeys	Faeces	surveillance	3	X
				Total	9	
				Total AMR/BIH tests	0	
				Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING	6	
				Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING	3	
				Add a new row		

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year : 2014

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)	
Netherlands	Turkeys	175	2 300 000	175	2 300 000	175	salmonella enteritidi	0	0	0	0	0	X
Netherlands	Turkeys	175	2 300 000	175	2 300 000	175	other serotypes	6	0	0	0	0	X
Total		350	4 600 000	350	4 600 000	350		6	0	0	0	0	

Add a new row

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

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the porgramme 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 then once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

7 .2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year : **2014**

			Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				
NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in 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	
Netherlands	175	2 300 000	0	0	0	0	X
Total	175	2 300 000	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : 2014

1. Testing

Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	6	18.39	110.34	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	0	0	0	no	X

Add a new row

4.Cleaning and disinfection

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	fattening flocks after infection	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	NA	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
				Add a new row		
	Total	6		110.34		

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 : .zip, jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, doc, bmp, pna.
3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
*4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!*
5) Zip files cannot be opened (by clicking on the Open button). All other file formats can be opened.

Attached file for the National Plan of 2013

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

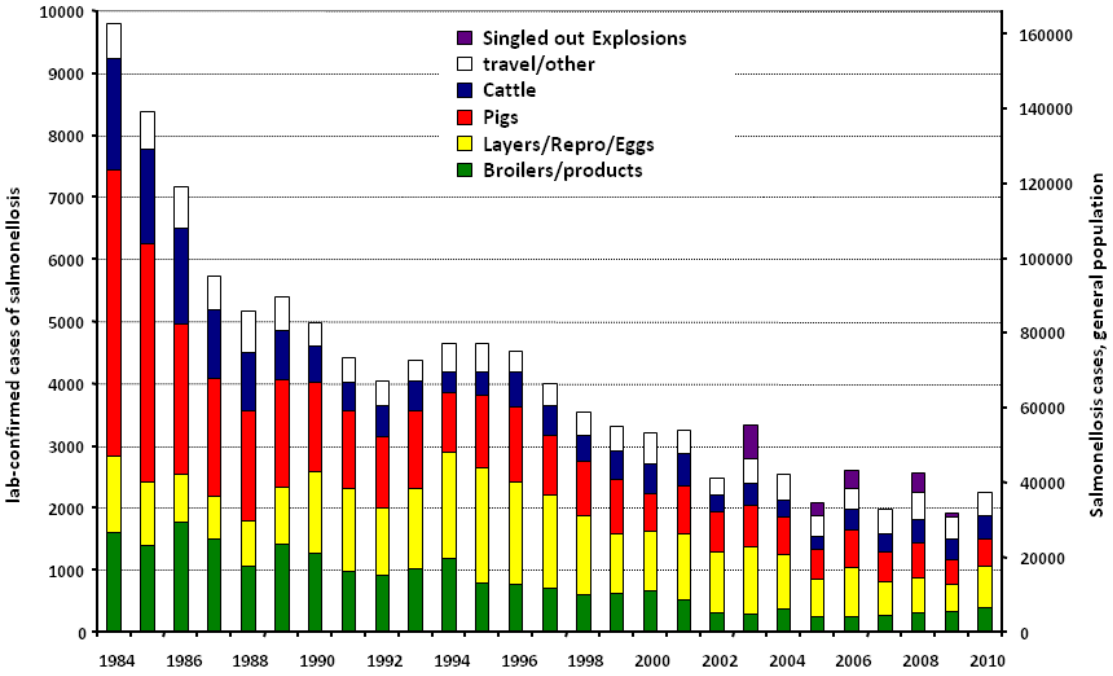

Figure 4: Occurrence of human cases of Salmonellosis in the Netherlands, with Salmonellosis caused by eggs depicted in yellow and Salmonellosis caused by poultry meat in green.

4 DATA ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVOLUTION DURING THE LAST YEARS

4.1 Evolution of the disease

6.1.2 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2005 **Situation on date:** December 2005
Animal species: turkey **Disease/infection[(a)]:** Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)

Region (a1)	Type of flock[(b)]	Total number of flocks[(c)]	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked[(d)]	Number of positive[(e)] flocks[(a)]			Number of flocks depopulated[(a)]		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed [(a)]		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) [(a)]		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) [(a)]	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Netherlands	Rearing breeding turkey	4	20.260	4	20.260	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Breeding turkey	3	14.948	3	14.948	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fattening turkey	252	2,6 million	252	2,6 million	252	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		259	2,6 million	259	2,6 million	259	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2006 **Situation on date:** December 2006
Animal species: turkey **Disease/infection[(a)]:** Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)

Region (a1)	Type of flock[(b)]	Total number of flocks[(c)]	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked[(d)]	Number of positive[(e)] flocks[(a)]			Number of flocks depopulated[(a)]		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed [(a)]		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) [(a)]		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) [(a)]	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Netherlands	Rearing breeding turkey	4	17.791	4	17.791	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Breeding turkey	2	9.736	2	9.736	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fattening turkey	227	2,9 million	227	2,9 million	227	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		231	2,9 million	231	2,9 million	231	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2007 **Situation on date:** December 2007
Animal species: turkey **Disease/infection[(a)]:** Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)

Region (a1)	Type of flock[(b)]	Total number of flocks[(c)]	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked[(d)]	Number of positive[(e)] flocks[(a)]			Number of flocks depopulated[(a)]		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed [(a)]		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) [(a)]		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) [(a)]	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Netherlands	Rearing breeding turkey	3	15.466	3	15.466	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Breeding turkey	2	9.947	2	9.947	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fattening turkey	210	2,8 million	210	2,8 million	210	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		215	2,8 million	215	2,8 million	215	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2008 **Situation on date**: December 2008
Animal species: turkey **Disease/infection[(a)]:** Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)

Region (a1)	Type of flock[(b)]	Total number of flocks[(c)]	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked[(d)]	Number of positive[(e)] flocks[(a)]			Number of flocks depopulated[(a)]		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed [(a)]		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) [(a)]		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) [(a)]	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Netherlands	Rearing breeding turkey	4	20.352	4	20.352	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Breeding turkey	4	18.245	4	18.245	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fattening turkey	197	2,8 million	197	2,8 million	197	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		205	2,8 million	205	2,8 million	205	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2009 **Situation on date**: December 2009
Animal species: turkey **Disease/infection[(a)]:** Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)

Region (a1)	Type of flock[(b)]	Total number of flocks[(c)]	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked[(d)]	Number of positive[(e)] flocks[(a)]			Number of flocks depopulated[(a)]		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed [(a)]		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) [(a)]		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) [(a)]	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Netherlands	Rearing breeding turkey	3	10.224	3	10.224	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Breeding turkey	2	9.520	2	9.520	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fattening turkey	191	2,6 million	191	2,6 million	191	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		196	2,6 million	196	2,6 million	196	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2010 **Situation on date:** December 2010
Animal species: turkey **Disease/infection[(a)]:** Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)

Region (a1)	Type of flock[b]	Total number of flocks[c]	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked[d]	Number of positive[e] flocks[a]			Number of flocks depopulated[a]		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed [a]		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) [a]		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) [a]	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Netherlands	Rearing breeding turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Breeding turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fattening turkey	196	2.6 million	196	2.6 million	196	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		196	2.6 million	196	2.6 million	196	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2011 **Situation on date:** December 2011
Animal species: turkey **Disease/infection[a]:** Salmonella Enteritidis (a1) and Typhimurium (a2)

Region (a1)	Type of flock[b]	Total number of flocks[c]	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked[d]	Number of positive[e] flocks[a]			Number of flocks depopulated[a]		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed [a]		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) [a]		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) [a]	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Netherlands	Rearing breeding turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Breeding turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fattening turkey	173	2.3 million	173	2.3 million	173	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		173	2.3 million	196		196	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

Year: 2009 **Animal species [(a)]:** turkey **Category[(b)]:** fattening flocks
Description of the used serological tests: N/A

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

Description of the other used tests: N/A

Region[(c)]	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested[(d)]	Number of positive samples[(e)]	Number of samples tested[(d)]	Number of positive samples[(e)]	Number of samples tested[(d)]	Number of positive samples[(e)]
Netherlands	N/A	N/A	449	25	N/A	N/A
Total	N/A	N/A	449	25	N/A	N/A

Year: 2010 **Animal species [(a)]:** turkey **Category[(b)]:** fattening flocks
Description of the used serological tests: N/A

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

Description of the other used tests: N/A

Region[(c)]	Serological tests	Microbiological or virological tests	Other tests

	Number of samples tested[(d)]	Number of positive samples[(e)]	Number of samples tested[(d)]	Number of positive samples[(e)]	Number of samples tested[(d)]	Number of positive samples[(e)]
Netherlands	N/A	N/A	415	6	N/A	N/A
Total	N/A	N/A	415	6	N/A	N/A

Year: 2011 **Animal species [(a)]:** turkey **Category[(b)]:** fattening flocks
Description of the used serological tests: N/A

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

Description of the other used tests: N/A

Region[(c)]	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested[(d)]	Number of positive samples[(e)]	Number of samples tested[(d)]	Number of positive samples[(e)]	Number of samples tested[(d)]	Number of positive samples[(e)]
Netherlands	N/A	N/A	353	6	N/A	N/A
Total	N/A	N/A	353	6	N/A	N/A

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

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

Year: 2005 **Animal species[(a)]::** turkey (breeding and fattening flocks)

Region[(b)]	Number of herds infected[(c)]	Number of animals infected
Netherlands	19 (all serotypes)	NA

Total	19 (all serotypes)	NA

Year: 2006 **Animal species[(a)]::** turkey (breeding and fattening flocks)

Region[(b)]	Number of herds infected[(c)]	Number of animals infected
Netherlands	12 (all serotypes)	NA
Total	12 (all serotypes)	NA

Year: 2007 **Animal species[(a)]::** turkey (breeding and fattening flocks)

Region[(b)]	Number of herds infected[(c)]	Number of animals infected
Netherlands	8 (all serotypes)	NA
Total	8 (all serotypes)	NA

Year: 2008 **Animal species[(a)]::** turkey (breeding and fattening flocks)

Region[(b)]	Number of herds infected[(c)]	Number of animals infected
Netherlands	1 (all serotypes)	NA
Total	1 (all serotypes)	NA

Year: 2009 **Animal species[(a)]::** turkey (breeding and fattening flocks)

Region[(b)]	Number of herds infected[(c)]	Number of animals infected
Netherlands	25 (all serotypes)	NA
Total	25 (all serotypes)	NA

Year: 2010 **Animal species[(a)]::** turkey (fattening flocks)

Region[(b)]	Number of herds infected[(c)]	Number of animals infected
Netherlands	6 (all serotypes)	NA
Total	6 (all serotypes)	NA

Year: 2011 **Animal species[(a)]::** turkey (fattening flocks)

Region[(b)]	Number of herds infected[(c)]	Number of animals infected
Netherlands	6 (all serotypes)	NA
Total	6 (all serotypes)	NA

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