



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10471/2014

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

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

United Kingdom

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

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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

version : 2.3

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

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

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

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

Instructions to complete the form:

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

Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

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

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

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

version : 2.3

ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : UNITED KINGDOM

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

To reduce/maintain the prevalence of breeding chicken flocks (*Gallus gallus*) in the UK infected with *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic strains), *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis* and *S. Virchow* to 1% or less flocks infected by the end of 2014.

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

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

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

Animal population Breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*

rearing flocks

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

adult breeding flocks

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

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

version : 2.3

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

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

Sampling at the initiative of the operator and at the initiative of the Competent Authority is carried out according to the requirements of the legislation. Operators are required to implement the sampling programme in Annex IIB of EC Regulation 2160/2003. Samples for the detection of Salmonella are taken from Gallus gallus day-old chicks to be used for breeding, when the birds are approximately 4 weeks of age, and approximately 2 weeks before the birds come into lay. For 2007, 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, during the production phase of laying eggs for hatching, the flocks were sampled every two weeks by the operator on the holding. Sampling to verify the achievement of the target was as detailed in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005. From April 2009, samples are taken according to the requirements of the UK National Control Programme by the Competent Authority and by the operator as detailed in with Annex 2.2.2.1 of Regulation (EC) 1003/2005, as amended by Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010. The frequency of sample collection is as laid out in paragraph 2.2.2.1 of Regulation (EC) 1003/2005, as amended (derogation as the Community target has been reached for at least the last two consecutive calendar years in the UK). Sampling is carried out by the food business operator every two or three weeks during the production stage, depending on the breeding company policy. Routine official control samples are taken by the Competent Authority on two occasions which are sufficiently distant in time from each other during the production cycle. Samples consist of chick box liners or hatcher tray liners, chick carcasses, boot swabs or composite faeces samples, depending on the stage in the flock's productive life.

Samples are submitted to a laboratory authorised by the Competent Authority and which applies quality assurance systems that conform to the requirements of the current EN/ISO standard. The owner shall keep a record of date when each flock is sampled for Salmonella, the identity of the flock sampled, the age of the flock sampled, the laboratory which undertook the analysis and the result of the tests and make these records available to the Competent Authority for inspection where required.

The requirements of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 Annex IIC apply in the case of detection of certain Salmonella serovars in breeding chicken flocks. When a breeding flock of Gallus gallus is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:i:-, the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. This applies to breeding flocks from day old through to end of production. When infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic strains) is confirmed, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Hatching eggs present in the

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

version : 2.3

hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002. There is the requirement for mandatory cleansing and disinfection following depopulation.

When a breeding flock is infected with *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis*, or *S. Virchow*, the operator/owner of the flock is required to draw up a plan in consultation with their veterinarian and the Competent Authority for the monitoring and control of the infection.

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

(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) :

Salmonella has been recognised as an important zoonotic pathogen for many years. Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium have accounted for the majority of cases of human salmonellosis since the 1980s and have consistently been the most commonly implicated pathogens in general outbreaks of food-borne disease.

A sharp rise in the incidence of human salmonellosis in the UK was observed in the mid 1980s. This was largely due to an increase in *S. Enteritidis* phage type 4 (PT 4) infections, which reached a peak in the early 1990s. The incidence of salmonellosis reached a peak in the early 1990s with over 30,000 cases recorded and remained broadly stable until 1998 when a significant fall was recorded throughout most of the UK which continued for the next two years. Since then the general decline has continued, albeit less sharply.

There were 9,455 laboratory confirmed cases of salmonellosis in humans in the UK in 2011. This represents a slight fall compared to 2010 (9,685 cases) which was itself a fall of 7.6% from 2009 (10,071 cases). This is consistent with the overall trend of reduction in reports in recent years (12,831 cases in 2005, 14,060 in 2006, 13,213 in 2007 and 12,091 in 2008). *S. Enteritidis* remained the most commonly isolated Salmonella serotype followed by *S. Typhimurium*. The number of human *S. Enteritidis* cases in the UK in 2011 rose by 1.6%. The recent year-on-year annual case numbers are: 6,941 reports in 2007, 4,806 in 2008, 4,143 cases in 2009, 2,795 cases in 2010 rising to 2,929 confirmed cases in 2011. A more

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

version : 2.3

significant increase was seen in *S. Typhimurium* reports in 2011 with an increase of 9.7%. Case numbers over recent years were 2,480 confirmed cases in 2011, 2,207 cases in 2010, 2,046 cases reported in 2009 and 2,148 in 2008. Salmonella reporting shows a consistent seasonal pattern with a distinct peak of infection observed in July, August, September and October. Overall, there is little regional variation in salmonellosis in humans in the UK.

A programme for the control of *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* has been in operation in the UK since 1989. As a result, the number of *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* infected breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the UK is currently very low. In 2007, there was one confirmed report of *S. Typhimurium* in a parent broiler breeder (meat production line) flock. In 2008, there were 8 broiler breeder flocks reported with *S. Typhimurium* – 6 on the same holding. In 2009 were 2 flocks positive for *S. Typhimurium* during the year and in 2010 there was only one flock positive for *Salmonella Typhimurium*. In 2011 there was one small broiler breeder flock detected positive for *Salmonella Typhimurium* during the year. In 2012, no flocks were detected positive for *Salmonella Enteritidis*, *Salmonella Typhimurium* or the monophasic *Salmonella Typhimurium* strains. Of the other three *Salmonella* serovars, *Salmonella Hadar*, *Salmonella Infantis* and *Salmonella Virchow*, the occurrence is likewise at low levels. There were no reports of *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Infantis*, *S. Virchow* or *S. Hadar* in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 or 2012.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), in collaboration with the Scottish Government and Welsh Government, is the competent authority for Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 in England, Wales and Scotland (Great Britain). The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) Northern Ireland is the competent authority for Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 in Northern Ireland. DARD provides information on the annual occurrence of *Salmonella* in breeding flocks to Defra who collates it. In Scotland the Scottish Government, and the Welsh Government in Wales administer the control plans, and supply information to Defra for collation. Official samples are taken by staff from the Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA), which is an executive agency of Defra or by DARD veterinary officers. The laboratories authorised to test samples in the control programme are required to report all isolations of *Salmonella* from samples taken (both statutory and voluntary samples) from poultry or their environment to AHVLA/DARD and to supply the isolate for serotyping and antimicrobial resistance testing.

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

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

version : 2.3

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Animal Health Veterinary Laboratories Agency- an agency of Defra, has a network of regional laboratories in Great Britain including the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for Salmonella based in Weybridge, Surrey. Samples in Northern Ireland are tested at the Agri-Food & Biosciences Institute (AFBI), AFBI Headquarters, Newforge Lane, Belfast BT9 5PX. AFBI is a DARD Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB). All official control samples are tested in these Government laboratories. In addition samples taken by the operator may be analysed at private laboratories authorised by the Competent Authority and overseen by the NRL.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): 'Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage'. Serotyping of all Salmonella isolates is carried out using the Kaufmann-White Scheme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Sampling at the initiative of the Competent Authority is carried out according to the protocol specified in Annex IIB of EC Regulation 2160/2003, as detailed in the Annex 2.2.2.1 of Regulation (EC) 1003/2005, as amended by Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010. The frequency of sample collection is as laid out in Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010 paragraph 2.1.1 and paragraph 2.1.2.3(b) (derogation as the Community target has been reached for at least two consecutive calendar years in the UK). Two samples are taken under the control of the Competent Authority for Regulation 2160/2003 from each breeding flock during production of eggs for hatching. Routine official sampling is carried out according to the stage in the flock's production cycle. The records of samples taken by the operator must be made available for inspection to the Competent Authority and provide details of date of sample, type of sample, laboratory carrying out the examination, and the result. The sampling under the Animal By-Products legislation is monitored by the Competent Authority with inspections carried out using a risk-based approach.

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

version : 2.3

Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005, as amended by Regulation (EC) No. 1086/2011, on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs, requires poultry abattoirs to undertake microbiological testing for Salmonella on 5 samples a week (each sample is 3 neck skins). Establishments producing minced meat, meat preparations and mechanically separated meat must also undertake weekly testing for Salmonella. The Food Standards Agency (FSA) are the Competent Authority which monitors these controls.

(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) :

In the UK there are approximately 493 holdings with 250 or more breeding chickens (*Gallus gallus*) present.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

Poultry feed is supplied to farms by a small number of manufacturers. The major manufacturers of poultry feed operate to assurance schemes, apply HACCP principles and monitor for Salmonella.

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

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

version : 2.3

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

1. Code of Practice For The Prevention and Control of Salmonella in Commercial Egg Laying Flocks. (Ref No PB 2205)
2. Code of Practice For the Prevention and Control of Salmonella – In Chickens Reared For Meat (Ref No 7323)
3. Code of Practice For The Prevention of Rodent Infestation In Poultry Flocks (Ref No 2630)
4. Code of Practice For The Prevention and Control of Salmonella – in Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries. (Ref No PB 1564)
5. Egg Quality Guide
6. Code of Practice The Handling and storage of eggs from farm to retail sale (Ref No. PB 2818)

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

version : 2.3

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Covered in the Codes of Practice detailed above in (d)2.3.1

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

The owner is responsible for the health and welfare of the poultry on the holding, and for ensuring that a veterinarian is consulted on disease and welfare issues as appropriate. The Competent Authority carries out inspections on farms for animal welfare reasons, to take samples for residues, to administer and enforce national legislation and to check medicine records

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry breeding flocks of more than 250 birds are registered (Control of Salmonella in Poultry Orders). The register is maintained at the local level by the Competent Authority or its agent (Animal Health Veterinary Laboratories Agency in Great Britain, DARD in Northern Ireland). A Great Britain Poultry Register and an equivalent register in Northern Ireland detail the locations and numbers of all poultry for the purposes of control of avian diseases such as Avian Influenza and Salmonella.

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

version : 2.3

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

All breeding flock operators are required to keep records of medicine usage, including vaccines, which must be available for inspection. Records relating to movement of flocks onto and off the holding must be kept.

Records giving details of sampling for Salmonella and results will be kept either at the holding or be readily available for inspection by the Competent Authority.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

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. This can be obtained from a local Animal Health Divisional Office and must be completed and signed by the Official Veterinarian as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of Directive.

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 date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided for in Community legislation.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order (England) 2007, and the equivalent legislation in the devolved administrations in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland requires, the operators of hatcheries and the keepers of breeding flocks to keep records of poultry or hatching eggs entering or leaving the

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

version : 2.3

premises. The records must contain information on the number, date, and origin or destination. These records must be retained for one year and be available to the Competent Authority for inspection. The Diseases of Poultry Order 2003 (and equivalent legislation) extends this requirement to every person who is engaged in the transport or marketing of poultry.

All official veterinary health certificates issued for the export of poultry and hatching eggs are recorded on either the Centaur system or the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES). Both of these systems allow tracking of exports of live animals and hatching eggs accompanied by veterinary health certification. Centaur creates Export Health Certificates for exports to third countries while TRACES generates ITAHCs issued for intra-Community movements. TRACES is an internet-based service which is owned and maintained by the Commission. It is possible for traders (economic operators) to apply for both Centaur EHCs and TRACES ITAHCs on-line or using paper application forms. Operators wishing to export birds to EU member states can register with TRACES via Defra's website or their local Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratory Agency's Office.

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

version : 2.3

ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From

2014

To

2014

1.1 Contact

Name : Lesley Larkin

Phone : 00442072385723

Fax. : 00442072381109

Email : lesley.larkin@ahvla.gsi.gov.uk

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) :

There were 1681 breeding chicken flocks registered in the UK in 2012. Approximate numbers are as follows:

Great-grandparent/ Grandparent breeding flocks for egg production: 48

Parent breeding flocks for egg production: 141

Great-grandparent/ Grandparent breeding flocks for meat production: 252

Parent breeding flocks for meat production: 1240

All breeding flocks of 250 birds or more, and all hatcheries with an incubator capacity of 1000 eggs or

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

version : 2.3

more are required to register with the Competent Authority.

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

Operators are required to implement the sampling programme in Annex IIB of EC Regulation 2160/2003. Samples for the detection of Salmonella are taken from Gallus gallus day-old chicks to be used for breeding, when the birds are approximately 4 weeks of age, approximately 2 weeks before the birds come into lay and then every second or third week during production. From April 2009, samples are taken according to the requirements of the UK National Control Programme by the Competent Authority and by the operator as detailed in with Annex 2.2.2.1 of Regulation (EC) 1003/2005, as amended by Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010. The frequency of sample collection is as laid out in Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010 paragraph 2.1.1 and paragraph 2.1.2.3(b) (derogation as the Community target has been reached for at least two consecutive calendar years in the UK).

Samples must be submitted to a laboratory designated/authorised by the Competent Authority and which applies quality assurance systems that conform to the requirements of the current EN/ISO standard. The owner shall keep a record of date when each flock is sampled for Salmonella, the identity of the flock sampled, the age of the flock sampled, the laboratory which undertook the analysis, and the result of the tests and make these records available to the Competent Authority.

When infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium has been confirmed, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002. When a breeding flock is infected with S. Hadar, S. Infantis, or S. Virchow, the operator/owner of the flock will be required to draw up a plan in consultation with his/her veterinarian and the Competent Authority for the monitoring and control of the infection. The plan should include an epidemiological investigation, a review of biosecurity measures, any additional monitoring procedures, and measures to be taken to reduce or eliminate the infection. As appropriate the flock may be placed under official control.

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

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

version : 2.3

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) :

Following testing carried out according to Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010, Annex paragraph 1 and 2 (own check and official sampling), when a breeding flock of Gallus gallus is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic strains), the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. This applies to breeding flocks from day old through to end of production. If the flock is in the laying phase, no further eggs may be sent for hatching and no birds or hatching eggs may leave the holding, except under license issued by the Competent Authority. Following placing of official restrictions, infection detected by operator sampling (Annex, paragraph 2.1.1) may be confirmed by samples taken by the Competent Authority as detailed in Annex 2.2.2.1 of Regulation 200/2010/EC. Confirmatory sampling is not carried out following detection of Salmonella Enteritidis or Typhimurium through official testing carried out according to the Annex, paragraph 2.1.2.2. As per the requirements of Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Annex IIC, when infection with S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium or S. 1,4,[5],12:i:- has been confirmed, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the infected birds were kept, and provide evidence to the Competent Authority that the cleaning and disinfection has been satisfactory. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out. Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

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

The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against Salmonella with a product which has a marketing authorisation and complies with the requirements of Regulation 1177/2006/EC.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

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

version : 2.3

Period 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. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Competent Authority for the National Control Programme in respect of Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 for the control of Salmonella in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus is:
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London SW1P 3JR

- In Northern Ireland the operation of the Control Programme is under Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD).
- The programme in Wales operates under the Welsh Government.
- The programme in Scotland operates under the Scottish Government.

The Competent Authority in respect of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules is the Food Standards Agency, Aviation House, Holborn, London.
With reference to the slaughter of breeding flocks at the end of lay, the Food Standards Agency is responsible for the protection of public health and animal health and welfare in Great Britain, through proportionate enforcement of legislation in licensed meat premises. Enforcement in licensed premises

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

version : 2.3

in Northern Ireland is the responsibility of DARD.

In respect of EC Regulation No 183/2005 on feed hygiene, the Competent Authorities are the Food Standards Agency and local authorities (Trading Standards Departments and some Environmental Health Services).

Defra is the Competent Authority in respect of the rules on the Marketing of Eggs (Council Regulation (EEC) No 1907/90 of 26 June 1990 on certain marketing standards for eggs, Commission Regulation (EC) No 2295/2003 of 23 December 2003 introducing detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1907/90 on certain marketing standards for eggs, and from 01 July 2007 Council Regulation (EC) No 1028/2006 of 19 June 2006 on marketing standards for eggs) administered and enforced by the AHVLA in England, Scotland and Wales. In Northern Ireland the function is the responsibility of Quality Assurance Branch, (DARD)

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Salmonella National Control Programme is implemented throughout the UK, including England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland

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) :

The Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2007 and equivalent legislation in the devolved administrations, requires owners of more than 250 breeding birds to register. The register is maintained at the local level by the Competent Authority or its agent (Animal Health Veterinary Laboratories Agency in Great Britain, DARD in Northern Ireland).

A Great Britain Poultry Register and an equivalent register in Northern Ireland detail the locations and numbers of all poultry for the purposes of control of avian diseases such as Avian Influenza and Salmonella.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

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

version : 2.3

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The owner in charge of any laboratory must report the isolation of Salmonella from any bird or livestock kept to produce food for human consumption to the Competent Authority or its agency, detailing the date, type of sample, animal or bird type, and to supply the culture of the Salmonella (according to the requirements of the Zoonoses Order 1989 and equivalent legislation in the Devolved Administrations)

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) :

Following testing carried out according to Annex IIB of Regulation 2160/2003/EC and Regulation 200/2010/EC, Annex paragraph 1 and 2 (own check and official sampling), when a breeding flock of Gallus gallus is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium or Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:i:- monophasic strain, the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. This applies to breeding flocks from day old through to end of production. If the flock is in the laying phase no further eggs may be sent for hatching and no birds or hatching eggs may leave the holding, except under license issued by the Competent Authority. Following placing of official restrictions, infection detected by operator sampling (Annex, paragraph 2.1.1) may, in some cases depending on the specific situation, be confirmed by samples taken by the Competent Authority as detailed in Annex 2.2.2.1 of Regulation 200/2010/EC. The decision to carry out confirmatory sampling is based on assessment of the epidemiological situation on the premises and the potential for the cross contamination (including laboratory cross contamination). Confirmatory sampling is therefore carried out only in some cases before mandatory slaughter of the flock and the payment of compensation to the food business operator. No confirmatory testing is carried out following detection of a positive through official sampling (paragraph 2.1.2.2), unless exceptional circumstances (such as confirmation of laboratory cross contamination) warrant it. This has not yet occurred in the UK to date. The movement of farm equipment, bedding materials etc is also subject to official restrictions, with the requirement for a

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

version : 2.3

movement license, issued by the Competent Authority, prior to movement (implemented through the Zoonoses Order 1989 and equivalent national legislation in the Devolved Administrations)

As per the requirements of Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Annex IIC, when infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic strains) has been confirmed, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the infected birds were kept, and provide evidence to the Competent Authority that the cleaning and disinfection has been satisfactory. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out. Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

When a breeding flock is infected with S. Hadar, S. Infantis, or S. Virchow, the operator/owner of the flock will be required to draw up a plan in consultation with his/her veterinarian and the Competent Authority for the monitoring and control of the infection. A visit by a Government official is carried out to assess the farm management, biosecurity protocols etc and relevant advice is given for control of Salmonella. As appropriate, the flock may be placed under official control.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All eligible breeding flocks, according to Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 are included in the National Control Programme

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 a breeding flock of Gallus gallus is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic strains), the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. A notice (ZO5), requiring the isolation of the infected animals from other animals on the premise and prohibiting movement of the infected flock or eggs from the flock is served under the Zoonoses Order 1989 (and equivalent legislation in the Devolved Administrations). Movement of birds, equipment, bedding materials onto or off the premise can only occur under license from the Competent Authority. These restrictions are lifted after full depopulation of the infected flock and satisfactory cleansing and disinfection procedures have been carried out.

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

version : 2.3

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) :

National legislation laying out the schedule of testing required for the implementation of the Salmonella National Control Programme in breeding chicken flocks in the UK is the Control of Salmonella in Poultry (England) Order 2007, the Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order (Scotland) 2008, the Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order (Wales) 2008 and the Control of Salmonella in Poultry Scheme Order (Northern Ireland) 2008.

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

Antimicrobial treatment may not be used for the control of Salmonella within the framework of the UK National Control Programme, except within the limits set by Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006. There is no central database recording vaccine usage. However, the Veterinary Medicine Directorate (VMD), an executive agency of Defra, which operates across the UK, holds records of the number of licensed vaccines for use in the UK and number of vaccine doses sold. There are 7 veterinary medicinal products authorised in the UK for use in the poultry sector to protect against infections with either Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium or Salmonella Gallinarum. These vaccines are used in conjunction with a number of other measures relating to hygiene, biosecurity and management to help protect the birds against certain strains of Salmonella of public health significance.

Sales data is collected through Periodic Safety Update Reports (PSURs). Each product is on a different PSUR cycle depending on when it is first licensed. This can be a 6-monthly cycle, an annual cycle or a 3-yearly cycle depending on how long the product has been on the market and whether there are any concerns with the product. Therefore, sales figures are not available for all products for 2009 and because some of the products are on 3-yearly cycles and the last PSUR they submitted was in 2008, the 2009 figures are not due until the deadline for the next PSUR submission in 2011. The last full year for which sales figures are available is 2007, when there were approximately 180,000,000 doses of Salmonella vaccine sold for use in chickens in the UK.

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

version : 2.3

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) :

The Animal Health Act, 1981 and the Diseases Of poultry order 1993 designate Salmonella as a disease of poultry and provides powers for the slaughter of flocks which are confirmed to be infected. In Northern Ireland the Disease of Animals (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 designates Salmonella as a disease of poultry and provides similar powers as above.

Currently, when Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium or monophasic S. 1,4,[5],12:i:- is confirmed in a flock the owner is compensated. Compensation is based on the costs incurred in rearing the bird to a certain age, less any income which has been derived from the bird (e.g., hatching eggs). A scale of compensation is published on a quarterly basis according to the age of the bird, and whether it is a breeding flock on the meat production side or a breeding flock on the egg production side. .

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Hygiene measures on the breeding farms are also assessed during visits for the collection of official samples and during general visits to premises by officials for other purposes. Advisory visits are carried out by Salmonella experts from the Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratory Agency in England, Wales and Scotland and by state veterinarians in Northern Ireland to farms where Salmonella has been detected or where advice and assistance is needed in control/prevention of disease. The objectives of the visit are to advise on disease control and prevention of zoonotic transmission and to collect data for epidemiological purposes. The farm visit is carried out in accordance with the requirements of standard operating procedures "Generic Guidance for Farm Visits".

In Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland), during advisory visits, a specific form is completed, containing a minimum dataset for statutory purposes. Additional information on the farm epidemiological situation is also collected to facilitate further investigation of disease source, limit potential for spread off the premises and determine best control options etc. It is obligatory by law to obtain the minimum dataset which includes:

- the known, or suspected, identity of the organism
- the nature of the sample from which the isolate originated
- the address of the premises at which the sample(s) was taken
- the name of the owner, or person, in charge of the premises (state which)
- the species and type of animal or bird from which the sample was taken (if appropriate)
- the date on which the sample was examined

Provision of the additional information on the specific farm situation is not mandatory by law. This form

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

version : 2.3

is sent to the central Competent Authority. Copies of the standard form used ('ZO4' form) are available on request

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) :

Accurate details on the costs and benefits of the programme to farmers and society in general are not available. Costs specific to the application for co-financing for the 2014 Salmonella control programme in breeding chickens relate to payment of compensation to the operator following mandatory slaughter of a flock(s) detected positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic strains) under the framework of the programme. For 2014, based on the epidemiological situation from 2007 – 2012, it is estimated that 1 flock will be detected positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium strains and will require compulsory slaughter according to Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Annex IIC. The average flock size is approximately 5000 birds. At an average compensation value as taken from the compensation tables (January to March 2011), the total cost is estimated to be approximately £57,580.50 per flock. However, in applying the ceiling figure of Euro4 per parent breeding bird, this equates to Euro20,000 per flock.

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

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

yes

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

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

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

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

version : 2.3

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
United Kingdom	Breeding flocks o	1 681	8 000,0	1 473	8 000 000	1 473	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								0	0	0					
												ADD A NEW ROW			

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

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

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

2012

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

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

version : 2.3

United Kingdom	microbiological test	bacteriological culture	3 000	1	X
Total			3 000	1	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

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

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
United Kingdom	12	60 000	X
Total	12	60 000	
			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	
United Kingdom	1 681	8 000 000	0	0	0	0	X
Total	1 681	8 000 000	0	0	0	0	

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

version : 2.3

					Add a new row	
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7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing

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

version : 2.3

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year :

2014

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

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
United Kingdom	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	3 000	X
Total					3 000	
Total AMR/BIH tests					0	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					3 000	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					0	
				Add a new row		

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

version : 2.3

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

2014

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

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/ herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)	
United Kingdom	Breeding flocks	1 700	8 000 000	1 500	8 000 000	1 500	salmonella enteritidis	1	1	5 000	0	0	X
Total		1 700	8 000 000	1 500	8 000 000	1 500		1	1	5 000	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 programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

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

version : 2.3

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2014

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

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

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

version : 2.3

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

2014

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

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

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	0	0	0	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	Compensation for the destruction of hatching eggs	0	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	5 000	4	20000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						

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

version : 2.3

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
7. Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
8. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	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		5 000		20000		

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

version : 2.3

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

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

version : 2.22

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

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

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

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

Instructions to complete the form:

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

Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

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

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

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

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

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

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

Saturday, April 27, 2013 19:34:52

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

version : 2.22

ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : UNITED KINGDOM

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

To reduce or maintain the prevalence of Salmonella of public health significance in fattening and adult breeding turkey flocks on holdings in the UK to achieve the target levels set out in Regulation (EC) No 1190/2012. The target is to reduce the maximum annual percentage of fattening and adult breeding turkey flocks remaining positive for Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic strains) 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 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

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

version : 2.22

(max. 32000 chars) :

The National Control Programme (NCP) for the control of Salmonella in flocks of breeding and fattening turkeys, as approved by Commission Decision 2009/771/EC, was implemented in the UK on 1st January 2010. The requirements of the Salmonella control programme apply to all breeding turkey flocks of 250 or more birds that produce hatching eggs and all fattening turkey flocks of more than 500 birds unless exempted under Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 .

Sampling at the initiative of the operator and at the initiative of the Competent Authority is carried out according to the requirements of the legislation. Operators are required to implement the sampling programme in Annex IIB of EC Regulation 2160/2003. Samples are taken according to the requirements of the UK National Control Programme by the Competent Authority and by the operator as detailed in paragraph 2 of Regulation (EC) 1190/2012 and Regulation (EC) No. 213/2009. Samples for the detection of Salmonella are taken from turkey day-old birds to be used for breeding, when the birds are approximately 4 weeks of age, and approximately 2 weeks before the birds come into lay. During the production phase of laying eggs for hatching the flocks are sampled every four weeks by the operator on the holding or at 3 weekly intervals at the hatchery. Birds must also be sampled three weeks before slaughter (or not more than 6 weeks before slaughter for birds slaughtered at over 100 days of age or those produced to the organic turkey standards set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008. Sampling to verify the achievement of the target is as detailed in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1190/2012.

Samples are submitted to a laboratory authorised by the Competent Authority and which applies quality assurance systems that conform to the requirements of the current EN/ISO standard. The owner shall keep a record of the date and time of sampling, the details of the flock sampled, the laboratory which undertook the analysis and the result of the tests and make these records available to the Competent Authority for inspection where required.

The requirements of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 Annex IIC apply in the case of detection of certain Salmonella serotypes in breeding turkey flocks. When a breeding flock of turkeys is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic strains) the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. This applies to breeding flocks from day old through to end of production. When infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic strains) is confirmed, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed. There is the requirement for mandatory cleansing and disinfection following depopulation.

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

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

version : 2.22

(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) :

Salmonella has been recognised as an important zoonotic pathogen for many years. Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium have accounted for the majority of cases of human salmonellosis since the 1980s and have consistently been the most commonly implicated pathogens in general outbreaks of food-borne disease.

A sharp rise in the incidence of human salmonellosis in the UK was observed in the mid 1980s. This was largely due to an increase in *S. Enteritidis* phage type 4 (PT 4) infections, which reached a peak in the early 1990s. The incidence of salmonellosis reached a peak in the early 1990s with over 30,000 cases recorded and remained broadly stable until 1998 when a significant fall was recorded throughout most of the UK which continued for the next two years. Since then the general decline has continued, albeit less sharply.

There were 9,455 laboratory confirmed cases of salmonellosis in humans in the UK in 2011. This represents a slight fall compared to 2010 (9,685 cases) which was itself a fall of 7.6% from 2009 (10,071 cases). This is consistent with the overall trend of reduction in reports in recent years (12,831 cases in 2005, 14,060 in 2006, 13,213 in 2007 and 12,091 in 2008). *S. Enteritidis* remained the most commonly isolated Salmonella serotype followed by *S. Typhimurium*. The number of human *S. Enteritidis* cases in the UK in 2011 rose by 1.6%. The recent year-on-year annual case numbers are: 6,941 reports in 2007, 4,806 in 2008, 4,143 cases in 2009, 2,795 cases in 2010 rising to 2,929 confirmed cases in 2011. A more significant increase was seen in *S. Typhimurium* reports in 2011 with an increase of 9.7%. Case numbers over recent years were 2,480 confirmed cases in 2011, 2,207 cases in 2010, 2,046 cases reported in 2009 and 2,148 in 2008. Salmonella reporting shows a consistent seasonal pattern with a distinct peak of infection observed in July, August, September and October. Overall, there is little regional variation in salmonellosis in humans in the UK.

In the EU-wide baseline survey of Salmonella in turkey flocks, carried out in 2006-2007, the UK result in breeding turkeys for the Salmonella serotypes of greatest public health significance, *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*, was 0.5%, with *S. Typhimurium* isolated in one breeding flock. The prevalence for all Salmonella serotypes in breeding turkeys was 4.4%. The flock level Salmonella prevalence for the UK was

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

version : 2.22

higher than the EU average in fattening turkey flocks at 32.2% and 4.6% for *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*.

Before 2010 and the implementation of the Salmonella National Control Programme in turkey breeding and fattening flocks, there was no harmonised statutory monitoring of turkey flocks for Salmonella. However, many turkey producers carried out voluntary monitoring. In 2009, the number of incidents of Salmonella reported in turkey flocks (breeding and fattening) was 71, including one isolation of Salmonella Typhimurium. The total 71 recorded incidents included one case where samples were taken at the hatchery, while the remainder were incidents recorded at the farm level. In 2008, there were 57 incidents of Salmonella recorded in turkeys, including a single isolation of Salmonella Typhimurium. In 2007 there were 112 reported incidents of Salmonella in turkeys in the UK, detected as a result of voluntary monitoring carried out by the industry. There were 12 incidents of *S. Typhimurium* but no *S. Enteritidis* reported from turkeys during the year.

The Salmonella National Control Programme in turkey breeding flocks was implemented in 2010 in the UK. During 2010 and 2011, no breeding flocks were detected positive for *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic strains), *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis* and *S. Virchow*. In 2010 in total 7 breeding flocks were detected positive for other Salmonella serotypes (4 flocks tested positive for *S. Derby*, 2 flocks tested positive for *S. Bovismorbificans* and 1 flock tested positive for *S. Montevideo*). In 2011, an increase in Salmonella prevalence was seen with twenty-nine turkey breeding flocks in total detected positive for other Salmonella serovars. Fifteen flocks tested positive for *S. Senftenberg*, all of which were derived from hatchery sampling. Seven flocks tested positive for *S. Kottbus* (5 from hatchery sampling and 2 from holding level sampling) and three flocks tested positive for *S. Derby* (two from hatchery sampling and one from holding sampling). Two flocks tested positive for *S. Montevideo*, one flock tested positive for *S. Bardo* and one flock tested positive for *S. Mbandaka*, all from sampling at the holding.

In 2012, again there were no breeding turkey flocks detected positive for *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic strains 1,4,[5],12:i:-), *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis* and *S. Virchow* in the UK. There was also a reduction seen in the prevalence of other Salmonella serovars detected compared to 2011 - a total of eight turkey breeding flocks were positive for other Salmonella serovars. Three of those flocks were immature (in-rear) breeding flocks. Five flocks tested positive for *S. Derby* (four adult flocks and one immature flock aged 16 weeks), one flock tested positive for *S. Indiana* (immature flock aged 5 weeks) and two flocks tested positive for *S. Mbandaka* (one adult flock and one immature flock aged 14 weeks). All positive flocks were identified through operator samples.

The UK results are therefore well below the target of 1% of flocks remaining positive for Salmonella *Enteritidis* and *Typhimurium* by the end of 2012. Due to the very low levels of the Salmonellae of public health significance which require mandatory slaughter on detection in breeding turkey flocks, prediction of the annual requirements for co-funding of compensation payable is difficult and complicates the process of application as well as the prediction of annual spending required. However, in the event a positive flock is detected, requiring mandatory slaughter, the costs to the UK programme would be significant due to the high individual value per bird of breeding turkeys. Additionally, the UK has a relatively large breeding turkey population (723,798 breeding turkey birds on 285 premises), which means the possibility of incursion of Salmonella infection into a UK breeding turkey flock cannot be ruled out.

It is a statutory requirement for all laboratories which isolate Salmonella from a flock of turkeys or its

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

version : 2.22

environment to report positive findings and supply the isolate to the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for Salmonella – the Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency in Great Britain or to Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute in Northern Ireland. The isolates are serotyped, phage-typed, where appropriate, and tested for sensitivity against a panel of 16 antimicrobials in the monitoring programme by the NRL, which provides information on trends. This information is recorded and analysed.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), in collaboration with the Scottish Government and Welsh Government, is the competent authority for Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 in England, Wales and Scotland (Great Britain). The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) Northern Ireland is the competent authority for Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 in Northern Ireland. DARD provides information on the annual occurrence of Salmonella in turkey flocks to Defra who collates it. In Scotland the Scottish Government, and the Welsh Government in Wales administer the control plans, and supply information to Defra for collation. Official samples are taken by staff from the Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA), which is an executive agency of Government or by DARD veterinary officers. The laboratories authorised to test samples in the control programme are required to report all isolations of Salmonella from samples taken (both statutory and voluntary samples) from poultry or their environment to AHVLA/DARD and to supply the isolate for serotyping and antimicrobial resistance

The Competent Authority in respect of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with the main body of the feed and food law is the Food Standards Agency, Aviation House, 125 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6NH. Defra and the equivalent bodies in the devolved administrations are the central competent authorities for the animal health and welfare elements of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency- an agency of Defra, has a network of regional laboratories in Great Britain including the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for Salmonella. Samples in Northern Ireland are tested at the Agri-Food & Biosciences Institute (AFBI), AFBI Headquarters, Newforge Lane, Belfast BT9 5PX. AFBI is a DARD Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB). All official control samples are tested in these Government laboratories. In addition samples taken by the operator may be analysed at private laboratories authorised by the Competent Authority and overseen by the NRL.

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

version : 2.22

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Samples taken by operators and samples taken as official controls are prepared and tested in accordance with the requirements of the Annex in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1190/2012 using the method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in Bilthoven, Netherlands. The method is described in the current version of Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): 'Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage'. A semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. At least one isolate is serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme. Isolates of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* are phage typed. Sensitivity to a panel of 16 antimicrobials is determined.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1190/2012 regarding official sampling the Competent Authority will select each year:

- At least one flock on at least 10% of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys selected at random.
- All breeding flocks with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys between 30 and 45 weeks of age, and all flocks on holdings with at least 250 elite, great grandparents and grandparent breeding turkeys. All holdings with at least 250 breeding turkeys where *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* has been detected during the previous 12 months will also be tested. This sampling may also take place at the hatchery. In addition, official sampling is carried out each time the Competent Authority considers it necessary

The fattening turkey flocks sampled are selected randomly, so as to be representative of the UK industry as a whole. The random selection will take into account the size of holding and geographical distribution. The Competent Authority or its agent will select one flock at random on the holding. In the case of fattening turkeys the flock should be within 3 weeks of going for slaughter when official sampling is undertaken, unless the birds will be slaughtered at more than 100 days of age or are kept according to the organic requirements set out in Commission Regulation (EC) 889/2008, in which case the official sample will be collected within 6 weeks of slaughter. The selected flock will be sampled in accordance with the Annex in Regulation (EC) No 1190/2012.

The sampling under the Animal By-Products legislation is monitored by the Competent Authority with inspections carried out using a risk-based approach. Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005

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

version : 2.22

on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs requires poultry abattoirs to undertake microbiological testing for Salmonella. The Food Standards Agency (FSA) is the Competent Authority which monitors these controls.

(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) :

There are 723,798 breeding turkey birds on 270 premises in the UK under the Salmonella National Control Programme.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

Poultry feed is supplied to farms by a small number of manufacturers. The major manufacturers of poultry feed operate to assurance schemes, apply HACCP principles and monitor for Salmonella.

A number of Competent Authorities are involved in feed law policy and its enforcement. The Food Standards Agency deals with the composition and marketing of animal feeds (including undesirable substances and additives); Defra (Veterinary Medicines Directorate VMD) which deals with zootechnical and medicated feeds; and Defra Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency, or its equivalent in the devolved administrations, covers processed animal proteins and Salmonella. Many low moisture feeds, in particular those derived from cereals and oilseeds processing industries are widely used in the manufacture of compound feeds and blends. Soya bean and rapeseed meals are major sources of protein. The Animal By-Products Regulations 2011 requires operators of rendering plants to take samples of rendered animal protein that is intended for use in animal feedingstuffs. The samples must then be tested at an approved laboratory for the presence of Salmonella. Only a small number of feed

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

version : 2.22

compounders operate on a national scale, manufacturing and distributing compound livestock feeds on a nation-wide basis. Other feed compounders operate on a regional basis. Some feed compounders may be farmer controlled or co-operatives. A number of companies manufacture feeds as part of an integrated process of poultry and egg production.

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

Relevant ones are listed below:

1. Code of Practice For The Prevention and Control of Salmonella in Commercial Egg Laying Flocks. (Ref No PB 2205)
2. Code of Practice For the Prevention and Control of Salmonella in Chickens Reared For Meat (Ref No 7323)
3. Code of Practice For The Prevention of Rodent Infestation In Poultry Flocks (Ref No 2630)
4. Code of Practice For The Prevention and Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries. (Ref No PB 1564)
5. Egg Quality Guide
6. Code of Practice The Handling and storage of eggs from farm to retail sale (Ref No. PB 2818)
7. Codes of Practice For The Control of Salmonella for The UK Fish Meal Industry (Ref No PB 2203)
8. Code of Practice For The Control of Salmonella in The Production of Final Feed For Livestock In Premises Producing Less than 10,000 tonnes Per Annum. (Ref No 2201)
9. Code of Practice For The Control of Salmonella in the Production of Final Feed for Livestock In Premises Producing Over 10,000 Tonnes Per Annum. (Ref No 2200)
10. Code of Practice For The Control of Salmonella in Animal By-products Rendering Industry. (Ref No 2199)
11. Code of Practice For The Prevention and Control of Salmonella in Turkey Flocks. (Ref No PB)

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

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

version : 2.22

(max. 32000 chars) :

Covered in the Codes of Practice detailed above in (d)2.3.1

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Covered in the Codes of Practice detailed above in (d)2.3.1

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

The owner is responsible for the health and welfare of the poultry on the holding, and for ensuring that a veterinarian is consulted on disease and welfare issues as appropriate. The Competent Authority carries out inspections on farms for animal welfare reasons, to take samples for residues and to check medicine records.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All turkey breeding flocks of more than 250 birds are registered (Control of Salmonella in Turkeys Order). The register is maintained at the local level by the Competent Authority or its agent (Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency in Great Britain, DARD in Northern Ireland). A Great Britain Poultry

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

version : 2.22

Register and an equivalent register in Northern Ireland detail the locations and numbers of all poultry for the purposes of control of avian diseases such as Avian Influenza and Salmonella.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

All turkey flock operators are required to keep records of medicine usage, including vaccines, which must be available for inspection. Records relating to movement of flocks onto and off the holding must be kept.

Records giving details of sampling for Salmonella and results will be kept either at the holding or be readily available for inspection by the Competent Authority.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

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. This can be obtained from a local Animal Health Divisional Office and must be completed and signed by the Official Veterinarian as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of Directive. The flock of origin and the hatchery must be currently registered with the Poultry Health Scheme in compliance with EU Directive 90/539/EC. 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 date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided for in Community legislation.

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

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

version : 2.22

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Control of Salmonella in Turkey Order 2009 (CSTO), and the equivalent legislation implemented in the devolved administrations in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, requires the operators of hatcheries and the keepers of breeding flocks to keep records of poultry or hatching eggs entering or leaving the premises. The records must contain information on the number, date, and origin or destination. These records must be retained for one year and be available to the Competent Authority for inspection. The Diseases of Poultry Order 2003 (and equivalent legislation) extends this requirement to every person who is engaged in the transport or marketing of poultry. All official veterinary health certificates issued for the export of poultry and hatching eggs are recorded on either the Centaur system or the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES). Both of these systems allow tracking of exports of live animals and hatching eggs accompanied by veterinary health certification. Centaur creates Export Health Certificates for exports to third countries while TRACES generates ITAHCs issued for intra-Community movements. TRACES is an internet-based service which is owned and maintained by the Commission. It is possible for traders (economic operators) to apply for both Centaur EHCs and TRACES ITAHCs on-line or using paper application forms. Operators wishing to export birds to EU Member States can register with TRACES via Defra's website or their local AHVLA Office.

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

version : 2.22

ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Turkeys

Request of Community co-financing
for year of implementation : 2 015

1.1 Contact

Name : Andrew Frost

Phone : 0044 207 238 3264

Fax. : 0044 207 238 3009

Email : andrew.frost@ahvla.gsi.gov.uk

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) :

There are a723,798 breeding turkeys in the UK in approximately 270 adult flocks subject to the requirements of the Salmonella National Control Programme.

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

version : 2.22

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

Operators are required to implement the sampling programme in Annex IIB of EC Regulation 2160/2003. Samples for the detection of Salmonella are taken from adult breeding turkeys every fourth week during production if sampled at the holding or at 3 weekly intervals if the samples are collected at the hatchery. Sampling is carried out according to the protocol laid down in the Annex to Regulation 1190/2012/EC. Samples must be submitted to a laboratory authorised by the Competent Authority and which applies quality assurance systems that conform to the requirements of the current EN/ISO standard. The owner shall keep a record of date when each flock is sampled for Salmonella, the identity of the flock sampled, the age of the flock sampled, the laboratory which undertook the analysis, and the result of the tests and make these records available to the Competent Authority.

When infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic strains) has been confirmed, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002. A breeding flock is recorded as positive for purposes of reporting of the results of Salmonella monitoring under the requirements of Directive (EC) No 2003/99 when Salmonella is detected in one or more samples taken from that flock. An infected flock is counted only once, regardless of how often Salmonella is detected in the flock during production.

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.

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

version : 2.22

(max. 32000 chars) :

Following testing carried out according to Regulation (EC) No. 1190/2012, when a turkey flock is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic strains), the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. This applies to breeding flocks from day old through to end of production. If the flock is in the laying phase, no further eggs may be sent for hatching and no birds or hatching eggs may leave the holding, except under license issued by the Competent Authority. Following placing of official restrictions, infection with S. Typhimurium (including monophasic strains) and S. Enteritidis detected by operator sampling may be confirmed by samples taken by the Competent Authority. Confirmatory sampling is not carried out following detection of Salmonella Enteritidis or Typhimurium through official testing at the holding carried out according to the Annex. As per the requirements of Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Annex IIC, when infection with S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium or S. 1,4,[5],12:i:- has been confirmed in a breeding turkey flock, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the infected birds were kept, and provide evidence to the Competent Authority that the cleaning and disinfection has been satisfactory. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out. Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against Salmonella (which takes place under the cascade system, under the supervision of the prescribing veterinary surgeon) ensuring compliance with the requirements of Regulation 1177/2006/EC.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Year of implementation of the

programme: 2015

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

version : 2.22

Measures

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

Other, please specify

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The Competent Authority for the National Control Programme in respect of Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 for the control of Salmonella in breeding flocks of turkeys is:

- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London SW1P 3JR
- In Northern Ireland the operation of the Control Programme is under Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD).
- The programme in Wales operates under the Welsh Government.
- The programme in Scotland operates under the Scottish Government.

The Competent Authority in respect of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules is the Food Standards Agency, Aviation House, Holborn, London.

In respect of EC Regulation No 1831/2003 on feed hygiene, the Competent Authorities are the Food Standards Agency and local authorities (Trading Standards Departments and some Environmental Health Services).

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

version : 2.22

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Salmonella National Control Programme is implemented throughout the UK including England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

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) :

The Control of Salmonella in Turkeys Order 2009 and equivalent legislation in the devolved administrations, requires owners of more than 250 breeding birds to register. The register is maintained at the local level by the Competent Authority or its agent (Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency in Great Britain, DARD in Northern Ireland). A Great Britain Poultry Register and an equivalent register in Northern Ireland detail the locations and numbers of all poultry for the purposes of control of avian diseases such as Avian Influenza and Salmonella.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not Applicable

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

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

version : 2.22

(max. 32000 chars) :

The owner in charge of any laboratory must report the isolation of Salmonella from any bird or livestock kept to produce food for human consumption to Defra or its agency, detailing the date, type of sample, animal or bird type, and to supply the culture of the Salmonella (Zoonoses Order 1989 and equivalent legislation in the devolved administrations)

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) :

Following testing carried out according to Regulation 1190/2012/EC, Annex paragraph 1 (own check and official sampling), when a breeding flock of turkeys is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:i:- monophasic strain, the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. This applies to breeding flocks from day old through to end of production. If the flock is in the laying phase no further eggs may be sent for hatching and no birds or hatching eggs may leave the holding, except under license issued by the Competent Authority. The movement of farm equipment, bedding materials etc is also subject to official restrictions, with the requirement for a movement license, issued by the Competent Authority, prior to movement (implemented through the Zoonoses Order 1989 and equivalent national legislation in the Devolved Administrations).

As per the requirements of Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Annex IIC, when infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium has been confirmed, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Mandatory slaughter is carried out under the Animal Health Act 1981. The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the infected birds were kept, and provide evidence to the Competent Authority that the cleaning and disinfection has been satisfactory. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out. Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulations (EC) No. 1774/2002.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All eligible turkey flocks, as defined in Regulation 2160/2003, are included in the National Control Programme.

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

version : 2.22

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 a breeding flock of turkeys is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic strains), the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. A notice (ZO5), requiring the isolation of the infected animals from other animals on the premise and prohibiting movement of the infected flock or eggs from the flock is served under the Zoonoses Order 1989 (and equivalent legislation in the Devolved Administrations). Movement of birds, equipment, bedding materials onto or off the premise can only occur under license from the Competent Authority. These restrictions are lifted after full depopulation of the infected flock and satisfactory cleansing and disinfection procedures have been carried out.

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) :

National legislation laying out the schedule of testing required for the implementation of the Salmonella National Control Programme in breeding turkey flocks in the UK is the Control of Salmonella in Turkey (England) Order 2009 and equivalent legislation in the devolved administrations.

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

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

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

version : 2.22

There is no central database recording vaccine usage. However, the Veterinary Medicine Directorate (VMD), an executive agency of Defra, which operates across the UK, holds records of the number of licensed vaccines for use in the UK and number of vaccine doses sold. There are 7 veterinary medicinal products authorised in the UK for use in the poultry sector to protect against infections with either Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium or Salmonella Gallinarum. These vaccines may be used in conjunction with a number of other measures relating to hygiene, biosecurity and management to help protect the birds against certain strains of Salmonella of public health significance.

Sales data is collected through Periodic Safety Update Reports (PSURs). Each product is on a different PSUR cycle depending on when it is first licensed. This can be a 6-monthly cycle, an annual cycle or a 3-yearly cycle depending on how long the product has been on the market and whether there are any concerns with the product.

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) :

The Animal Health Act, 1981 and the Diseases Of Poultry Order 1993 designate Salmonella as a disease of poultry and provides powers for the slaughter of flocks which are confirmed to be infected. In Northern Ireland the Disease of Animals (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 designates Salmonella as a disease of poultry and provides similar powers as above.

Currently, when Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium or monophasic S. 1,4,[5],12:i:- is confirmed in a breeding turkey flock, the owner is compensated. Compensation is based on the costs incurred in rearing the bird to a certain age, less any income which has been derived from the bird (e.g. hatching eggs). A scale of compensation is published on a quarterly basis according to the age of the bird.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Hygiene measures on the breeding farms are assessed during visits for the collection of official samples and during general visits to premises by officials for other purposes. Advisory visits are carried out by Salmonella experts from the Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratory Agency in Great Britain and by state veterinarians in Northern Ireland to farms where Salmonella has been detected or where advice and assistance is needed in control/prevention of disease. The objectives of the visit are to advise on disease control and prevention of zoonotic transmission and to collect data for epidemiological purposes. The farm visit is carried out in accordance with the requirements of standard operating procedures "Generic Guidance for Farm Visits".

In Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland), during advisory visits, a specific form is completed, containing a minimum dataset for statutory purposes. Additional information on the farm

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

version : 2.22

epidemiological situation is also collected to facilitate further investigation of disease source, limit potential for spread off the premises and determine best control options etc. It is obligatory by law to obtain the minimum dataset which includes:

- the known, or suspected, identity of the organism
- the nature of the sample from which the isolate originated
- the address of the premises at which the sample(s) was taken
- the name of the owner, or person, in charge of the premises (state which)
- the species and type of animal or bird from which the sample was taken (if appropriate)
- the date on which the sample was examined

Provision of the additional information on the specific farm situation is not mandatory by law. This form is sent to the central Competent Authority. Copies of the standard form used ('ZO4' form) are available on request.

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) :

Accurate details on the costs and benefits of the programme to farmers and society in general are not available. Costs specific to the application for co-financing for the 2014 Salmonella control programme in turkeys relate to payment of compensation to the operator following mandatory slaughter of breeding flock(s) detected positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic strains) under the framework of the programme. For 2014, based on the epidemiological situation from 2007 - 2012 and the baseline survey results, it is estimated that 1 flock will be detected positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or monophasic strains and will require compulsory slaughter according to Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Annex IIC. The average flock size is approximately 5000 birds. At an average compensation value as taken from the compensation tables (March 2013), the total cost is estimated to be approximately £147,500 per flock. However, in applying the ceiling figure of Euro12 per parent breeding bird, this equates to Euro60,000 per flock.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2009 - 2012 :

yes

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 : **2013**

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

version : 2.22

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	
United Kingdom	Turkeys	270	723 798	270	723 798	259	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total		270	723 798	270	723 798	259		0	0	0					
												ADD A NEW ROW			

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

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

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :

2013

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
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Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.22

United Kingdom	microbiological test	Salmonella culture: official sam	70	0	X
Total			70	0	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2013**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
United Kingdom	29	145 000	X
Total	29	145 000	
		Add a new row	

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : **2013**

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	
United Kingdom	270	723 798	0	0	0	0	X
Total	270	723 798	0	0	0	0	

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

version : 2.22

					Add a new row	
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7. Targets

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

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

version : 2.22

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2015**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
United Kingdom	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Turkeys	Faeces	surveillance	270	X
Total					270	
Total AMR/BIH tests					0	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					270	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					0	
Add a new row						

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year : **2015**

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)	
United Kingdom	Turkeys	285	723 798	273	723 798	273	salmonella enteritidis	1	1	5 000	0	0	X

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

version : 2.22

Total		285	723 798	273	723 798	273		1	1	5 000	00
										Add a new row	

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

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

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

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year : **2015**

NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				
			Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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

version : 2.22

					Add a new row	
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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : 2015

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	0	0	0	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	Compensation of animals	5 000	12	60000	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	Not applicable	0	0	0	no	X

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

version : 2.22

						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	Not applicable	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		5 000		60000		

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

version : 2.22

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.