



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

### 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](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu), describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.19

Instructions to complete the form:

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- 1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the submit notification button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
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- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

**IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

Submission Date

Submission Number

Friday, September 19, 2014 22:23:57

1411161848508-3781

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## Identification of the programme

Member state: UNITED KINGDOM

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual:

no

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2015

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## ANNEX II - PART A

### General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

#### (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 2015.

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.

#### (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

*Animal population* Breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*

**Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for *Salmonella* in the following phases of production :**

***rearing flocks***

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

***adult breeding flocks***

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

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## (c) *Specific requirements*

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

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

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

The requirements of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 Annex IIC apply in the case of detection of certain

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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 hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009. 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.

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).

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

It is a requirement in the UK, based on Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004, laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin, that food chain information (FCI) accompanies all animals and birds intended for human consumption when they are consigned to UK slaughterhouses. Poultry producers must declare the Salmonella NCP test result as part of the information that is provided in the FCI document which must accompany all birds to slaughter. This requirement is detailed in the published Guide to the National Control Programme for Salmonella in Breeding Flocks (revised 2013) and in the Operations Manual instructions for AHVLA staff. A model document for food chain information for poultry and guidance notes are available at: [www.food.gov.uk/business-industry/guidancenotes/meatregsguid/fciipoultry](http://www.food.gov.uk/business-industry/guidancenotes/meatregsguid/fciipoultry)

Detailed guidance detailing the food business operator's responsibilities for requesting, receiving, checking and acting upon FCI is provided in the Meat Industry Guide (MIG), available at:

<http://www.food.gov.uk/multimedia/pdfs/migparttwo.pdf#page=146>

A detailed explanation of how the requirements of the EC legislation are achieved is available at: <http://>

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[www.food.gov.uk/multimedia/pdfs/mocmanualch2part1rev49.pdf](http://www.food.gov.uk/multimedia/pdfs/mocmanualch2part1rev49.pdf).

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

### *(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 8,798 laboratory confirmed cases of salmonellosis in humans in the UK in 2012. The overall trend of reduction in reports in recent years continued in 2012 with a reduction in overall number of cases seen compared to previous years: 9,455 reports in 2011, 9,685 reports in 2010, 10,071 in 2009 and 12,091 in 2008. Salmonella Enteritidis remained the most commonly reported serovar in 2012, accounting for 27.9% of cases. Although there was a significant fall in the number of cases in England and Wales (18.8%), numbers in Scotland and Northern Ireland remained relatively stable. In the UK as a whole, reports of *S. Enteritidis* PT4 fell by 18.1% between 2011 and 2012, to 249 cases. Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic strains) was the second most commonly reported serovar and also fell by 15.6% from 2011. Reporting shows a consistent seasonal pattern with a distinct peak of infection

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observed in the third quarter of the year. Monophasic variants accounted for 50.0% of the S. Typhimurium reports in England and Wales in 2012. 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. However in 2013, there were 2 flocks detected positive for Salmonella Typhimurium.

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, 2012 or 2013.

### *(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 Great Britain. The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) Northern Ireland is the competent authority for Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 in Northern Ireland. DARD provides information on the annual occurrence of Salmonella in breeding flocks to Defra who collates it. In Scotland the Scottish Government, and the Welsh Government in Wales administer the control programmes, and supply information to Defra for collation. Official samples are taken by staff from the Animal 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.

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

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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 enforcement of legislation in licensed meat premises. Enforcement in licensed premises 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).

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

*(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. To address the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003, Article 12, paragraphs 1(a) and 2, Defra and the Devolved Governments have a laboratory approval scheme. Approval is granted on a yearly basis subject to the following criteria being fulfilled by the private laboratory:

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

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

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

The reporting procedure of FBO's results to the Competent authority is as follows:

- A protocol is in place for the reporting of Salmonella test results between the Government-approved veterinary testing laboratories, the official Government laboratories, the central and regional AHVLA/DARD offices and the Central Competent Authority.

- For positive Salmonella results: in Great Britain, AHVLA receives reports of all Salmonella isolates from poultry isolated in testing laboratories in Great Britain under the Zoonoses Order 1989. In Great Britain, data on all Salmonella positive holdings and linked submission and sample data are held on the competent authority database (the AHVLA Farmfile Salmonella database). Data on all sources of



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sampling, both statutory and voluntary, from adult and in-rear flocks are included in the database. A similar system for reporting and collating data on Salmonella isolations in poultry exists in Northern Ireland.

- Reporting process for positive Salmonella results: following isolation of Salmonella in a private/ official testing laboratory, the isolate is forwarded to the Salmonella Reference Laboratory for confirmation and serotyping. Group B and Group D isolates are fast-tracked for this testing. Data are recorded in the database. Results are communicated immediately by phone and electronic email alerts to the Competent Authority to initiate official action as required relevant to the result.

- For results of sampling where no Salmonella is detected: all designated/approved testing laboratories are required to provide a monthly return on number of samples tested and number of samples detected positive for breeding chicken NCP sampling. Additionally, it is a requirement in the breeding chicken programme for every operator to provide a bi- annual return, within 2 weeks of the last working day of June and December, on the records of all samples collected from each flock (whether positive or negative) during the previous six months to the local AHVLA Office.

### *(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.

Samples are required to be sent to the laboratory on the day of collection and in the event this is not possible, may be stored refrigerated for a maximum of 24 hours before dispatch. Each sample must be submitted together with a sample submission form which includes the operator and flock details, but also specifically the date the sample was taken. These requirements are detailed in the published Guide to the National Control Programme for Salmonella in Breeding Flocks (revised 2013).

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

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### *(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.

Official controls on the use of antimicrobials:

- Documentary checks: medicine record documentary checks are carried out during every farm inspection visit (official visits to take official samples, to inspect operator Salmonella NCP sampling records and for other purposes). Therefore inspection of medicine records and operator NCP sampling records is carried out on every breeding chicken premise in the UK at least once annually. If antimicrobials have been used, consideration is given to the validity of the results of samples tested during treatment/withdrawal period which may, depending on the situation, result in more samples being required to be taken by the operator, additional official samples required, a delay in official sampling until antimicrobial treatment is stopped etc. This will depend on the type of antimicrobial used (especially whether it has a known therapeutic effect against Salmonella), the age of the flock, the risk assessment on the farm etc.
- Sampling if illegal antimicrobial use suspected: if there is suspicion that a negative confirmatory official sample result may be obtained due to use of antimicrobials, then the testing of the organs of 5 birds (liver and kidney) is carried out to detect antimicrobial residues. However, since hatchery sampling is not carried out in the UK, official confirmatory follow up sampling is rarely undertaken in the UK. In the event a flock is detected positive at the holding and there is suspicion that it may be a false positive, official confirmatory sampling may be carried out and at the same time 5 birds are taken for testing. The bird organs are only tested if the official confirmatory result is negative.
- Test method: if there was a requirement for antimicrobial detection tests as a result of suspicion of use, liver and kidney samples from up to 5 birds per flock are tested with the 4 plate inhibition test and positive results are tested for confirmation of antimicrobial used. The flock would be considered positive if results of antimicrobial detection tests are positive.

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

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

In the UK there are on average approximately 470 registered holdings with 250 or more breeding chickens (*Gallus gallus*) present. Specifically in 2013 there were 453 registered holdings with 1766 registered flocks in total.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Poultry feed is supplied to farms by a small number of manufacturers. Most large broiler and turkey meat producing companies have their own integrated company feed mills in which heat-treated,

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pelleted feed is produced. Some commercial laying farms produce home-milled mash rations. Rations are predominantly composed of domestically-produced wheat and imported soya bean meal, with added minerals, vitamins and synthetic amino acids. The major manufacturers of poultry feed operate to assurance schemes, apply HACCP principles and monitor regularly for Salmonella.

### *(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) :*

##### Farm biosecurity:

- Biosecurity checks: farm biosecurity inspections checks are carried out by competent authority officials (Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratory Agency in England, Wales and Scotland and by state veterinarians in Northern Ireland) during every farm inspection visit (official visits to take official samples, to inspect operator Salmonella NCP sampling records and farm visits for other purposes). The results of these inspections are formally documented on the on-farm audit form SL47 in Great Britain and NCPRI form in Northern Ireland. These forms detail operator compliance with the requirements of the NCPs. Therefore inspection of biosecurity is carried out on every breeding chicken premise in the UK at least once annually. For premises where a positive target serovar has been detected, an inspection and advisory visit is carried out by Salmonella experts. An epidemiological investigation including assessment of biosecurity is carried out using a standard protocol and advice on disease control, including biosecurity measures, specifically targeted to the situation on the premises, is provided. There is no specific formal provision for additional risk based controls on breeding chicken premises in the UK based on biosecurity checks as the biosecurity standards in the breeding chicken industry are generally high. However, were a farm to be specifically identified as having poor biosecurity standards posing a risk to public health, additional official farm inspection visits and potentially additional official sampling may be carried out. This has not been necessary in the UK to date

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

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

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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)

### *(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)

### *(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

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### *(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 zoonotic disease control, 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). The Poultry Register in Great Britain 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 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.

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### *(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 Governments 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 Animal

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

Health and Veterinary Laboratory Agency's Office.



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

## ANNEX II - PART B

### 1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing  
for the period :

From

2 015

To

2 015

#### 1.1 Contact

Name : Lesley Larkin

Phone : 00442072385723

Fax. : 00442072381109

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

### 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

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

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

If the flock is in the laying phase, no further eggs may be sent for hatching and no birds or hatching eggs may leave the holding. An official notice requiring the isolation of the infected animals from other animals on the premise and prohibiting movement of the infected flock or eggs from the flock is served under the Zoonoses Order 1989. Movement of birds, equipment, bedding materials onto or off the premise can only occur under license issued by the Competent Authority. These restrictions are lifted only after full depopulation of the infected flock and satisfactory cleansing and disinfection procedures have been carried out.

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

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. Restocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out and post cleaning and disinfection swabbing of the poultry house(s) yields negative Salmonella results. Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

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

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

control.

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

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

*Period of implementation of the programme:* 2015 - 2015

#### **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*

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

### 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 Salmonella

##### 6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	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 (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
United Kingdom	Breeding flocks a	1 766	17 265 491	1 766	17 265 491	1 766	Any targeted serotype	2	2	12 630	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		1 766	17 265 491	1 766	17 265 491	1 766		2	2	12 630	0	0	
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>													

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

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

### 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

#### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	serotyping test	<b>serological typing of positive cu</b>	20	20	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>			20	20	
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

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

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
--------	---------------------------	----------------------------	--

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

United Kingdom		15	75 000	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		15	75 000	
		<b>Add a new row</b>		

6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year :

2013

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
United Kingdom	1 766	17 265 491	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	1 766	17 265 491	0	0	0	0	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		

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

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory 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 of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine official sampling	3 000	X
United Kingdom	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling (official and operator)	20	X
United Kingdom	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	0	X
United Kingdom	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	after positive target serotype result	80	X
<b>Total</b>					3 100	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					0	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					80	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					3 000	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					20	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

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

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

**2015**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
United Kingdom	Breeding flocks	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	3 000	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	2	2	10 000	0	0	X
<b>Total</b>		1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	3 000		2	2	10 000	0	0	
										<b>Add a new row</b>			

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

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

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

## 7.2 Targets on vaccination

### 7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

**2015**



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

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

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

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities 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	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	20	38.38	767.6	no	X
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	3 000	18.19	54570	no	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	80	16.72	1337.6	no	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
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	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	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	Animals culled or slaughtered	10 000	4	40000	yes	X

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

						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		
						Add a new row	
5.Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
						Add a new row	
6. Cost of official sampling							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	1 700	23.24	39508	no	X	
						Add a new row	
<b>Total</b>		14 800		136,183.2			

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

### 8.2 Co-financing rate:

*The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:*

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

### 8.3 Source of national funding

*Please specify the source of the national funding:*

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

*Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)*

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

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

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

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

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

### Attachments

**IMPORTANT :**

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

### List of all attachments

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



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

### 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](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu), describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.19

Instructions to complete the form:

Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

- 1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the submit notification button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
- 4) IMPORTANT: Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.
- 5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact [SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu).
- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

**IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

Submission Date

Friday, September 19, 2014 23:42:44

Submission Number

1411166573062-3791

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

## Identification of the programme

Member state: UNITED KINGDOM

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2015



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

## ANNEX II - PART A

### General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

#### (a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

To achieve the target levels set out in Regulation (EC) No 1190/2012 for the prevalence of Salmonella of public health significance in fattening and adult breeding turkey flocks on holdings in the UK. This is to reduce the maximum annual percentage of fattening and adult breeding turkey flocks found 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

Animal population Turkeys

**Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for Salmonella in the following phases of production :**

- Turkeys**  Birds leaving for slaughter  
 Birds for breeding

#### (c) Specific requirements

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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. Sampling of flocks of breeding turkeys laying hatching eggs intended for the trade within the Union must take place on the holding. The sampling protocol is as per the requirements of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 and Regulation (EU) 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. Laboratories approved by the Competent Authority to undertake NCP testing do so in compliance with the requirements set out in Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 (point 3.1 of the Annex), including with reference to the requirement for testing within 48 hours of receipt and 4 days of sampling. 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 are followed 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

## *(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 8,798 laboratory confirmed cases of salmonellosis in humans in the UK in 2012. The overall trend of reduction in reports in recent years continued in 2012 with a reduction in overall number of cases seen compared to previous years: 9,455 reports in 2011, 9,685 reports in 2010, 10,071 in 2009 and 12,091 in 2008. Salmonella Enteritidis remained the most commonly reported serovar in 2012, accounting for 27.9% of cases. Although there was a significant fall in the number of cases in England and Wales (18.8%), numbers in Scotland and Northern Ireland remained relatively stable. In the UK as a whole, reports of *S. Enteritidis* PT4 fell by 18.1% between 2011 and 2012, to 249 cases. Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic strains) was the second most commonly reported serovar and also fell by 15.6% from 2011. Reporting shows a consistent seasonal pattern with a distinct peak of infection observed in the third quarter of the year. Monophasic variants accounted for 50.0% of the *S. Typhimurium* reports in England and Wales in 2012. 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. More recently the National Control Programmes (NCPs) have been introduced across the UK, with the most recent addition the introduction

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

of the turkey SNCPs in 2010. It is believed the introduction of these various programmes has directly resulted in the reductions seen in human salmonellosis cases identified in the UK.

As the UK has not to date isolated a regulated serovar from a breeding turkey flock we have no relevant historical data. The costs of slaughtering a breeding turkey flock will be high but will be very dependent on the size of the flock and the status of the birds (elite, great-grandparent, grandparent etc., age, time in lay). However the benefit of slaughtering a breeding flock positive for a regulated serovar is that disease won't be disseminated via the hatcheries to the flocks that the breeding flock supplies, which otherwise could rear birds positive for a regulated serovar that could be slaughtered for human consumption. Therefore this is an effective way to protect public health.

### *(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 collate 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

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

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.

### *(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, MSR/V) 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

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

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 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.

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

- **Documentary checks:** medicine record documentary checks are carried out during every farm inspection visit (official visits to take official samples, to inspect operator Salmonella NCP sampling records and for other purposes). Therefore inspection of medicine records and operator NCP sampling records is carried out on every breeding chicken turkey premise in the UK at least once annually. If antimicrobials have been used, consideration is given to the validity of the results of samples tested during treatment/withdrawal period which may, depending on the situation, result in more samples being required to be taken by the operator, additional official samples required, a delay in official sampling until antimicrobial treatment is stopped etc. This will depend on the type of antimicrobial used (especially whether it has a known therapeutic effect against Salmonella), the age of the flock, the risk assessment on the farm etc.
- **Sampling if illegal antimicrobial use suspected:** if there is suspicion that a negative confirmatory official sample result may be obtained due to use of antimicrobials, then the testing of the organs of 5 birds (liver and kidney) is carried out to detect antimicrobial residues. However, since hatchery sampling is not carried out in the UK, official confirmatory follow up sampling is rarely undertaken in the UK. If official confirmatory sampling is carried out, at the same time 5 birds are taken for testing. The bird organs are only tested if the official confirmatory result is negative.
- **Test method:** if there was a requirement for antimicrobial detection tests as a result of suspicion of use, liver and kidney samples from the randomly selected at least 5 birds are tested with the 4 plate inhibition test and positive results are tested for confirmation of antimicrobial used. The flock would be considered positive if results of antimicrobial detection tests are positive.

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### *(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 770,217 breeding turkey birds on 226 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 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

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

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*



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*(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

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 the local Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency Regional 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*

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*(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

## ANNEX II - PART B

### 1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Turkeys

Request of Union co-financing  
for the period :

From 2015 To 2015

#### 1.1 Contact

Name : Andrew Frost

Phone : 0044 207 238 3264

Fax. : 0044 207 238 3009

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

### 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.

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Sampling is carried out according to the protocol laid down in the Annex to Regulation 1190/2012/EC. • The FBO must collect samples from flocks of immature breeding turkeys at day old, at 4 weeks of age, two weeks before being moved onto a layer unit (or coming into lay). For adult breeding flocks the flock must be sampled every fourth week (only if sampled on holding) during laying period on holdings where over 250 adult breeding birds will be kept over the course of the year (provided no SE or ST has been identified on this holding over the previous two years. If a positive SE or ST sample has been identified then this sampling must be undertaken every three weeks), or every third week during laying period for holdings with over 250 adult breeding turkeys if sampled at hatchery. If no hatching samples are available at any given (3rd) week, samples must be taken at holding instead.

• Birds from breeding flocks that will be slaughtered for human consumption once they are no longer required for breeding purposes must be sampled within six weeks before slaughter (if not already included in the regular sampling undertaken throughout lay, and assuming these breeding birds will be over 100 days of age, if not three weeks before slaughter).

Sampling at holding:

Day old: 10 poult box liners per flock per hatchery source plus all poults found dead or culled on arrival.

At 4 weeks of age, 2 weeks before move to laying phase and for adult breeding flocks:

a) 5 pairs of moistened boot swabs pooled into two batches of five boot swabs each or

b) 1 pair of moistened boot swabs AND one 900cm<sup>2</sup> hand-held dust swab sample submitted separately or

c) If boot sampling is impractical (and if less than 100 turkeys in the house) four 900cm<sup>2</sup> hand-held faecal swabs pooled into two batches of two swabs each.

Breeding flock samples are kept separate as set out in the EU regulation. At the laboratory the boot swabs and the hand-held faecal/dust swab samples must be pre-enriched (the first part of the test) as separate samples.

Sampling at hatchery:

a) 10g broken eggshells from each of 25 hatcher baskets (250g total sample) crushed, mixed and sub sampled to 25g OR

b) Visibly soiled hatcher basket liners covering 1m<sup>2</sup> (from suitable types of liners only: paper or jute are usually acceptable – foam or wood wool liners are bulky so you should ensure that the laboratory is prepared to handle such samples) OR

c) 900cm<sup>2</sup> swabs of fluff and debris from 5 places in hatchers, or 5 separate hatcher baskets, at take-off. If there are more than 50,000 eggs from one flock in hatchers, a second sample must be collected from that flock. It is not mandatory to sample eggs from every hatcher that contains eggs from different flocks. A sufficient number of hatchers should be sampled to ensure that 80% of the eggs from the targeted flock are included in the sampled hatchers.

Hatchery managers should arrange to store and set eggs so that hatching of eggs from flocks due to be sampled occurs at the correct sampling time. If this is not possible those breeding flocks that cannot be sampled via the hatchery must be sampled at the holding.

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.

Laboratories approved by the Competent Authority to undertake NCP testing do so in compliance with the requirements set out in Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 (point 3.1 of the Annex), including with reference to the requirement for testing within 48 hours of receipt and 4 days of sampling. The owner shall keep a record of date when each flock is sampled for Salmonella, the identity of the flock sampled,

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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.

A protocol is in place for the reporting of Salmonella test results between the Government-approved veterinary testing laboratories, the official Government laboratories, the central and regional AHVLA/DARD offices and the Central Competent Authority. For positive Salmonella results: in Great Britain, AHVLA receives reports of all Salmonella isolates from poultry isolated in testing laboratories in Great Britain under the Zoonoses Order 1989. In Great Britain, data on all Salmonella positive holdings and linked submission and sample data are held on the AHVLA Farmfile Salmonella database. Data on all sources of sampling, both statutory and voluntary, from adult and in-rear flocks are included in the database. A similar system for reporting and collating data on Salmonella isolations in poultry exists in Northern Ireland. Reporting process for positive Salmonella results: All laboratories undertaking NCP testing of FBO collected samples must be approved by the Competent Authority. Part of the approval conditions is that such labs immediately report the results of their testing if a possible regulated serovar is isolated. The isolate is immediately forwarded to the Salmonella Reference Laboratory for confirmation and serotyping. Group B and Group D isolates are fast-tracked for this testing. Results are communicated immediately by phone and electronic email alerts to the Competent Authority to initiate official action as required relevant to the result.

For results of sampling where no Salmonella is detected: all designated/approved testing laboratories are required to provide a monthly return on number of samples tested and number of samples detected positive for breeding chicken turkey NCP sampling.

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 1069/2009. 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.*

*(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

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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.

- If an FBO sample collected at hatchery is positive for a regulated serovar then official sampling will be undertaken at all farms contributing eggs to the positive hatcher.
- Infection detected by operator sampling at the holding may, in some cases depending on the situation, be confirmed by samples taken by the Competent Authority. The decision to carry out confirmatory sampling is based on assessment of the situation on the premises and includes the following considerations:

- o potential for the cross contamination during sampling by the operator

- o potential for the cross contamination at the laboratory during the testing process.

- o Biosecurity and farm hygiene and history of *Salmonella* isolation (all *Salmonella* spp) on the premises

- No confirmatory testing is carried out following detection of a positive through official sampling, unless exceptional circumstances (such as confirmation of laboratory cross contamination) warrant it.

- Official confirmatory samples are always taken by officials from the competent authority - Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratory Agency in England, Wales and Scotland and by state veterinarians in Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. The samples consist of 5 pairs moistened boot swabs (submitted as two batches each of five individual boot swabs) or 1 pair moistened boot swabs and one 900cm<sup>2</sup> hand-held dust swab (submitted separately as two specific batches) or if boot sampling is impractical (and if <100 turkeys) 4 hand-held 900cm<sup>2</sup> faecal swabs (submitted in two separate batches)

- Samples for detection of possible antimicrobial usage are taken at the time the official samples are taken but the organs are only tested if the official confirmatory result is negative. Test method: if there was a requirement for antimicrobial detection tests as a result of suspicion of use, liver and kidney samples from at least up to 5 birds per flock are tested with the 4 plate inhibition test and positive results are tested for confirmation of antimicrobial used. The flock would be considered positive if results of antimicrobial detection tests are positive.

- If *Salmonella* infection is not confirmed in the flock on confirmatory samples, no repeat official samples are taken on the flock or on the progeny.

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* or *S. Typhimurium* (including *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 1069/2009.

The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock

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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

Period of implementation of the programme : 2015 - 2015

### 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.



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- 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).

### 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

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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 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 (including Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:i:- 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. 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

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

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. 1069/2009.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All eligible breeding turkey flocks, as defined in Regulation 2160/2003, are included in the UK Salmonella 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 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.

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

*(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. 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 or Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic S. 1,4,[5],12:i:- strains) 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

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

bird (e.g. hatching eggs). A scale of compensation is published on a regular basis and is influenced by the age and the sex of the breeding birds to be slaughtered. The scale of compensation published by Defra assumes the breeding birds to be parent breeding turkeys of the 'T8' strain used by the major UK integrators. However the value of specialist (niche) strains of breeding turkeys, such as those used to produce seasonal/ bronze turkey production would be higher, and if such a flock had to be slaughtered then an individual valuation of the flock would be made and could be significantly more than that for another breeding flock of similar age.

### 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 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.

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### 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 Salmonella

#### 6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	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 (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
United Kingdom	Turkeys	226	770 217	226	770 217	226	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
<b>Total</b>		226	770 217	226	770 217	226		0	0	0	0	0	
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>													

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

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

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

### 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

#### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	bacteriological test	<b>serological typing of positive cu</b>	3	3	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>			3	3	
			<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>		

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

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
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United Kingdom		3	15 000	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		3	15 000	
		<b>Add a new row</b>		

### 6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year :

**2013**

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
United Kingdom	226	770 217	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	226	770 217	0	0	0	0	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		



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7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory 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 of official samplir	Turkeys	environmental sample	routine sampling	452	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>					452	
<b>Total Antimicrobial detection test</b>					0	
<b>Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection</b>					0	
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					452	
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					0	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year : **2015**

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Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
United Kingdom	Turkeys	226	226	226	226	452	SE+ST	1	1	5 000	0	0	X
<b>Total</b>		226	226	226	226	452		1	1	5 000	0	0	
										<b>Add a new row</b>			

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

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

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

## 7.2 Targets on vaccination

### 7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

**2015**

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

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities 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 of official sampling	452	18.19	8221.88	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	Average cost per dose 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	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	5 000	12	60000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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						Add a new row
5. Other costs						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
						Add a new row
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	226	23.24	5252.24	no	X
						Add a new row
<b>Total</b>		5 678		73474.12		

### 8.2 Co-financing rate:

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

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### 8.3 Source of national funding

*Please specify the source of the national funding:*

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

*Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)*

The Animal Health Act, 1981 and the Diseases Of Poultry order 1993 designate Salmonella as a disease of poultry and provides powers for the slaughter of flocks which are confirmed to be infected. In Northern Ireland the Disease of Animals (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 designates Salmonella as a disease of poultry and provides similar powers as above. Mandatory slaughter under this legislation requires the payment of compensation to the operator to cover the value of the birds that are slaughtered. Currently, when Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (including the S. 1,4,[5],12:i:- monophasic strains) is confirmed in a breeding 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 regular basis and is dependent on the age and sex of the breeding birds and assumes the breeding birds to be parent breeding turkeys of the 'T8' strain used by the major UK integrators. However the value of specialist (niche) strains of breeding turkeys, such as those used to produce seasonal/ bronze turkey production would be higher, and if such a flock had to be slaughtered then an individual valuation of the flock would be made and could be significantly more than the costs of a similarly aged breeding flock valued using the published scale of compensation.

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

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### Attachments

#### IMPORTANT :

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

### List of all attachments

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