



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/3848/2008

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

Control programme of Salmonella in breeding, laying and broiler flocks

Approved* for 2009 by Commission Decision 2008/897/EC

United Kingdom

* in accordance with Commission Decision 90/424/EEC

ANNEX II

Standard requirements for the submission of national programmes for the control of Salmonellosis (zoonotic Salmonella) as referred to in Article 1(b)

UK application for co-financing for *Salmonella* in laying hens programme

Part A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) state the aim of the programme –

To reduce the prevalence of layer flocks infected with *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* by 10% during the year 2009

(b) 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 Council¹ indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* – NOT APPLICABLE – not applying for co-financing of the breeder salmonella control programme.

– 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

¹ OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1.

Laying hens: Applying for co-financing in 2009

-- rearing flocks — day-old chicks

-- pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

-- laying flocks — every 15 weeks during the laying phase

Broilers: birds leaving for slaughter NOT APPLICABLE — not applying for co-financing of the breeder salmonella control programme

Turkeys: — birds leaving for slaughter NOT APPLICABLE — not applying for co-financing of the breeder salmonella control programme

Herds of pigs: NOT APPLICABLE — not applying for co-financing of the breeder salmonella control programme

-- breeding pigs — animals leaving for slaughter or carcasses at the slaughterhouse

-- slaughter pigs — animals leaving for slaughter or carcasses at the slaughterhouse

(c) 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; and

(d) specify the following points:

1. General

1.1. 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 Council², particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

Salmonellas have been recognised as important pathogens and *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium have accounted for the majority of cases of human salmonellosis for many years and have consistently been the most commonly implicated pathogens in general outbreaks of foodborne disease.

A programme for the control of the two most important *Salmonellas* of public health significance, *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* has been in operation in the UK since 1989, and in its present form since 1993. As a result of the control programme the number of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium infected breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the UK is currently very low. Of the other three *Salmonella* serovars, *Salmonella* Hadar, *Salmonella* Infantis and *Salmonella* Virchow, the occurrence is likewise at low levels.

Information was submitted to the Commission relating to the occurrence of *Salmonella* isolates in breeding flocks in the UK in 2004 (SANCO/1143/2005 http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/food/biosafety/Salmonella/impl_reg_en.htm)

The success of the control programme in breeding flocks means that the day old layer chicks placed on farms should be free of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*.

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) infection. The incidence of this phage type reached a peak in the early 1990s 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 decline has continued, albeit less sharply. The reduction in the number of cases of salmonellosis reported in humans continued in 2005 and in the UK as a whole there were 12,831 cases. *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* remained the two most common serotypes isolated from humans, accounting for just under 70% of all laboratory confirmed reports. In 2006 there was a slight increase to 14,060 confirmed laboratory cases in humans.

² OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31.

The Advisory Committee on Microbiological Safety of Food (an expert independent group which advises the Food Standards Agency) considered *Salmonella* in eggs and reported on its findings in May 2001³ and considered that the widespread vaccination of egg laying flocks against *S. Enteritidis* combined with improved flock hygiene measures had had a significant effect on the prevalence of *Salmonella* contamination of eggs and on salmonellosis in humans. In the UK a voluntary industry operated scheme (British Egg Industry Council) Lion Quality requires its members to vaccinate their layer flocks and to operate to specified hygiene standards. About 85% of egg production belongs to the Lion Quality scheme. In addition many producers who are not members of the scheme also vaccinate their flocks on a voluntary basis.

S. Enteritidis and *S. Typhimurium* may enter the food chain from sources other than eggs. Although *S. Enteritidis* is mainly associated with birds, *S. Typhimurium* is found in other species of livestock.

Overall, there is little regional variation in salmonellosis in humans in the UK as illustrated below with a more detailed summary of the situation according to region or country.

All laboratories which isolate *Salmonella* from a laying flock or its environment are required to report the finding and supply the isolate to the National Reference Laboratory (NRL). This information is recorded and analysed. The number of reports made depends on the level and sensitivity of monitoring which is undertaken by the producers. The reports provide useful information on the serovars which are most common in the birds, and indicate trends. Over the last three years the number of incidents concerning the invasive types of *Salmonella* in laying hens has been low from this method of monitoring.

In 2005 in layers there were 42 incidents with 17 *S. Enteritidis*, and 3 incidents of *S. Typhimurium* recorded in Great Britain during routine monitoring carried out by the industry and private veterinarians. Advice was given to the operators on control of *Salmonella* and the codes of good practice to help control the introduction of *Salmonella* and its spread.

The current system of voluntary monitoring and the requirement of laboratories to report positive findings does not give information on the number of holdings or flocks sampled. It is not possible therefore from these figures to establish the prevalence of *Salmonella* in layer flocks, but the information does give valuable information on the serotypes which are most commonly found in layers, and the trends in these from year to year. In addition all *Salmonella* isolates are phage typed and tested for sensitivity against a panel of 16 antimicrobials in the monitoring programme which provides

³Second report on *Salmonella* in eggs (2001) (ISBN 0-11-332466-1)

information on trends. A better measure of the prevalence was obtained from the survey carried out to set a baseline for *Salmonella* in layer flock holdings according to Decision (EC) No 2004/665. The study was conducted according to the protocol in Decision 2004/665.

The raw data were forwarded to the Commission for analysis by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). An analysis of the UK data was carried out by the National Reference Laboratory (NRL). Small differences in the results of the two analyses may be expected due to inclusion or exclusion of certain data, and the methods of data analysis. In the analysis by the NRL, of the 454 holdings that were sampled in the survey, 55 tested positive for *Salmonella* on one or more samples giving an estimated holding level prevalence of 11.9% (CI95% 9.5 -14.3%). Within these 55 positive holdings, 18 different serovars were identified. More than one serovar was isolated on seven of the holdings. No holding was found to have both *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* together. *S. Virchow* and *S. Infantis* were each found on a single holding, while *S. Hadar* was not found on any holdings. *S. Enteritidis* was isolated from 28 of the 454 holdings giving a weighted prevalence of 5.8% (CI95% 4.2 - 7.4%). *S. Typhimurium* was isolated from 8 holdings and the estimated prevalence of this serovar was 1.8% (CI95% 0.8-2.9%).

All isolates of *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Virchow* and *S. Thompson* were phage typed. The two typable isolates of *S. Thompson* were phage type 2 while the single typable *S. Virchow* isolate was PT57. The most common *S. Enteritidis* phage type was PT4, which was isolated from over half of the positive holdings. PT35 and PT6 were also found frequently and were present in more than one quarter of the infected holdings. *S. Typhimurium* definitive phage type D1104 was identified on four of the eight infected holdings.

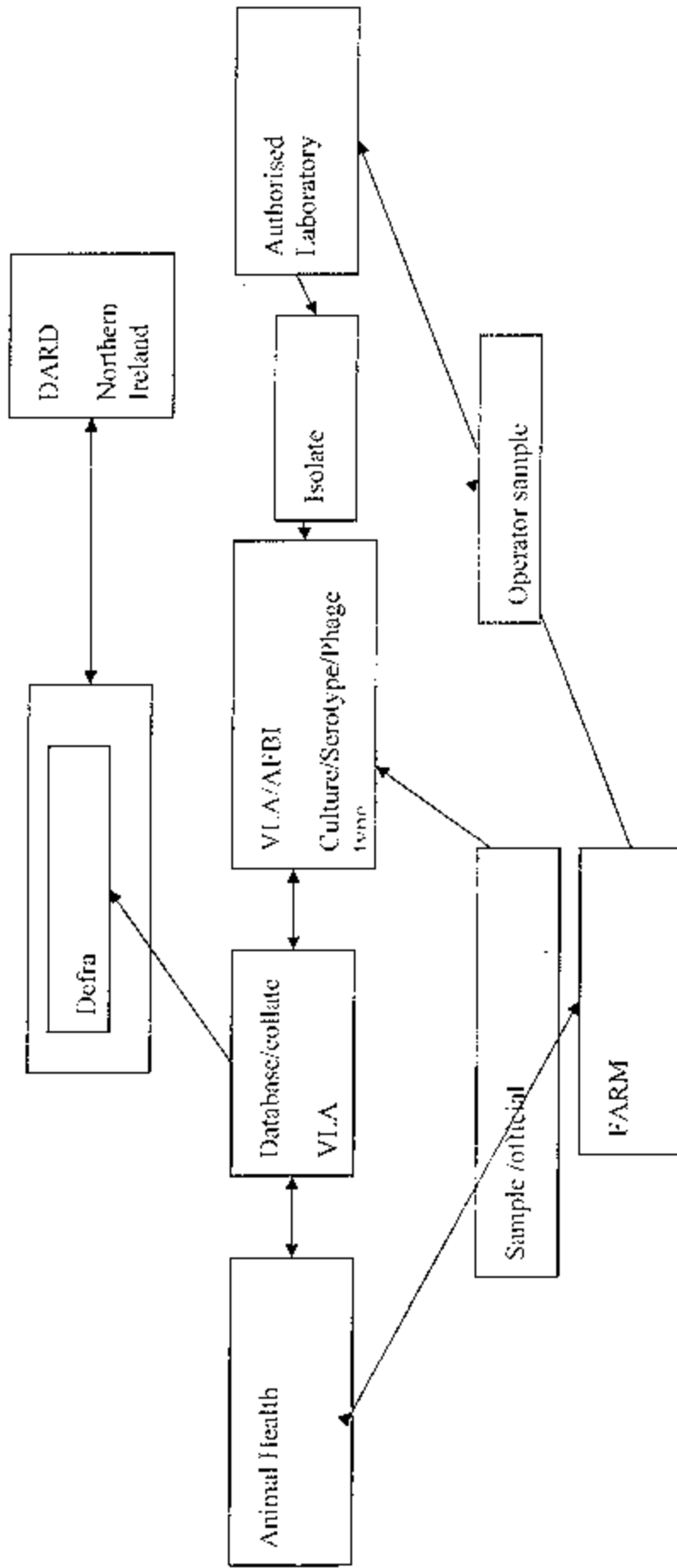
A statutory monitoring programme for *Salmonella* in laying hens in the UK producing eggs for human consumption was introduced in February 2008 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006. For the months January 2008 to March 2008 reports of 22 *S. Enteritidis* in laying flocks (no *S. Typhimurium* reported).

In 2007 there were 29 reports of *S. Enteritidis* and 3 reports of *S. Typhimurium* in layers from voluntary monitoring by the industry.

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.

Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). Defra is the competent authority for Regulation EC 2160/2003 in England, Wales and Scotland (Great Britain). Department of Agriculture, Development and Rural Affairs (DARD) Northern Ireland. DARD is the competent authority for Regulation EC 2160/2003 in Northern Ireland. DARD provides information on the salmonella in laying flocks to Defra who collates it. In Scotland the Scottish Government, and the Welsh Assembly Government in Wales administer the control plans, and supply information to Defra for collation. Official samples are taken by staff from Animal Health which is a Defra Agency. Follow up

samples in infected holdings may be taken either by Animal Health or the Veterinary Laboratories Agency (VLA). 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 VLA and to supply the isolate for serotyping and antimicrobial resistance.



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

Veterinary Laboratories Agency- an agency of Defra, with a network of regional laboratories in Great Britain including the NRI, for salmonella

For samples in Northern Ireland the National Reference Laboratory is The Agri-Food & Biosciences Institute (AFBI), AFBI Headquarters, Newforge Lane, Belfast BT9 5PX. AFBI is a DAIRD Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB).

In addition samples taken by the operator may be analysed at laboratories authorised by the Competent Authority and overseen by the NRI.

1.4. Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

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

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

Official controls consist of those required in Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006

(a) in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1 000 birds;

(b) at the age of 24 + 3 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;

(c) in any case of suspicion of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (1);

(d) in all other laying flocks on the holding in case *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* are detected in one laying flock on the holding;

(e) in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

1.6. 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.

When *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *S. Typhimurium* are detected in an official sample (or confirmed in an operator sample by a repeat of the operator test) the eggs from the flock are considered as Class B and must be heat treated before they are placed on the market for human consumption.

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

Zoonoses Order 1989 and in Northern Ireland, the Zoonoses Order (Northern Ireland) 1991 – requires the person responsible in all laboratories to report the isolation of a *Salmonella* and to provide a sub-culture on request to the National Reference Laboratory for *Salmonella*

The Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2007 .. requires operators to take samples from the laying flocks as specified in Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006, and to keep records of results, and details of flocks sampled.

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

None

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

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

In the UK there are approximately 30,000,000 laying hens on 28,000 holdings. There are a large number of holding with less than 1000 birds but the total production from these birds is small and the 1,600 (provisional) holdings with more than 1000 birds accounts for more than 97% of total laying hens.

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

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*.

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

- hygiene management at farms,
- measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and
- hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.

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-eop.htm>

1. Code of Practice For The Prevention and Control of *Salmonella* --
In Commercial Egg Laying Flocks.

Ref.No PB 2205

2. Codes of Practice For The Control of *Salmonella* For The UK Fish Meal Industry
Ref No PB 2203
3. 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
4. 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
5. Code of Practice For the Prevention and Control of *Salmonella* – In Chickens Reared For Meat
Ref No 7323
6. Code of Practice For The Control of *Salmonella* – During the Storage, Handling and Transport of Raw Materials Intended For Incorporation Into, or Direct Use As, Animal Feedingsuff.
Ref No 2202
7. Code of Practice For The Control of *Salmonella* – In Animal By-products Rendering Industry.
Ref No 2199
8. Code of Practice For The Prevention of Rodent Infestation In Poultry Flocks The Control of *Salmonella*.
Ref No 2630
9. Code of Practice For The Prevention and Control of *Salmonella* – In Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries.
Ref No PB 1564
10. Egg Quality Guide
Ref No PB 0000
11. Code of Practice The Handling and storage of eggs from farm to retail sale
Ref No. PB 2818

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

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

2.5. Registration of farms.

All poultry breeding flocks of more than 250 birds are registered (Control of *Salmonella* in Poultry Order 2007). The register is maintained at the local level by the Competent Authority or its agent (State Veterinary Service in Great Britain, DARD in Northern Ireland).

All layer flocks of 350 or more birds are registered under the Registration of Establishments (Laying Hens) (England) Regulations 2003 and equivalent legislation. These Regulations implement for England Commission Directive 2002/4/EC on the registration of establishments keeping laying hens, covered by Council Directive 1999/74/EC.

A GB Poultry Register and an equivalent register in Northern Ireland detail the locations and numbers of all poultry for the purposes of control of avian influenza. Information on the Register may not be used for other purposes without the flock owner's consent.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

All laying 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.

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

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 (ITAHIC) 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 IFAHC will also require the reference number of the operator's poultry health certificate.

The IFAHC 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.

2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

The Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries Order (England) 2007, and the equivalent legislation when implemented in the devolved administrations in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland will require 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 Export 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 IFAHCs 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 IFAHCs on-line or using paper application forms. Operators wishing to export birds to EU member states can register with TRACES via Defra's website or their local Animal Health Office.

Part B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: UNITED KINGDOM (UK)

Disease : infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella* spp

Animal population covered by the programme: LAYERS

Year/s of implementation: 2009/2010

Reference of this document: UK Salmonella in Layers programme 2009

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail):

Lesley Jarkin, Defra, Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London SW1P 3JR

Tel - +44 207 238 5723 fax +44 207 238 1109

Email Lesley.Jarkin@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Date sent to the Commission: 25 April 2008

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point 1⁴:

Laying hens producing eggs for human consumption

⁴ A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of flocks/herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of flocks/herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

There are approximately 30,000,000 laying hens in the UK. The majority of the hens are in holdings with more than 1000 birds. The geographical distribution is shown in the table below

Number of hens	Number of holdings	Number of hens	Number of holdings
Unclassified	74		
1 - 50	101		
51 - 150	154		
151 - 250	82		
251 - 350	69		
<350	415	100	15
350-1,000	204 not including those with 350 or less	25	20
1,000 to 10,000	724 not including those with 1,000 or less	45	90
>10,000	586 not including those	50	66

with 10,000 or less

The main measures taken in the programme are in compliance with Regulation (EC) 1168/2006, and consist of operator samples taken when day old layer chicks arrive on the farm, approximately 2 weeks before the birds are moved to laying accommodation, and then every 15 weeks during the production stage. The samples are sent for examination for *Salmonella* to either laboratories authorised by the Competent Authority, or the Veterinary Laboratories Agency. *Salmonella* isolates are serotyped, phage typed, and tested for antimicrobial sensitivity.

All isolations of *Salmonella* are reported to the Competent Authority. If *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* are isolated (confirmed by a repeat sample by the competent authority where appropriate, from January 2009 all eggs from the infected flock will be considered as Class B. Other flocks on the holding will be subjected to an official test by the Competent Authority if one flock on the holding is infected with *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*. On holdings where a flock has been infected with *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*, an official sample will be taken of the replacement flock placed in the house when the birds are 22 to 26 weeks of age. On each holding when *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated the owner of the flock will be given detailed advice on the control of *Salmonella* on the premises and an attempt made to assess the likely sources of infection. If the operator does not voluntarily agree to cleaning and disinfection before a new flock is placed legislation is available to require the cleaning and disinfection of the house and appropriate disposal of the litter (The Zoonoses Order 1989, or equivalent legislation). The public health authorities monitor the isolation of salmonella in humans. When there is a suspected foodborne outbreak of *Salmonella* the public health authorities (Health Protection Agency) carry out epidemiological investigations to attempt to identify the source. When the source is traced back to a specific farm, Animal Health will undertake sampling of the flock. Samples will be examined for *salmonella* and detailed analysis performed to compare the human strain with any *Salmonella* strain found in the flock. When the isolates are indistinguishable the eggs from the infected flock will be considered as Class B.

The results of the H5 survey of laying flocks in the UK in 2005-2006 indicated that the prevalence of *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* in laying flock holdings was approximately 8.0%

The mandatory monitoring of laying flocks commenced in February 2008 and to date (January 2008 to March 2008)there have been 20 laying flocks infected with *S. Typhimurium*, and none to date have been infected with *S. Typhimurium*.

Many laying flocks in the UK are vaccinated against *Salmonella* on a voluntary basis.

3. **Description of the submitted programme**⁵:

The main emphasis of the programme is to monitor 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* Enteritidis or *S. Typhimurium* on the premises. To require owners to clean and disinfect and to control other pests such as rodents which may carry *Salmonella* and re-infect subsequent flocks. Also to advise on the need to prevent contamination of feed on the farm. In 2009 eggs from infected flocks are considered as Class B.

A flock is considered positive if a sample taken by the competent authority is positive for *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* (or a sample taken by an operator repeated by the competent authority).

⁵ A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of flocks:herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, resting and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks:herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. *Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2009

Last year: 2010

Control

Control/Eradication

Testing

Testing

Slaughter of animals tested positive

Slaughter of animals tested positive

Killing of animals tested positive

Killing of animals tested positive

Vaccination

Extended slaughter or killing

Treatment of animal products

Disposal of products

Disposal of products

Monitoring or surveillance

Other measures (specify):

4.2. *Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme⁶:*

The Competent Authority for this National Control Programme in respect of JCC Regulation 2160/2003 for the control of *Salmonella* in layer flocks of *Gallus gallus* is:

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 1A Page Street, London, SW1P 4PQ.

⁶ 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.

- In Northern Ireland the operation of the Control Programme is under Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD).

- The programme in Wales operates with the collaboration of the Welsh Assembly.

- The programme in Scotland operates with the collaboration of the Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department.

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 laying flocks at the end of lay the Meat Hygiene Service is an Executive Agency of the Food Standards Agency and is responsible for the protection of public health and animal health and welfare in Great Britain, through proportionate enforcement of legislation in licensed meat premises. Enforcement in licensed premises in Northern Ireland is the responsibility of DARDNI.

In respect of EC Regulation No 1831/2005 on feed hygiene, the Competent Authorities are the Food Standards Agency and local authorities (Trading Standards Departments and some Environmental Health Services).

Defra is the Competent Authority in respect of the rules on the Marketing of Eggs (Council Regulation (EEC) No 1907/90 of 26 June 1990 on certain marketing standards for eggs, Commission Regulation (EC) No 2295/2003 of 23 December 2003 introducing detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1907/90 on certain marketing standards for eggs, and from 01 July 2007 Council Regulation (EC) No 1028/2006 of 19 June 2006 on marketing standards for eggs) administered and enforced by the Egg Marketing Inspectorate (EMI) in England and Wales. The equivalent body in Scotland is Eggs and Poultry Unit (EPU) of Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department and in Northern Ireland the function is the responsibility of Quality Assurance Branch, (DARD)

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

The plan will be implemented throughout the UK including England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland.

7 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.

4.4. Measures implemented under the programme⁸

4.4.1. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings:

All layer flocks of 350 or more birds are registered under the Registration of Establishments (Laying Hens) (England) Regulations 2003 and equivalent legislation.

4.4.2. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals⁹:

Not Applicable

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

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*.

4.4.4. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result¹⁰:

If the owner does not take appropriate action to clean and disinfect infected houses legislation is available to enforce the operator to do so and to require that samples are taken to check the cleaning and disinfection is satisfactory. The same legislation may also be used to control movements onto and off the premises. The legislation is the Zoonoses Order 1989 (equivalent in devolved administrations). The same legislation will be used to require eggs from flocks which are the cause of a foodborne outbreak to be treated as Class B. We are in the process of developing legislation which will be effective in 2009 to require eggs from flocks infected with *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* to be considered as Class B.

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

⁸ Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.
⁹ Not applicable for poultry.

¹⁰ 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.

All eligible laying flocks are in the national control programme.

4.4.6. Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned¹⁾;

All holdings which are producing eggs which are graded are visited at least once a year by Egg Marketing Inspectors from Animal Health Agency.

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

Measures as outlined in 4.4.4. above.

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

There are no plans to compensate owners for slaughtered or killed laying flocks.

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

Hygiene measures on the laying farms are also assessed by the Egg Marketing Inspectors from Animal Health as in 4.4.6 as above.

¹⁾ 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.

5. **General description of the costs and benefits**¹²; Please see attached Impact assessment which details the cost benefit analysis

¹² A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years¹³

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Although there has been voluntary monitoring and reporting of any salmonella isolates to the competent authority for many years, there has not been a mandatory monitoring programme until February 2008. Section 1 in Part A gives the results of this monitoring, and of the EU survey to establish a baseline for salmonella in 2005/2006.

¹³ The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate.

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2008

Situation on date: April 2008

Animal species: *Gallus gallus* Laying Hens Disease/Infection^(a): a1

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(a)	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 of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(c) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(e)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(e)		Quantity of eggs charnelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(e)		
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)			(a4)	(a5)	(a6)	(a7)	
UK	Laying hen flocks	2000	30,000,000	2000	29,000,000	300 (provisional)	20	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total																

- (a) For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specific as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

Year: 2008 Animal species^(a): Laying hens Category^(b): Laying hens

Description of the used serological tests: Not used

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Microbiological culture ISO 6579 (2002)

Description of the other used tests: Not applicable

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
UK			280 provisional data	40 Provisional data		
Total						

(a) Animal species if necessary.

(b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc, when appropriate.

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

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

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

Year	Animal species ^(a)	Number of herds infected ^(b)	Number of animals infected
	Region ^(a)		
	UK	20	Not known yet
	Total		

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

6.4. Data on vaccination programmes¹⁴ NOT APPLICABLE

Year: _____ Animal species: NA

Description of the used vaccination: Not applicable

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds ^(c)	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination programme		
			Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Number of herds ^(c) vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated
Total					

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

¹⁴ Data to provide only if vaccination has been carried out.

7. Targets

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

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Animal species: ^(a) LAYING FLOCKS OF GALLUS GALLUS

Region ^(a)	Type of the test ^(b)	Target population ^(c)	Type of sample ^(d)	Objective ^(e)	Number of planned tests
CN	Microbiological	1600 holdings with more than 1000 laying hens	Boot swabs	Monitoring surveillance	1600
	Microbiological	1600 holdings with more than 1000 laying hens	dust	Monitoring surveillance	1600
	Microbiological	Other flocks on infected holdings (assume 4 flocks per holding and 8% infected = 512)	Boat swabs	Monitoring surveillance	512
	Microbiological	Other flocks on infected holdings (assume 4 flocks per holding and 8% infected = 512)	dust	Monitoring surveillance	512
	Microbiological	Repeat of operation sample (one infected flock on 8% of holding 128)	Boat swab	Monitoring surveillance	128
	Microbiological	Check on flock on previously infected house – estimate 128	Boat swab	Monitoring surveillance	128
	Microbiological	Check on flock on previously infected house estimate 128	Dust	Monitoring surveillance	128
Total					4608

- (a) Species if necessary.
 (b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
 (c) Description of the test.
 (d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals if necessary.
 (e) Description of the sample (for instance faeces).
 (f) Description of the objective (for instance surveillance, monitoring, control of vaccination).

- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation) FOR 2009 ONLY – Application for 2010 will be made in 2009

Costs related to	Specification	Number of sites	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling CULTURE	3008	19,5	58.656	Yes
	Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out	330	52	1.716	Yes
1.2. Cost of sampling	Visit and cost of collection of the sample	2368	222,3	526.406	Yes
1.3. Other costs					

<p>2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products</p>	<p>NOT APPLICABLE</p>
<p>2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products</p>	<p>Number of purchase of vaccine doses planned if a vaccination policy is part of the programme as set out explicitly under point 4 of Annex II</p>
<p>2.2. Distribution costs</p>	
<p>2.3. Administering costs</p>	
<p>2.4. Control costs</p>	
<p>3. Slaughter and destruction</p>	
<p>3.1. Compensation of animals</p>	
<p>3.2. Transport costs</p>	

3.3. Destruction costs					
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
3.5. Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)					
4. Cleaning and disinfection					
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					

7. Other costs				

From: Larkin, Lesley (FFG) [mailto:lesley.larkin@DEFRA.GS.GOV.UK]
Sent: Tuesday, September 09, 2008 11:24 PM
To: IDEI Sarolta (SANCO)
Cc: Conway, John (FFG); Doghot, Ricky O (FFG)

Subject: RE: Control programme submission on zoonotic Salmonella in laying hens of Gallus gallus for co-financing in 2009

Dear Sarolta,

I have added the following text to Point 4.4.4 of the UK submission for laying hens for 2009. I hope this helps?

“According to the provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) 1237/2007 of 23 October 2007, the Competent Authority may lift the restrictions laid down in Annex 2 of Commission Regulation (EC) 1260/2003, where a Salmonella serotype for which a target for reduction has been set, is not confirmed by the sampling options laid out in Annex 1 paragraph 4(b)(i-iii)”.

Look forward to seeing you soon – hopefully at the next WG meeting on the 12th?

Cheers

Lesley

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