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 60/424/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. General


*Salmonelles* 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/comco/food/food/biosafety/Salmonella/annual_report_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comco/food/food/biosafety/Salmonella/annual_report_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.

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A summary of the information includes the purchase, price, and quantity, which are presented in a table format and accompanied by a graph. The data is also provided in a textual format, with bullet points outlining key findings. The report concludes with a recommendation for further research.
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 analysis 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 Salmonella on UK layer farms of 11.9% (C195% 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% (C195% 4.2 - 7.4%). S. Typhimurium was isolated from 8 holdings and the estimated prevalence of this serovar was 1.8% (C195% 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 DT104 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 from poultry or other livestock must be reported to the laboratory for analysis. Samples taken from animals in slaughterhouses may be taken either by Veterinary Authority (VLA) or by authorized veterinary staff. In all cases, the samples should be sent to the laboratory within 24 hours of collection.
have been detected in particular to protect public health and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

10. Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of Salmonella spp. have been detected are the following:

(a) in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate

(b) in all other cases, where the competent authority determines that the animal or product is in an unsatisfactory condition or at risk of being in an unsatisfactory condition, the animal or product must be held in quarantine for a period of at least 8 weeks from the date the animal or product arrives at the establishment where inactivation was detected in the preceding weeks.

L5. Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed and another herd level

Annex D of OJL 679/2002 (2002) 1. Decision of Salmonella in feed and in samples of the primary production stage

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

In addition to the samples taken by the operator may be analysed at laboratories authorised by the competent authority and overseen by the ALRSL for samples in Northern Ireland, the National Reference Laboratory is the National Food & Plants Research Institute (AFRI) of the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and the Environment - an agency ofDefra, with a network of Regional Laboratories in Great Britain including the NRRL. For

1.5. Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.
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
1. Code of Practice for the Prevention and Control of Salmonella on Commercial Egg Laying Hens

Salmonella outbreaks are held below and some are also available on the websites of the NFU, Livestock Genomics, and the Egg Quality Assurance Scheme.

A number of voluntary standards have been produced in collaboration with partners of the industry. The guidelines on the control of Salmonella in poultry

- By use of resistant animals and from eggs
- Measures to recover infected flocks, control by animals, feed, drinking water, people walking on farms, and
- Hygiene management on farms.

2.3. Aussen Guidelines for Good Animal Husbandry Practices or other Guidelines (remediation or voluntary) on poaching measures

2.2. The Structure of the Production of Fed

- 97% of total hens are
- In the UK there are approximately 30,000,000 laying hens on 7,600 holdings. These are a large number of holdings with less than 1,000 birds

2.1. The Structure of the Production of the Egg Sector and Products

Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the Programme
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 Feedingstuffs.
   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
2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

Records giving details of animals for identification and records will be kept either at the holding or be readily available.

Records relating to movement of livestock must be available from the holding for inspection.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

A copy of the register and an application form in accordance with the regulations for keeping records of livestock, and at least one copy of the livestock register and application form must be kept at the holding for the purpose of inspection.

2.5. Regulations of farms.

The owner of the farm is responsible for the health and welfare of the poultry on the holding and for ensuring that a vaccination is carried out on all poultry on the holding.
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.

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 Certauro 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. Certauro 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 Certauro EHCs and TRACES ITAHCs on-line or using paper application forms. Operators wishing to export birds to EU member states can register with TRACES via Defra’s website or their local Animal Health Office.
La Vieille Bourre Protection area for human consumption

Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point I.

Date sent to the Commission: 25 April 2008

E-mail: lcoley@defra.gsi.gov.uk

Tel.: +44 207 238 7758 Fax: +44 207 238 109

Leccey, La Bourre, Defra, Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London SW1P 3JR

Reference of this document: UK Salmonella in Laver Programme 2009

Years of implementation: 2009/2010

Annual population covered by the programme: Laver's Disease: infection of animals with zoonotic salmonellosa

Reference source: UNITED KINGDOM (UK)

Identification of the programme

Part B
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size (in)</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-50</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-150</td>
<td>154</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151-250</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251-350</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;350</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350-1,000</td>
<td>204 not including those with 350 or less</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 to 10,000</td>
<td>724 not including those with 1,000 or less</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10,000</td>
<td>586 not including those</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Many laying hybrids in the LG are vaccinated against canine parvovirus with 2x Lyphodine.

Before the ban on the import of laying hybrids commenced in February 2005 and the ban (January 2008) became law in late 2008, the estimated number of laying hybrids was approximately 50,000.

When the laying hybrids are slaughtered the eggs from the hens are collected and any accessories found in the hen are examined for parvovirus and other diseases and parasites. If any laying hybrids are found with any abnormality then any abnormality is recorded on the Laying Hybrid Identification Card. Any laying hybrids which are suspected to be infected with parvovirus are isolated in a separate area until the diagnostic test is completed and the results are confirmed.

The public health authorities can require the isolation of laying hybrids to be continued and the laying hybrids to be disposed of by the farmer at the end of the laying season. The laying hybrids may be slaughtered if the laying hybrids are found to be infected with parvovirus.

If the laying hybrids are not slaughtered the laying hybrids will be required to be isolated from the general population of laying hybrids on the farm until the laying hybrids are tested and confirmed as free from parvovirus infection.

The laying hybrids will be retested for parvovirus infection before they are returned to the general population of laying hybrids on the farm.

All laying hybrids are tested for parvovirus infection before they are returned to the general population of laying hybrids on the farm.

The laying hybrids are also tested for parvovirus infection before they are returned to the general population of laying hybrids on the farm.

The laying hybrids are also tested for parvovirus infection before they are returned to the general population of laying hybrids on the farm.

The laying hybrids are also tested for parvovirus infection before they are returned to the general population of laying hybrids on the farm.
3. **Description of the submitted programme**:

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).

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

The Committee Authority for this National Control Programme is the Chief of Veterinary Officer of the Animal Health Service.

2.4. Other measures (specify):

- Monitoring and surveillance
- Disposal of products
- Extraction of samples
- Killing of animals listed positive
- Testing
- Containment

Duration of the programme:

First year 2009

Summary of measures under the programme:

4. Measures of the submitted programme
• 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 183/2005 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:

The plan will be implemented throughout the UK including England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland.
4.4.3. Where applicable, legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and persons.

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

4.4.4.1. Immediate action to limit the disease to the herd of the affected animal and to eradicate the disease from the herd, type of sample, and area of the farm.

4.4.4.2. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease.

4.4.4.3. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals.

4.4.4.4. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the restriction of holdings.

4.4.5. Measures implemented under the programme.
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 concerned**

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.

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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.
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 years

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.

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The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate.
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:** Laying hens  
**Category:** 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Serological tests</th>
<th>Microbiological or virological tests</th>
<th>Other tests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of samples tested</td>
<td>Number of positive samples</td>
<td>Number of samples tested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE</td>
<td>280 provisional data</td>
<td>40 Provisional data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Animal species if necessary.
(b) Category/further specifications: such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, breeder 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I.Ds.</th>
<th>Date of Birth (Day/Month/Year)</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Animal Species</th>
<th>Number of Animals Included</th>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

6.3. Data on injection (one table per year and per species)
6.4. Data on vaccination programmes \(^{16}\) NOT APPLICABLE

Year:

Animal species \(^{16}\)

Description of the used vaccination Not applicable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region (^{(a)})</th>
<th>Total number of</th>
<th>Total number of</th>
<th>Number of herds (^{(b)}) in vaccination</th>
<th>Number of herds (^{(c)}) vaccinated</th>
<th>Number of animals vaccinated</th>
<th>Number of doses of vaccine administered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>number of</td>
<td>number of</td>
<td>programme</td>
<td>vaccinated</td>
<td>vaccinated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>herds (^{(d)})</td>
<td>animals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Total</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(a)}\) 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.

\(^{16}\) Data to provide only if vaccination has been carried out.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Perpetual succession</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Perpetual succession</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Perpetual succession</td>
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<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Perpetual succession</td>
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<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Perpetual succession</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Perpetual succession</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Annual Reports of Living Blocks of Gallus Gallus**

7.1. Reports on disease status (one table for each year of implementation)

**Tables**

**Footnotes**
### Targets on testing of flocks

**Year:** 2019  
**Situation on date:** not started

#### Animal species: GaLlaX gallys laying hens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region (a1)</th>
<th>Type of flock(b)</th>
<th>Total number of flocks under the programme</th>
<th>Total number of animals</th>
<th>Total number of flocks expected to be positive</th>
<th>Number of flocks expected to be depopulated</th>
<th>Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed</th>
<th>Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg)</th>
<th>Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Laying flock</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>2368</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of hens</td>
<td>(assumes 4 flocks per holding)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(a1) (a2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6400</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **(a)** For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella Enteritidis*, (a2) for *Salmonella Typhimurium*, (a3) for other serotypes specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium*.
- **(a1)** Region as defined in the approved central eradication programme of the Member State.
- **(a2)** For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds as appropriate.
- **(a3)** Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.

---

Specify types of flocks if appropriate (breeders, layers, breeders).
### 7.2. Targets on vaccination (one table for each year of implementation)

#### 7.2.1. Targets on vaccination

*NOT APPLICABLE*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal species (a)</th>
<th>Total number of herd(s) in vaccination programme</th>
<th>Total number of animals in vaccination programme</th>
<th>Number of herd(s) expected to be vaccinated</th>
<th>Targets on vaccination programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of animals expected to be vaccinated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

(a) 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.

---

16 Data to provide only if appropriate.
### 2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products

#### 2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products

**NOT APPLICABLE**

#### 2.2. Distribution costs

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

#### 2.3. Administering costs

#### 2.4. Control costs

### 3. Slaughter and destruction

#### 3.1. Compensation of animals

#### 3.2. Transport costs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. Other costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

TOTAL 1GB pound conversion = £1.50

586,578
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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