



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit G5 - Veterinary Programmes

SANCO/10868/2012

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

Survey Programme for Salmonella

Approved* for 2012 by Commission Decision 2011/807/EU

United Kingdom

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : UNITED KINGDOM

(a) State the aim of the program

(max. 32000 chars) :

To reduce/maintain the prevalence of breeding chicken flocks (*Gallus gallus*) in the UK infected with *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis* and *S. Virchow* to 1% or less flocks infected by the end of 2012.

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

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

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

Animal population Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

rearing flocks

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

adult breeding flocks

- every second week during the laying period

(c) Demonstrate the evidence...

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

Sampling at the initiative of the operator and at the initiative of the Competent Authority is carried out according to the requirements of the legislation. Operators are required to implement the sampling programme in Annex IIB of EC Regulation 2160/2003. Samples for the detection of Salmonella are taken from Gallus gallus day-old chicks to be used for breeding, when the birds are approximately 4 weeks of age, and approximately 2 weeks before the birds come into lay. For 2007, 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, during the production phase of laying eggs for hatching, the flocks were sampled every two weeks by the operator on the holding. Sampling to verify the achievement of the target was as detailed in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005. From April 2009, samples are taken according to the requirements of the UK National Control Programme by the Competent Authority and by the operator as detailed in with Annex 2.2.2.1 of Regulation (EC) 1003/2005, as amended by Regulation (EC) No. 213/2009. The frequency of sample collection is as laid out in Regulation (EC) No. 213/2009 paragraph 2.1.1 and paragraph 2.1.2.3(b) (derogation as the Community target has been reached for at least two consecutive calendar years in the UK). Samples consist of chick box liners or hatcher tray liners, chick carcasses, boot swabs or composite faeces samples, depending on the stage in the flock's productive life.

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

The requirements of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 Annex IIC apply in the case of detection of certain Salmonella serovars in breeding chicken flocks. When a breeding flock of Gallus gallus is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, 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 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 1774/2002. There is the requirement for mandatory cleansing and disinfection following depopulation.

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

A breeding flock is recorded as positive for purposes of reporting of the results of Salmonella monitoring under the requirements of Dir. (EC) No 2003/99 when Salmonella is detected in one or more samples

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taken from that flock. An infected flock is counted only once, regardless of how often Salmonella is detected in the flock during production.

(d) Specification of following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence

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) :

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.

There were 10,071 laboratory confirmed cases of salmonellosis in humans reported in the UK in 2009, a decrease of 9.1% on the 12,091 confirmed cases recorded in 2008. This is consistent with the overall trend of reduction in reports in recent years (12,831 cases in 2005, 14,060 in 2006 and 13,213 in 2007). *S. Enteritidis* remained the most commonly isolated *Salmonella* serotype followed by *S. Typhimurium*. The number of *S. Enteritidis* cases decreased from 6,941 reports in 2007 and 4,806 in 2008 to 4,143 cases in 2009 and a decrease was also seen in the number of *S. Typhimurium* reports with 2,046 cases reported in 2009, compared to 2,148 in 2008. *Salmonella* reporting shows a consistent seasonal pattern with a distinct peak of infection observed in July, August, September and October. Overall, there is little regional variation in salmonellosis in humans in the UK.

A programme for the control of *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* has been in operation in the UK since 1989. As a result, the number of *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* infected breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the UK is currently very low. In 2007, there was one confirmed report of *S. Typhimurium* in a parent Broiler Breeder (Meat Production Line) flock. In 2008, there were 8 broiler breeder flocks reported with *S. Typhimurium* – 6 on the same holding. In 2009 were 2 flocks positive for *S. Typhimurium* during the year and in 2010 there was only one flock positive for *Salmonella Typhimurium*. 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 or 2010.

(d)1.2 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the samonella

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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 Assembly Government, is the competent authority for Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 in England, Wales and Scotland (Great Britain). The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) Northern Ireland is the competent authority for Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 in Northern Ireland. DARD provides information on the annual occurrence of Salmonella in breeding flocks to Defra who collates it. In Scotland the Scottish Government, and the Welsh Assembly Government in Wales administer the control plans, and supply information to Defra for collation. Official samples are taken by staff from the Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA), which is an executive agency of Defra. 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 and to supply the isolate for serotyping and antimicrobial resistance

(d)1.3 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonella

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. 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 in examination

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

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production stage'

(d)1.5 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis

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 will be made available for inspection to the Competent Authority and provide details of date of sample, type of sample, laboratory carrying out the examination, and the result.

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

Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 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)1.6 Measures

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 200/2010/EC, Annex paragraph 1 and 2 (own check and official sampling), when a breeding flock of *Gallus gallus* is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium* 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

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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* and *S. Enteritidis* detected by operator sampling (Annex, paragraph 2.1.1) may be confirmed by samples taken by the Competent Authority as detailed in Annex 2.2.2.1 of Regulation 200/2010/EC. Confirmatory sampling is not carried out following detection of *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Typhimurium* through official testing carried out according to the Annex, paragraph 2.1.2.2.

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

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

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

(d)1.7 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellos

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 2008 – requires operators to take samples from breeding flocks as specified in Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 as amended by Regulation (EC) No. 200/2010, and to keep records of results, and details of flocks sampled.

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(d)1.8 Financial assistance

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Currently, when Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium is confirmed in a flock the owner is compensated following compulsory slaughter of the flock. Compensation is based on the costs incurred in rearing the bird to a certain age, less any income which has been derived from the bird (e.g. hatching eggs). A scale of compensation is published on a quarterly basis according to the age of the bird, and whether it is a breeding flock on the meat production side or a breeding flock on the egg production side. The valuation tables detailing the quarterly calculations via a weekly breakdown indicating the monetary values against the age of the birds are publicly available on the Defra website (www.defra.gov.uk). The value of specific compensation payments made to operators following slaughter of a flock are not made publicly available. Payment is made directly to the operator from the available budget held by the Central Competent Authority. The average size of UK breeding flocks is 5000 birds

Occasionally, the valuation tables cannot be used to accurately assess the value of a flock(s) of poultry under certain circumstances, for example high value breeding stock (elite, great grandparent or grandparent stock), moulted birds, the presence of concurrent disease or production related anomalies. In these cases, an ad hoc valuation is carried out, taking into account the specific situation. The details of how the valuation was achieved are made available to the operator but are not made publicly available.

(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme

Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

(d)2.1 Structure of the production

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the UK there are approximately 480 breeding chicken holdings with 250 or more birds present on the

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holding.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

The structure of the production of feed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines

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

hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

1. Code of Practice For The Prevention and Control of Salmonella in Commercial Egg Laying Flocks. (Ref No PB 2205)
2. Code of Practice For the Prevention and Control of Salmonella – In Chickens Reared For Meat (Ref No 7323)
3. Code of Practice For The Prevention of Rodent Infestation In Poultry Flocks (Ref No 2630)

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4. Code of Practice For The Prevention and Control of Salmonella – in Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries. (Ref No PB 1564)
5. Egg Quality Guide
6. Code of Practice The Handling and storage of eggs from farm to retail sale (Ref No. PB 2818)

(d)2.3.2 Relevant guidelines

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

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

Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry breeding flocks of more than 250 birds are registered (Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2008). The register is maintained at the local level by the Competent Authority or its agent (Animal Health Veterinary Laboratories Agency in Great Britain, DARD in Northern Ireland). A Great Britain Poultry Register and an equivalent register in Northern Ireland detail the locations and numbers of all poultry for the purposes of control of avian diseases such as Avian Influenza and Salmonella.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

Record keeping at farms

(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.

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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

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

Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order (England) 2008, and the equivalent legislation in the devolved administrations in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland requires the operators of hatcheries and the keepers of breeding flocks to keep records of poultry or hatching eggs entering or leaving the 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

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owned and maintained by the Commission. It is possible for traders (economic operators) to apply for both Centaur EHCs and TRACES ITAHCs on-line or using paper application forms. Operators wishing to export birds to EU member states can register with TRACES via Defra's website or their local Animal Health Office.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Species: Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Community co-financing
for year:

2013

1.1 Contact

Name : Lesley Larkin

Phone : 00442072385723

Fax. : 00442072381109

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

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

There were 1678 breeding chicken flocks registered in the UK in 2010. Approximate numbers are as follows:

Elite breeding flocks for egg production: 4

Grandparent breeding flocks for egg production: 14

Parent breeding flocks for egg production: 136

Elite breeding flocks for meat production: 49

Grandparent breeding flocks for meat production: 191

Parent breeding flocks for meat production: 1284

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All breeding flocks of 250 birds or more, and all hatcheries with an incubator capacity of 1000 eggs or more are required to register with the Competent Authority.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

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4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Year of the programme : 2013

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 EC Regulation 2160/2003 for the control of Salmonella in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus is:

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London SW1P 3JR

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

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

With reference to the slaughter of breeding flocks at the end of lay, the Food Standards Agency is responsible for the protection of public health and animal health and welfare in Great Britain, through proportionate enforcement of legislation in licensed meat premises. Enforcement in licensed premises 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).

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2008 (previously the Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries Order 2007) required owners of more than 250 breeding birds to register the name of the holding with the Local Animal Health Divisional Office of the State Veterinary Service, which is an Agency of Defra. In Northern Ireland the Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries Scheme Order (Northern Ireland) 2007 is

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similar to the above Order with the same requirements to register with DARD.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable

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

(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 (according to the requirements of the Zoonoses Order 1989 and equivalent legislation in the Devolved Administrations)

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

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars) :

Following testing carried out according to Annex IIB of Regulation 2160/2003/EC and Regulation 200/2010/EC, Annex paragraph 1 and 2 (own check and official sampling), when a breeding flock of Gallus gallus is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium 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 and S. Enteritidis detected by operator sampling (Annex, paragraph 2.1.1) may, in some cases depending on the specific situation, be confirmed by samples taken by the Competent Authority as detailed in Annex 2.2.2.1 of Regulation 200/2010/EC. No confirmatory testing is carried out following detection of a positive through official sampling (paragraph 2.1.2.2), unless exceptional circumstances (such as confirmation of laboratory cross contamination) warrant it. This has not yet occurred in the UK to date.

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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. The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the infected birds were kept, and provide evidence to the Competent Authority that the cleaning and disinfection has been satisfactory. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out. Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

(max. 32000 chars) :

When a breeding flock of Gallus gallus is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. A 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 (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

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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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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(Northern Ireland) Order 1981 designates Salmonella as a disease of poultry and provides similar powers as above.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

5. General description of the costs and benefits of the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Accurate details on the costs and benefits of the programme to farmers and society in general are not available. Costs specific to the application for co-financing for the 2012 Salmonella control programme in breeding chickens relate to payment of compensation to the operator following mandatory slaughter of a flock(s) detected positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium under the framework of the programme. For 2012, based on the epidemiological situation from 2007 – 2010, it is estimated that 2 flocks will be detected positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium and will require compulsory slaughter according to Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Annex IIC. The average

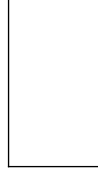
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flock size is approximately 5000 birds. At an average compensation value as taken from the compensation tables (January to March 2010), the total cost is estimated to be approximately Euro 59,159.00 per flock. However, in applying the ceiling figure of Euro\$ per parent breeding bird, this equates to Euro20,000 per flock.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2007 - 2010 :



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

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

*6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year: **2011***

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Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks of (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/ number (eggs destroyed)	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product
United Kingdom	Breeding flocks	1 678	8 000 000 ⁺	1 678	8 000 000 ⁺	1 550	salmonella enteritidis or	1	1	6 029	number	number	0	0
United Kingdom	Breeding flocks	1 678	8 000 000 ⁺	1 678	8 000 000 ⁺	1 550	Salmonella spp	18	0	0	number	number	0	0
Total		3 356	16 000 000 ⁺	3 356	16 000 000 ⁺	3 100		19	1	6 029				
ADD A NEW ROW														

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

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

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

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2011**

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

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UK	microbiological test	culture	0	0	X
Total			0	0	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.3 Data on infection for year: **2011**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
UK	19	95 000
Total	19	95 000
Add a new row		

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year: **2011**

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
UK	1 678	8 000 000	0	0	0	X
Total	1 678	8 000 000	0	0	0	0

7. Targets

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2013**

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

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7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year:

2013

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)
UK	Breeding flocks	1 700	8 000 000	1 700	8 000 000	1 600	salmonella enteritidis	1	1	5 000	0	0
		1 700	8 000 000	1 700	8 000 000	1 600		1	1	5 000	0	0
	Total											
Add a new row												

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

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

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

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

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7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2013

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

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year: **2013**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAMM	0	0	0 no		X
Add a new row						
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine doses	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0 no		X
Add a new row						
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	2	20000	40000 yes		X
Add a new row						
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION : VERIFICATION OF THE	Test for verification of the efficiency of disinfection	0	0	0 no		X

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						Add a new row	
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Salaries	Salaries	0	0	0 no		X	
						Add a new row	
6. Consumables and specific equipment							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Consumables and specific equipment	Consumables and specific equipment	0	0	0 no		X	
						Add a new row	
7. Other costs							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Other costs	Not applicable	0	0	0 no		X	
						Add a new row	
8. Cost of official sampling							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	0	0	0 no		X	
						Add a new row	
Total		2		40000			

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

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : UNITED KINGDOM

(a) State the aim of the program

(max. 32000 chars) :

To reduce or maintain the low prevalence of Salmonella of public health significance in fattening and adult breeding turkey flocks on holdings in the UK, at least to the target levels set out in Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 which is a maximum percentage of fattening and adult breeding turkey flocks remaining positive for Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium to 1% or less by 31 December 2012.

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

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

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

Animal population Turkeys

- Turkeys**
- Birds leaving for slaughter
- Birds for breeding

(c) Demonstrate the evidence...

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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 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 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 three weeks by the operator on the holding or at the hatchery and three weeks before slaughter, if not already included in the 3 weekly sampling schedule . Sampling to verify the achievement of the target is as detailed in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008. Samples are taken according to the requirements of the UK National Control Programme by the Competent Authority and by the operator as detailed in the Annex paragraph 1 of Regulation (EC) 584/2008 and Regulation (EC) No. 213/2009.

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

The requirements of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 Annex IIC apply in the case of detection of certain Salmonella serotypes in breeding turkey flocks. When a breeding flock of turkeys is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium 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 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 1774/2002. 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 Dir (EC) No 2003/99 when Salmonella is detected in one or more samples taken from that flock. An infected flock is counted only once, regardless of how often Salmonella is detected in the flock during production.

(d) Specification of following points :

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(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence

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.

The results of the UK Salmonella control programme are reported annually to the Commission and are published by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) in the European Union Summary Report on Trends and Sources of Zoonoses, Zoonotic Agents, Antimicrobial resistance and Foodborne outbreaks.

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 10,071 laboratory confirmed cases of salmonellosis in humans reported in the UK in 2009, a decrease of 9.1% on the 12,091 confirmed cases recorded in 2008. This is consistent with the overall trend of reduction in reports in recent years (12,831 cases in 2005, 14,060 in 2006 and 13,213 in 2007). *S. Enteritidis* remained the most commonly isolated Salmonella serotype followed by *S. Typhimurium*. The number of *S. Enteritidis* cases decreased from 6,941 reports in 2007 and 4,806 in 2008 to 4,143 cases in 2009 and a decrease was also seen in the number of *S. Typhimurium* reports with 2,046 cases reported in 2009, compared to 2,148 in 2008. Salmonella reporting shows a consistent seasonal pattern with a distinct peak of infection observed in July, August, September and October. Overall, there is little regional variation in salmonellosis in humans in the UK.

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

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S. Enteritidis reported from turkeys during the year.

In the EU-wide baseline survey of Salmonella in turkey flocks, carried out in 2006-2007, the UK result for breeding turkeys for the Salmonella serotypes of greatest public health significance, S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium, was 0.5%, with S. Typhimurium isolated in one breeding flock. The prevalence for all Salmonella serotypes in breeding turkeys was 4.4%. The flock level Salmonella prevalence for the UK was higher than the EU average in fattening turkey flocks at 32.2% and 4.6% for S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium.

During the first year of implementation of the turkey Salmonella Control Programme, there were no breeding flocks of turkeys detected positive for S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium in the UK. In total, 7 flocks were detected positive for other Salmonella serotypes (4 flocks tested positive for S. Derby, 2 flocks tested positive for S. Bovismorbificans and 1 flock tested positive for S. Montevideo).

(d)1.2 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonella

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 Assembly Government, is the competent authority for Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 in England, Wales and Scotland (Great Britain). The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) Northern Ireland is the competent authority for Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 in Northern Ireland. DARD provides information on the annual occurrence of Salmonella in breeding flocks to Defra who collates it. In Scotland the Scottish Government, and the Welsh Assembly Government in Wales administer the control plans, and supply information to Defra for collation. Official samples are taken by staff from the Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency (AHVLA), which is an executive agency of Defra. 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 and to supply the isolate for serotyping and antimicrobial resistance

(d)1.3 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonella

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

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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 in examination

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 584/2008 using the method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in Bilthoven, Netherlands. The method is described in the current version of Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): 'Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage'. A semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. At least one isolate will be serotyped according to the Kaufmann-White scheme. Isolates of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* will also be phage typed. Sensitivity to a panel of 16 antimicrobials will be determined.

(d)1.5 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 the Competent Authority will select each year at random:

- All flocks on at least 10% of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys.
- All flocks on at least 10% of holdings with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys between 30 and 45 weeks of age, but including all holdings where *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* has been detected during the previous 12 months and all holdings with elite, great grandparents and grandparent breeding turkeys. This sampling may also take place at the hatchery.
- Each time the Competent Authority considers it necessary.

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. The selected flock will be sampled in

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accordance with the Annex in Regulation (EC) No 584/2008..

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 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) is the Competent Authority which monitors these controls.

(d)1.6 Measures

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) :

When a turkey flock is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium the flock will be investigated. The flock is suspected of being infected when *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated from samples, carried out privately or as required by either the operator or the Competent Authority as detailed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 584/2008. Tissue/organs may be taken from birds as part of the investigation of clinical disease by the private veterinarian; these cases will be discussed and additional follow up investigation carried out as appropriate, along with advice on Salmonella control. Neck skins are sampled at abattoirs under Regulation (EC) No 1441/2007. The potential for cross contamination make the results from abattoir sampling difficult to interpret in relation to a particular flock. Isolates of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* will be examined to determine if they are vaccine strains according to the manufacturer's specification. If vaccine strains are confirmed in samples the flock will not be classed as positive for the purposes of establishing the progress towards the target. Although vaccines against Salmonella are not currently used in meat turkeys in the UK, Salmonella Typhimurium vaccine is sometimes used in breeding flocks. Also, this practice may change in the future if suitable vaccines are developed.

When a turkey breeding flock is suspected of being infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium 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* and *S. Enteritidis* detected by operator sampling (Annex, paragraph 1b(i) and (ii)) may be confirmed by samples taken by the Competent Authority. Confirmatory sampling is not carried out following detection of Salmonella Enteritidis or Typhimurium through official testing carried out according to the Annex, paragraph 1 (b) (iii) at the holding.

As per the requirements of Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Annex IIC, when infection with *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* 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

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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 and 142/2011. The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against Salmonella (which takes place under the cascade system, under the supervision of the prescribing veterinary surgeon) ensuring compliance with the requirements of Regulation 1177/2006/EC.

(d)1.7 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellos

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 Turkey Flocks Order 2009 requires operators to carry out sampling of turkey flocks as specified in Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 and to keep records of samples taken, the results of each test carried out on the samples and details of bird movements on to or off a holding.

(d)1.8 Financial assistance

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Currently, when Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium is confirmed in a flock the owner is compensated following compulsory slaughter of the flock. Compensation is based on the costs incurred in rearing the bird to a certain age, less any income which has been derived from the bird (e.g. hatching eggs). A scale of compensation is published on a quarterly basis according to the age of the bird. The valuation tables detailing the quarterly calculations via a weekly breakdown indicating the monetary values against the age of the birds are publicly available on the Defra website (www.defra.gov.uk). The value of specific compensation payments made to operators following slaughter of a flock are not made publicly available. Payment is made directly to the operator from the available budget held by the Central Competent Authority. The average size of UK breeding turkey flocks is 7000 birds

Occasionally, the valuation tables cannot be used to accurately assess the value of a flock(s) of poultry

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under certain circumstances, for example high value breeding stock (elite, great grandparent or grandparent stock), moulted birds, the presence of concurrent disease or production related anomalies. In these cases, an ad hoc valuation is carried out, taking into account the specific situation. The details of how the valuation was achieved are made available to the operator but are not made publicly available.

(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme

Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

(d)2.1 Structure of the production

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

There are approximately 723,798 breeding turkey birds on 285 premises in the UK. For the fattening flocks there are around 8569645 birds on 1574 premises.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

The 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, additives and labelling); Defra (Veterinary Medicines Directorate VMD) which deals with zootechnical and medicated feeds; and Defra Animal Health and veterinary group, or its equivalent in the devolved administrations, covers processed animal proteins and Salmonella. Many low moisture

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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 (fishmeal) 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 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

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

hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

1. Code of Practice For The Prevention of Rodent Infestation In Poultry Flocks (Ref No 2630)
2. Code of Practice For The Prevention and Control of Salmonella – in Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries. (Ref No PB 1564)
3. Egg Quality Guide
4. Code of Practice The Handling and storage of eggs from farm to retail sale (Ref No. PB 2818)
5. UK Guide to the National Control Programme for Salmonella in turkey flocks (Ref No. PB 13380)

(d)2.3.2 Relevant guidelines

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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

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

Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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enforce national legislation and to check medicine records

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry breeding flocks of more than 250 birds are registered (Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2008 and Control of Salmonella in Turkey Flocks Order 2009). The register is maintained at the local level by the Competent Authority or its agent (Animal Health Veterinary Laboratories Agency in Great Britain, DARD in Northern Ireland).

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

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

Record keeping at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All breeding 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.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

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

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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

Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

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

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Species: Turkeys

Request of Community co-financing
for year:

2013

1.1 Contact

Name : Ricky O Doghor

Phone : 0044 207 238 6080

Fax. : 0044 207 238 3087

Email : ricky.doghor@defra.gsi.gov.uk

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

There are approximately 723,798 breeding turkey birds on 285 premises in the UK. For the fattening flocks there are around 8569645 birds on 1574 premises.
All breeding flocks of 250 birds or more, and all hatcheries with an incubator capacity of 1000 eggs or more are required to register with the Competent Authority.

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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 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 third week during production at the holding or at the hatchery, according to the protocol laid down in the Annex to Regulation 584/2008/EC.

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

When infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium has been confirmed, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

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

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Year of the programme : 2013

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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 EC Regulation 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 with the collaboration of the Welsh Assembly.

• The programme in Scotland operates with the collaboration of the Scottish Government.

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

With reference to the slaughter of breeding flocks at the end of lay, the Food Standards Agency is responsible for the protection of public health and animal health and welfare in Great Britain, through proportionate enforcement of legislation in licensed meat premises. Enforcement in licensed premises in Northern Ireland is the responsibility of DARDNI.

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

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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) :

All breeding turkey flocks of 250 or more birds are registered under the Registration of Establishments (Control of Salmonella in Turkeys Order 2009)

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable

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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 (according to the requirements of the Zoonoses Order 1989 and equivalent legislation in the Devolved Administrations)

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

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars) :

Following testing carried out according to Regulation 584/2008/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 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.

As per the requirements of Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Annex IIC, when infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium has been confirmed, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Mandatory slaughter is carried out under the Animal Health Act 1981. The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the infected birds were kept, and provide evidence to the Competent Authority that the cleaning and disinfection has been satisfactory. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out. Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulations (EC) No 1069/2009 and 142/2011.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All eligible turkey flocks, according to Regulation 2160/2003 are in the national control programme

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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, the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. A 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 (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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against Salmonella which takes place under the cascade (off-label use) under the supervision of a veterinary surgeon and complies with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No.1177/2006 for specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of Salmonella. Vaccination may only be used as a preventative measure; it is not an alternative to the requirements in Annex II C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

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

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

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

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(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.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

5. General description of the costs and benefits of the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Accurate details on the costs and benefits of the programme to farmers and society in general are not available. Costs specific to the application for co-financing for the 2012 Salmonella control programme in breeding turkeys relate to payment of compensation to the operator following mandatory slaughter of a flock(s) detected positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium under the

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framework of the programme. For 2012, based on the baseline survey results, scanning surveillance information collected during 2008 and 2009 and the first year of implementation of the turkey Salmonella Control Programme, it is estimated that 1 flock will be detected positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium and will require compulsory slaughter according to Regulation 2160/2003/EC, Annex IIC. The average flock size is approximately 5000 birds. At an average compensation value as taken from the compensation tables (January to March 2011), the total cost is estimated to be approximately £142,300 per flock. However, in applying the ceiling figure of Euro12 per parent breeding bird, this equates to Euro60,000 per flock.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2007 - 2010 :



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

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

*6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year: **2011***

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Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks of (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/ number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channeled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channeled to egg product
United Kingdom	Turkeys	285	723 798	285	723 798	0	Salmonella spp	7	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total		285	723 798	285	723 798	0		7	0	0				
ADD A NEW ROW														

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

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

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

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2011**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
UK	microbiological test	Culture	0	0
X				

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Total				0
				ADD A NEW ROW

6.3 Data on infection for year: **2011**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
United Kingdom	7	35 000 X
Total	7	35 000
		Add a new row

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year: **2011**

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
UK	285	723 798	0	0	0	X
Total	285	723 798	0	0	0	0
						Add a new row

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7. Targets

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2013**

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

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7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year:

2013

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)
United Kingdom	Turkeys	285	723 798	285	723 798	285	salmonella enteritidis	1	1	5 000	0	0
Total		285	723 798	285	723 798	285		1	1	5 000	00	
Add a new row												

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

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

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

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

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7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2013

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

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year: **2013**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAMM	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine doses	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	1	60000	60000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION : VERIFICATION OF THE	Test for verification of the efficiency of disinfection	0	0	0	no	X

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Add a new row						
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries		0	0	0 no		X
Add a new row						
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Consumables and specific equipment		0	0	0 no		X
Add a new row						
7. Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	Not applicable	0	0	0 no		X
Add a new row						
8. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	0	0	0 no		X
Add a new row						
Total		1		60000		

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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