



Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document 2015 1.06

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Instructions to complete the form:

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- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Monday, November 09, 2015 15:34:51

Submission Number

1447079692645-6991

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Identification of the programme

Member state : IRELAND

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Community co-financing for year :

2016

Contact

Name : Clare Faulkner

Your job type within the CA : National Coordinator - Salmonella Control Programme

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Animal population

Animal population Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

1. The **aim of the programme** is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce to 1% or less the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* remaining positive for the target *Salmonella* serovars: *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE), Typhimurium (ST) (including the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-), Hadar (SH), Infantis (SI) and Virchow (SV).

For a MS with less than 100 adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* the target is to have no more than one such flock remaining positive for the relevant *Salmonella* serovars per year.

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme is designed to reduce/maintain the prevalence of breeding chicken flocks (*Gallus gallus*) infected with various types of *Salmonella*, including *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic strains), to the lowest possible percentage of flocks on an ongoing basis up to the end of 2016 and beyond. It is also the intention that the incidence of other salmonellas, including but not limited to, *S. Infantis*, *S. Hadar* and *S. Virchow* is also kept to the minimum possible.

The aim of the programme is as referred to in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, for the reduction of *Salmonella* spp. in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* ('the Union target') shall be a reduction to 1 % or less of the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* remaining positive for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, *Salmonella* Infantis, *Salmonella* Hadar, *Salmonella* Typhimurium, including monophasic *Salmonella* Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-, and *Salmonella* Virchow (the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes) shall be complied with.

2. The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the Member State.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The entire country.

DAFM undertakes to inform the Commission regularly and fully of developments under the programme and to provide whatever additional information, if any, as required.

3. Flocks subject to the programme

	Total number of flocks of breeders in the MS	Number of flocks with at least 250 adult breeders	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	120		120	0
Adult flocks	190	190	190	190
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the hatchery		0	0	0
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the holding		190	190	190

NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the food business operator and the laboratory performing the analyses.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Salmonella enteritidis (Se) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Notification and Control of Animal Diseases Regulations 2014 (S.I. 110 of 2014)

In the case of a positive result, The European Communities (Control of *Salmonella* in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006 – [S.I. 706 of 2006] apply.

The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.C and Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010, Annex 4 refer.

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5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy (max. 32000 chars) :

Checks are performed during each official sampling visit. Satisfactory or unsatisfactory biosecurity findings are registered on the salmonella sampling submission form.

Irish National Legislation in the form of S.I. 42 of 2008 outlines the range of biosecurity measures that the owner or person in charge of a poultry premises is expected to put in place. Biosecurity Advice for Flock Owners is outlined in the attached DAFM Booklet. Standardised checklists are used by the competent authority's poultry inspectorate for inspection of Primary Producers for compliance with hygiene requirements, which include checks on the implementation of biosecurity measures. Biosecurity checks include checking for site security to prevent access of other animals/people, foot dips, changing protective clothing, good hygiene practice, recording of and disposal of mortalities etc. Non-compliance is recorded on a spreadsheet and used in risk analysis to determine frequency of inspection the following year. In cases of non-compliance, producers are given a definitive timeline within which they must take remedial action. Follow-up inspections are made by poultry inspectorate to ensure that remedial actions have been undertaken, or the producer risks losing his/her certification as a registered producer. All inspections are undertaken on a risk basis i.e. dependent on producer scale, past history of non-compliance and outbreak of disease, however, each producer receives at least one annual inspection.

Legislation, best practice and guidance notes apply to all poultry producers. The following is an extract from the Department's Biosecurity Information for Registered Poultry Flock Owners:

BIOSECURITY ADVICE FOR POULTRY FLOCKOWNERS

1. Commercial poultry farmers should ensure that they have a good perimeter fence around the site, and that there is a single entrance/exit, with a lockable gate. Small flocks should also be fenced in.
2. All poultry houses should be bird and rodent-proof, and always keep the doors closed. Wild birds, especially pigeons and waterfowl, are a particular risk. Bird-proof netting should have apertures no larger than 25mm.
3. Only allow essential visitors to have access to the poultry site, and provide farm or disposable overalls and footwear for visitors and staff. Provide hand-washing facilities, and insist that these are used by staff and visitors.
4. Provide footbaths containing approved disinfectant* outside each poultry house. Ensure that the disinfectant is used at the recommended dilution rate, and change the disinfectant at least twice weekly.
5. Only allow essential vehicles onto the site. Staff, service vehicles etc. should be parked outside the perimeter. Insist that all vehicles that have to enter the site have been cleaned and disinfected beforehand.
6. Keep house surrounds free of vegetation and debris, and disinfect the surrounds regularly.
7. Operate an all-in/all-out policy when stocking houses, and only buy replacement birds from reputable sources.
8. Only allow equipment that has been cleaned and disinfected into poultry houses. Always store

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equipment in a bird and rodent-proof location following disinfection.

9. Always store shavings in a bird and rodent-proof location. Do not allow pet animals into stores or poultry houses.

10. Store dead birds in a lidded container. Dispose of carcasses regularly in a safe manner. If the carcasses are due to go for rendering, leave the container at the perimeter of the site for collection.

*A list of approved disinfectants can be found at: <http://www.agriculture.gov.ie>

MEASURES TO REDUCE THE RISK OF INTRODUCTION OF DISEASE E.G. AVIAN INFLUENZA

Specific measures are required to reduce the risk of introduction of disease e.g. avian influenza into poultry. The reservoir for the virus is in wild water birds, in particular waterfowl (e.g. ducks and geese).

Waterfowl may be infected with the virus, yet show no symptoms.

The virus may be present in:

- Live birds and their products (meat, eggs, feathers)
- Carcasses of birds
- Faeces of birds

Infection most commonly results from:

- Contact with wild birds
- Contact with infected poultry or poultry products
- Contaminated clothing and footwear
- Contaminated vehicles and equipment
- Contaminated feed and water
- Contaminated manure and litter
- Rodents or farm dogs and cats, which may act as mechanical vectors.

1. It is essential to prevent contact between poultry and wild birds. Ensure that houses, feed stores and shaving stores are rodent and bird-proof, including netting of vents. Keep the doors shut and ensure that cats and dogs are kept out.

2. Separate ducks and geese from other poultry.

3. Feed and water free range birds indoors where possible. Always clean up feed spills immediately after they have occurred.

4. Prevent poultry from having access to ponds, lakes or rivers e.g. by fencing off these areas and do not allow free standing water to collect.

5. Staff and visitors on poultry farms should not have contact with wild birds (e.g. waterfowling). Only essential visitors should be allowed access to the poultry house. A record of all visitors should be maintained.

6. Use foot dips at the entrance to the poultry house and change your footwear, on entry to the house, to boots that are dedicated to use inside the poultry house.

7. Always clean and disinfect* equipment prior to using it in a poultry house, and do not leave it outside whilst not in use.

8. Check the source of the water supplies to your house at regular intervals. If the source is lake water, it must be adequately treated to kill viruses (e.g. by chlorination or UV light).

*A list of approved disinfectants can be found at: <http://www.agriculture.gov.ie>

VEHICLE CLEANING & DISINFECTION PROTOCOL

1. Choose a location that will avoid solutions entering surface water drains or water courses, and preferably with a concrete surface.

2. First remove any equipment (modules, module lifting equipment, crates, pipes, covers etc.) for cleaning.

3. Starting from the top and working down, remove any solid debris from the outside and inside of the

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vehicle by scraping, then brushing. Pay special attention to the underside of the vehicle, wheels, wheel arches, tyres, mud-guards and exposed chassis. Dung and soiled bedding may contain high levels of infective material, and should be safely disposed of e.g. by composting.

4. Apply detergent using a knapsack sprayer or pressure washer, at low pressure (approx. 500 psi or 35 bars), to avoid dispersal of potentially infective material.

5. Soak all external and internal surfaces of the vehicle, starting from the top and working down. Pay special attention to the wheels, wheel arches, tyres, mud-guards and underside of the vehicle. Allow at least 10 minutes contact time for the detergent to penetrate and loosen the dirt. Rinse at high pressure with clean water.

6. Check that all surfaces are visibly clean, before disinfecting.

7. Use an approved disinfectant*. Ensure that disinfectant has been properly stored, is in date, and is used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

8. Apply the disinfectant with a pressure washer (at low pressure) or knap sack sprayer. Ensure that the recommended contact time for the disinfectant is allowed. If the disinfectant affects untreated metals or damaged galvanised metals, it should be rinsed off after the recommended contact time.

9. Outside of vehicle - start at the top and work down each side. Inside the vehicle - disinfect the walls and floor of the transporter, and then the loading ramp and tail gate lift. Pay special attention to the wheel arches, tyres, mudguards and underside of the vehicle.

10. Take all removable items out of the cab of the vehicle including the floor mats, clothing, wellington boots etc. Use a dustpan and brush to remove any debris from inside the cab and dispose of it into a refuse sack.

11. Use a soft hand brush and a bucket of detergent to clean the cab floor, floor mats and foot pedals. Rinse. Use a clean cloth soaked in a solution of disinfectant at the recommended dilution rate to disinfect the cab floor, floor mats and foot pedals.

12. Ensure that all items packed back into the cab are clean.

13. Park the vehicle on a slope away from the wash area, to drain and dry.

14. Once the vehicle is removed from the wash area, wash down the concrete surface with detergent. (ensure that cleaned and disinfected vehicles do not become re-contaminated when using pressure washers to clean the wash area or other vehicles).

15. Clean and disinfect waterproof overalls and boots and the cleaning equipment.

*A list of approved disinfectants can be found on the Department of Agriculture at: <http://www.agriculture.gov.ie>

DISINFECTION PROGRAMME FOR POULTRY FARMS

The following procedures should be followed for each house to be disinfected after depopulation to prevent the carry over of infection.

Removal of feed, equipment, litter etc.

1. Remove any residual food from the silo and feed equipment.

2. Take out any removable equipment.

3. Remove any dead bird carcasses from the litter, and dispose of with other carcasses.

4. Remove all litter from the house.

5. Load litter to ensure that all outside areas such as concrete pads at doors are cleared of old litter.

6. Ensure loads are covered before transport from the site.

Dry cleaning

1. Work from the top of the house and work down.

2. Blow down all surface dust from ceilings, water pipes, fan boxes and inlets.

3. Blow or brush loose debris from walls.

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4. Scrape floor using mechanised scrapers.
5. Blow or wash down bulk feed bins.

Water sanitization

Drainable systems

1. Drain the header tank and check that it is free from debris. Clean as required.
2. Fill the tank with that volume of water required to fill the entire drinking system and add sanitizer at recommended dilution.
3. Allow sanitizer solution to fill the drinking system. Leave for one hour.
4. Drain the system and fill with fresh water.

Non-drainable systems

1. Shortly before depopulation, add sanitizer to the header tank.
2. Isolate supply from header tank and allow the water to be consumed until the tank is empty.
3. Remove any debris from the header tank.
4. Fill the tank with water, and add sanitizer at recommended dilution.

Cleaning and disinfection of the buildings and equipment

1. Include any stores in this cleaning procedure.
2. Wash all surfaces with a pressure washer with the detergent sanitizer solution.
3. Externally, spray air inlets, deposits from around fan boxes and the loading area.
4. Internally include air inlets, fan boxes, partitions, feeders and drinkers and all other equipment removed from the house, ensuring that everything is visibly clean.
5. Use a soak tank if available for removable equipment.
6. Soak all surfaces for 20-30 minutes, and then rinse all surfaces with water at high pressure.
7. Also ensure that all dirty areas such as concrete aprons around houses and bulk bin pads are washed clean.

6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators :

Samples at the initiative of the FBOs will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

- a. Rearing flocks: day-old chicks, four-week-old birds, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- b. Adults breeding flocks: depending if the MS achieved the EU target for more than 2 years

Every second week during the laying period

Every three weeks during the laying period (derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010)

Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples

The central competent authority for this programme is the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM). and staff from these offices . Full-time salaried Veterinary Inspectors employed by the Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine at District Veterinary Offices (DVO) around the country

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undertake the official sampling programme. Officially collected samples are tested at DAFM's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, the Director of which reports to DAFM's Chief Veterinary Officer.

7. **Samples are taken** in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

What samples are taken?

At least one dust swab and one pair of boot cover swabs are the samples taken from each affected house

o Samples are not necessarily taken for antimicrobial detection

All positive samples are subject to antimicrobial analysis.

If Salmonella infection is not confirmed in the flock, new bacteriological samples are not taken on the flock or on the progeny.

8. **Specific requirements** laid down in Annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant (i.e. due to the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-), all birds of infected rearing or adult flocks are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and all eggs are destroyed or heat treated):

Comments - Indicate also if birds are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and if eggs are destroyed or heat treated (max. 32000 chars) :

In case Salmonella spp is detected in a flock (FBO or official sample):

The local veterinary unit (LVU) of the Competent Authority (Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine) engages immediately with the relevant Food Business Operator and private veterinary professional adviser where laboratory confirmation is received. The LVU ensure both the vet. professional and FBO are fully aware of the potentially very serious public health implications associated with the presence of any of these significant agents on a poultry breeder premises.

Restrictions are implemented on farm on both live birds and eggs and the FBO is advised of the implications of salmonella and is also advised with regard to the biosecurity measures to be taken, especially with regard to personnel, premises, transport and suitable disinfection and fumigation procedures. The LVU repeats its position regarding an appropriate response, that is the slaughter-out of the flock, disposal of eggs, emptying of houses/facilities and appropriate cleaning and disinfection of same, with subsequent confirmatory negative samples before possible re-stocking.

FBO is immediately advised of the result through the local veterinary unit. Eggs are stored on farm if possible, until the sero typing results come back. If this is not possible, they are sent for pasteurisation. No birds are moved off farm until the farm is declared negative. All farms are subject to negative swabbing for Salmonellae species before restocking.

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Measures taken ensuring increased biosecurity– movement of persons, cleaning and disinfection: Implemented immediately. Movement off farm of poultry, eggs and other livestock ceases: Implemented immediately. Eggs at hatchery from the premises prohibited from moving off-site: Implemented immediately.

Flocks positive for Se or St are subjected to sanitary slaughter and meat sent for rendering once adequate provisions can be made i.e. at end of weekly kill or at weekend followed by a comprehensive cleaning and disinfection programme at the slaughter premises.

The timeframe for depopulating flocks is therefore dependent upon the timing of the outbreak, obtaining the necessary facilities for sanitary slaughter and time of year i.e. pre-Christmas slaughter, however every effort is made to expedite the process, to minimise cross contamination and enable the producer to return to production as soon as is feasible.

In all instances, the houses are thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and fumigated before restocking. The sampling protocol is in accordance with EU regulations.

9. Please describe the measures that shall be implemented in a flock (rearing and adult) where ***Salmonella* Hadar, Infantis or Virchow is detected**:

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case *Salmonella* spp is detected in a flock (FBO or official sample),

- FBO is immediately advised of the result through the local veterinary unit. Restrictions are implemented on farm on both live birds and eggs and the FBO is advised of the implications of salmonella and is also advised with regard to the biosecurity measures to be taken, especially with regard to personnel, premises, transport and suitable disinfection and fumigation procedures. Eggs are stored on farm if possible, until the sero typing results come back. If this is not possible, they are sent to be destroyed. No birds are moved off farm until the farm is declared positive. All farms are subject to negative swabbing for *Salmonellae* species before restocking.

- Measures taken ensuring increased biosecurity – movement of persons, cleaning and disinfection. Implemented immediately

- Movement off farm of poultry, eggs and other livestock ceases. Implemented immediately

- Eggs at hatchery from the premises are prohibited from moving off-site. Implemented immediately.

Measures applicable to eggs and birds for SH, SI and SV infection.

The local veterinary unit (LVU) of the Competent Authority (Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine) engages with the Food Business Operator and private veterinary practitioner (PVP) when SH, SI or SV are confirmed by the laboratory. The LVU advises the PVP and the FBO on the public health implications associated with the presence of any of these three serovars on a poultry breeding premises. The LVU repeats its position regarding an appropriate response, that is increasing bio security procedures in day to day operations and appropriate cleaning and disinfection of premises/housing before re-stocking.

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Flocks positive for SH, SI and SV are subjected to slaughter and meat is subjected to heat treatment once adequate provisions can be made i.e. at end of weekly kill or at weekend followed by a comprehensive cleaning and disinfection programme at the slaughter premises. Therefore slaughterhouses must be informed of positive laboratory results.

The timeframe for depopulating flocks is therefore dependent upon the timing of the outbreak, obtaining the necessary facilities for sanitary slaughter and time of year i.e. pre-Christmas slaughter, however every effort is made to expedite the process, to minimise cross contamination and enable the producer to return to production as soon as is feasible. All eggs are destroyed.

The timeframe for slaughtering flocks is therefore dependent upon a multitude of factors including the timing of the outbreak, obtaining the necessary facilities for sanitary slaughter and time of year i.e. pre-Christmas slaughter, however every effort is made to expedite the process, to minimise cross contamination and enable the producer to return to production as soon as is feasible.

10. If birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant **EU microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g:

Measures implemented by the FBO (max. 32000 chars) :

Meat from SE or ST infected birds is not marketed in Ireland. It is sent for rendering. There is no market for meat from birds that have originated in *Salmonella* SE or ST positive broiler breeder flocks.

Measures implemented by the CA (max. 32000 chars) :

Meat from SE or ST infected birds is not marketed in Ireland. It is sent for rendering. There is no market for meat from birds that have originated in *Salmonella* SE or ST positive broiler breeder flocks.

- 11. Laboratories** in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 standard and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, (CVRL) and laboratories approved by DAFM.

Laboratories testing official and FBO samples are accredited to ISO 17025 and the *Salmonella* analytical method is within the scope of accreditation.

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• Salmonella – ISO method – serotyping – ISO TR6579-3, antimicrobial resistance – CLS method/ and interpretation according to EURL recommendations and Decision 2013/652/EU

12. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. '*Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. -- Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage*'.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme. For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Cultivation based on ISO 6579 : 2002

13. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 3.1.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 48 hours following receipt and within 96 hours after sampling.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 3.1.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010.

All broiler breeder and layer breeder flock boot covers and dust samples for salmonella culture are cultured within 96 hours of collection, as this is a criteria for acceptance / rejection for those samples. This applies to all laboratories involved in the testing of sampling within the Salmonella Control Plan.

14. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).

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Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

• Feedmills:

There are 11 feed mills supplying poultry feed in Ireland. Routine official Salmonella Monitoring of raw materials used in poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988. Raw material samples are taken at point of import, at compound feed manufacturers premises or at the point of manufacture (e.g. fish meal).

Routine official Salmonella monitoring of compound (finished) poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988 in all poultry compound feed manufacturers. Compound feed samples are taken at point of dispatch in poultry compound feed manufacturers premises or from bagged product. Official sampling of feeding-stuffs from mills supplying the poultry industry occurs a minimum of 6 times per year in each mill.

In poultry offal rendering plants, sampling for salmonella is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

In addition, an Official Veterinarian as part of any suspect *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* investigations may take feed samples.

Detailed results of all Ireland official raw material and poultry compound feed results are presented to the Commission as part of Ireland's zoonosis data report as was required under Council Directive 2003/99/EEC.

Heat treatment of all poultry feed is compulsory under the Diseases of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 - S.I. No 364 of 1991.

15. Official controls at holding, flock and hatchery level

- a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Checks are performed during each official sampling visit. Satisfactory or unsatisfactory biosecurity findings are registered on the salmonella sampling submission form.

Depending on the seriousness of the biosecurity issue discovered, a written warning may issue advising on the remedy and time frame for resolution or for more serious infractions requirement that the remedy is applied immediately.

Irish National Legislation in the form of S.I. 42 of 2008 outlines the range of biosecurity measures that the owner or person in charge of a poultry premises is expected to put in place. Biosecurity Advice for Flock

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Owners is outlined in the attached DAFM Booklet. Standardised checklists are used by the competent authority's poultry inspectorate for inspection of Primary Producers for compliance with hygiene requirements, which include checks on the implementation of biosecurity measures. Biosecurity checks include checking for site security to prevent access of other animals/people, foot dips, changing protective clothing, good hygiene practice, recording of and disposal of mortalities etc. Non-compliance is recorded on a spreadsheet and used in risk analysis to determine frequency of inspection the following year. In cases of non-compliance, producers are given a definitive timeline within which they must take remedial action. Follow-up inspections are made by poultry inspectorate to ensure that remedial actions have been undertaken, or the producer risks losing his/her certification as a registered producer. All inspections are undertaken on a risk basis i.e. dependent on producer scale, past history of non-compliance and outbreak of disease, however, each producer receives at least one annual inspection.

b. Routine official **sampling scheme when FBO sampling takes place at the hatchery**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

- every 16 weeks at the hatchery
- twice during the laying phase at the holding (within four weeks at the beginning, within eight weeks before the end), and
- at the holding each time samples taken at the hatchery are positive for target serovars

If the CA has decided to implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 (when EU target achieved for more than two years), the EU minimum requirement for official sampling is: once a year at the hatchery, once at the holding during the laying phase.

Comments - Indicate also : 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, 2) who is taking the official samples, 3) if the derogation quoted above is applied (max. 32000 chars) :

** Official sampling does not go beyond EU minimum requirements.

Official samples are taken by full-time salaried official veterinarian or technical staff.

Derogation above is not currently applied **

Veterinary officers are authorised under the relevant legislation to enforce EU and National measures relating to animal health and welfare, including legislation concerning the control of animal disease, veterinary medicines, and the hygienic production of foods of animal origin, by routine inspection and sampling, by investigation and the acquisition of evidence, and by legal process in the courts, often in co-operation with the Gardai (police) and Customs officers.

If an official veterinarian is carrying out inspections on farms for reasons such as checks on animal welfare or medicine records or to take samples for residues then, when appropriate, official sampling in the frame of the salmonella control programmes is undertaken at the same visit. The use of antimicrobials is in line with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

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- c. Routine official **sampling scheme when FBO sampling takes place at the holding**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:
- Three times during the laying phase at the holding (within four weeks at the beginning, within eight weeks before the end and a third one in between)

If the CA has decided to implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 (EU target achieved for more than two years), the EU minimum requirement for official sampling is: twice at the holding during the laying phase.

Comments - Indicate also : 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, please describe, 2) who is taking the official samples, 3) if the derogation quoted above is applied (max. 32000 chars) :

** Official sampling does not go beyond EU minimum requirements.

Official samples are taken by full-time salaried official veterinarian or technical staff.

Derogation above is not currently applied

The FBO sampling regime for Breeding flocks is as follows:

(i) Rearing Flocks as day old chicks' and four week old chicks

two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

(ii) Adult breeding flocks – every second week during the laying period on farm.

Parent flocks of Gallus gallus are subject to official sampling three times annually, and in addition are also sampled privately every two weeks. Salmonella enteritidis (Se) and Salmonella typhimurium (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Notification and Control of Animal Diseases Regulations 2014 (S.I. 110 of 2014)**

Veterinary officers are authorised under the relevant legislation to enforce EU and National measures relating to animal health and welfare, including legislation concerning the control of animal disease, veterinary medicines, and the hygienic production of foods of animal origin, by routine inspection and sampling, by investigation and the acquisition of evidence, and by legal process in the courts, often in co-operation with the Gardai (police) and Customs officers.

If an official veterinarian is carrying out inspections on farms for reasons such as checks on animal welfare or medicine records or to take samples for residues then, when appropriate, official sampling in the frame of the salmonella control programmes is undertaken at the same visit. The use of antimicrobials is in line with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

d. When **samples (FBO or official) taken at the hatchery** are positive for a target *Salmonella* serovar, describe the measures taken if the confirmatory samples taken at the holding are negative:

Testing for antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors (at least 5 birds per house) and if those substances are detected the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented (annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003)

Other official samples are taken on the breeding flock; if positive, the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented, if negative, all restrictive measures are lifted

Other official samples are taken on the progeny; if positive, the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented, if negative, all restrictive measures are lifted

Comments - Describe also if any other measures are implemented (max. 32000 chars) :

Documentary checks carried out during official visits includes scrutiny of all prescriptions relating to antimicrobial usage. The National Residue Plan includes checks on poultry for antimicrobials including penicillins, sulphonamides and tetracyclines.

e. **Official confirmatory sampling** (in addition to the confirmatory samples at the holding which are systematically performed if FBO or official samples are positive at the hatchery):

After positive official samples at the holding	<input type="checkbox"/> Always
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sometimes (criteria apply)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding	<input type="checkbox"/> Always
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sometimes (criteria apply)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Never

Comments - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (max. 32000 chars) :

DAFM slaughters out on positive results taken by the FBO or by the CA. Once confirmed positive there is

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

no confirmatory sampling as per regulation 2160/2003 and as advised by the FVO on their last mission. DAFM were historically confirming FBO private results but now have ceased and are applying the regulation. DAFM has written a letter to the CION outlining why confirmatory sampling of FBO results may be necessary. Results are now defined either as positive or negative.

- f. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, sampletaking) to check the correct implementation of this provision (at the holding and at the hatchery). For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(max. 32000 chars):

Official veterinarians, when visiting holdings to perform premises approval inspections and official salmonella sampling, also inspect the on-farm animal remedies register of the flockowners and all prescriptions. Poultry serum samples are taken quarterly nationally and tested for chloramphenicol.

Documentary checks carried out during official visits includes scrutiny of all prescriptions relating to antimicrobial usage. The National Residue Plan includes checks on poultry for antimicrobials including penicillins, sulphonamides and tetracyclines.

All withdrawal periods are implemented according to the manufacturer's guidelines in live birds. Where antimicrobials are used for purposes other than the control of *Salmonella*, sampling is delayed until the end of the withdrawal period.

16. *Salmonella* vaccination

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

Use of *Salmonella* vaccines is in compliance with provisions of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Comments - If performed please describe the vaccination scheme (vaccines used, vaccines providers, target flocks, number of doses administered per bird, etc) (max. 32000 chars):

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

17. System for **compensation to owners** for the value of their birds slaughtered or culled and the eggs destroyed or heat treated.

Describe the system for compensation to owners. Indicate how improper implementation of biosecurity measures can affect the payment of compensation (max. 32000 chars) :

DAFM operates a non-statutory scheme of compensation whereby the value of poultry and eggs destroyed (less any salvage) and costs of transport to place of destruction may be reimbursed. Other costs arising, such as loss of income, are not compensated.

As soon as is practicable, valuation is carried out after a flock is confirmed positive by competent staff of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, following an on-site visit. Valuation is based on such factors as the age of birds, costs expended and future production foregone. A scale of compensation is not publicly available and varies from case to case for example, age is a considerable factor in determining value. All payments are limited to the market value of such animals if they had not been affected by the disease. The Department strives to pay all compensation within 90 days of depopulation in order to avoid any reduction in Community financial support.

18. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Flocks positive for Se or St are subjected to sanitary slaughter, the houses are thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and fumigated before restocking.

The official disinfection programme for poultry farms is outlined in the Department's Biosecurity Information for Registered Poultry Flock Owners. This includes the removal of feed, equipment, litter etc, dry cleaning, water sanitisation and the cleaning and disinfection of buildings and equipment.

In terms of the disinfection of poultry houses, this involves the removal of gross litter with machinery, followed by sweeping out of the house. There is then a detergent wash of the house. When the floor/surfaces of the house are dry disinfectant is applied to the surfaces. Fumigation/fogging of the sealed house then takes place, the gas left in the house for at least 24 hours. (Some companies prefer to sometimes repeat the cleaning and fumigation steps).

There are no legal requirements to test the efficacy of the disinfection of a poultry house. However guidance by the competent national authority and best practice guidelines apply, so that all houses are routinely swabbed to test the efficacy of the disinfection before repopulation.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

B. General information

1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (max. 32000 chars) :

The central competent authority for this programme is the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM). Officially collected samples are tested at DAFM's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, the Director of which reports to DAFM's Chief Veterinary Officer. DAFM has District Veterinary Offices (DVO) around the country and staff from these offices undertake the official sampling programme. The evaluation of results and decisions in relation to follow-up action in positive cases are the responsibility of official veterinarians in DAFM headquarters.

2. **Legal basis** for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

Requirements were carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 and National legislation entitled the 'European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006'. Requirements of testing (details on types of samples, sampling frequency, preparation of samples, laboratory, methods of analysis, etc) were outlined to individual breeders.

The primary emphasis of the programme is to monitor for salmonella effectively, to assess the prevalence of infection against the reduction target and to give advice to owners with infected flocks on how to reduce or eliminate Salmonella(s) of public health significance from the premises. Operators are 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 feed contamination on the farm.

Operators are required to implement the sampling programme as set out in Annex II.B of EC Regulation 2160/2003.

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella* serovars** (SE, ST) implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

(max. 32000 chars):

The occurrence of salmonella in breeding flocks has remained low in recent years in Ireland.

2014 saw one outbreak, and there have been no outbreaks to date.

2011: No outbreaks.

2012: No outbreaks.

2013: No outbreaks.

2014: S. tennessee x 1.

2015: No outbreaks to date

The incidence of salmonella in humans has also declined in recent years. In 2013 there were 345 human clinical isolates. The number of human Salmonella isolates is now approximately half that observed in 2000 and has been sustained at this level in recent years.

S. Typhimurium and its monophasic variant together accounted for approximately 37% of all cases in 2013. S. Enteritidis accounted for 14.2%, with other isolates accounting for small individual numbers.

[Source: http://nuigalway.ie/salmonella_lab/downloads/nsslrl_annual_report_2013.pdf]

Figures relating to human incidence refer to 2013. The 2014 Annual Report of the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory is awaited.

4. System for the registration of holdings and identification of flocks

(max. 32000 chars):

All establishments keeping poultry, regardless of the numbers involved, were in 2014, required to register with the competent authority under regulations made under the Animal Health and Welfare Act 2013. This SI is entitled Control on Places where Poultry are Kept Regulations (S.I. 114 of 2014).

Breeding establishments are registered under the Poultry Hatcheries Act 1947 and, if they are engaged in Intra Community Trade, they must be approved under the European Communities (Live Poultry and Hatching Eggs) Regulations 1992 and 1995 which implement Council Directive 90/539/EEC, replaced by Council Directive 2009/158 /EEC. European Communities (Marketing Standards for eggs for hatching and farmyard poultry chicks) Regulations 2008 (617/2008)

Irish Poultry flocks are identified using a unique flock identifier number ("Flock Number"). This is an alpha-numeric code including an area-identifying letter followed by a 7 digit numeric code.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

All herd owners are made aware of obligations with regard to salmonella at the time of registration and

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

any changes which may be made throughout the year.

Flocks are subject to an ongoing testing programme as per the requirements of the legislation. Risk based monitoring is utilised where considered necessary and this is subject to ongoing review.

Records are collated centrally in order to further monitor compliance. When laboratory salmonella reports are generated they are forwarded to the Central Competent Authority Headquarters (Agriculture House, Dublin) where each detailed salmonella submission form (generated by the sampler on the day the sample is taken) and corresponding official laboratory report is inspected by an official veterinarian of the Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine (DAFM). These details are forwarded to administrative colleagues where data is tabulated allowing the maintenance of databases.

Data is monitored on an ongoing basis by the DAFM official veterinarian.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
IRELAND	Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	760	X
IRELAND	Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	7	X
IRELAND	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	Isolates	routine test	7	X
Add a new row						
Total					774	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					7	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					0	
Total Bacteriological detection test					760	
Total Serotyping					7	

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2016

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
IRELAND	Adult Breeding f	190	190	190	380	760	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	1	1	15 000	400 000	0	X
Total		190	190	190	380	760		1	1	15 000	400 000	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 once.

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.

2 Targets on vaccination

2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2016

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
		Targets on vaccination			
NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
IRELAND	190	0	0	0	X
Total	190	0	0	0	
Total	190	0	0	0	
Total	190	0	0	0	
Total	190	0	0	0	
Total	190	0	0	0	
Total	190	0	0	0	
Total	190	0	0	0	
Total	190	0	0	0	
Total	190	0	0	0	
Total	190	0	0	0	
Total	190	0	0	0	
Total	190	0	0	0	

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered
Total	190	0	0	0
Total	190	0	0	0
Total	190	0	0	0
Total	190	0	0	0
Total	190	0	0	0
Total	190	0	0	0
Total	190	0	0	0
Total	190	0	0	0
Total	190	0	0	0
Total	190	0	0	0
Total	190	0	0	0
Total	190	0	0	0
Total	190	0	0	0
Total	190	0	0	0
			Add a new row	

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

2016

1. Testing of official samples						
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	760	18.19	13824.4	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	7	38.38	268.66	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	7	3.43	24.01	yes	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.16 and E.1.d)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	15 000	8	120,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	400 000	0.04	16000	yes	X
4.Cleaning and disinfection						

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5. Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	380	23.24	8831.2	yes	X
				Grand Total		
				158,948.27		

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

E. Financial information

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays?
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

Official sampling is undertaken by official veterinarians employed by the Competent National Authority, the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM).

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?
(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

Testing of official sampling is undertaken by the Competent National Authority's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory and laboratories approved by DAFM.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

DAFM operates a non-statutory scheme of compensation whereby the value of poultry and eggs destroyed (less any salvage) and costs of transport to place of destruction are reimbursed. Other costs arising, such as loss of income, are not compensated.

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?
(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

N/A

e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

N/A

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

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



Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document 2015 1.06

Your current version of Acrobat is: 11.015

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You need to have at least the **Adobe Reader version 8.1.3** or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "**verify form**" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field. If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
- 5) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Monday, November 09, 2015 15:56:48

Submission Number

1447081009145-6995

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Identification of the programme

Member state : IRELAND

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Community co-financing for year :

2016

Contact

Name : Clare Faulkner

Your job type within the CA : National Coordinator - Salmonella Control Programme

Phone : 00 353 1 607 2263

Email : clare.faulkner@agriculture.gov.ie

Animal population

Animal population Breeding flocks of Turkeys

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and Typhimurium in flocks of turkeys,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

1. Aim of the programme

It is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the maximum annual percentage of flocks of breeding turkeys remaining positive to *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST) (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) ('Union target') to 1% or less.

However, for MS with less than 100 flocks of adult fattening turkeys, the Union target shall be that annually no more than one flock of adult fattening turkeys may remain positive.

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the programme is as referred to in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, for the reduction of *Salmonella* enteritidis and *Salmonella* typhimurium in turkeys ('the Union target') shall be a reduction to 1 % or less of the maximum percentage of turkey flocks remaining positive for *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium, to 1% or less by 31 December 2016.

The programme is focused on the reduction / maintenance of the prevalence of turkey flocks (*Meleagris gallopavo*) infected with various types of *Salmonella* including *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic strains) to the lowest possible percentage of flocks on an ongoing basis up to the end of 2016 and beyond.

Any parent breeding flocks within the remit of the competent national authority shall be officially sampled.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

2. Geographical coverage of the programme

The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the Member State.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The entire country.

DAFM undertakes to inform the Commission regularly and fully of developments under the programme and to provide whatever additional information, if any, as required.

3. Flocks subject to the programme

	Total number of flocks of breeding turkeys in the MS	Number of flocks with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	2		2	0
Adult flocks	4	4	4	4

NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the food business operator and the laboratory performing the analyses.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Salmonella enteritidis (Se) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Notification and Control of Animal Diseases Regulations 2014 (S.I. 110 of 2014)

In the case of a positive result, The European Communities (Control of *Salmonella* in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006 – [S.I. 706 of 2006] apply.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.C and Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010, Annex 4 refer.

5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy (max. 32000 chars) :

Checks are performed during each official sampling visit. Satisfactory or unsatisfactory biosecurity findings are registered on the salmonella sampling submission form.

Irish National Legislation in the form of S.I. 42 of 2008 outlines the range of biosecurity measures that the owner or person in charge of a poultry premises is expected to put in place. Biosecurity Advice for Flock Owners is outlined in the attached DAFM Booklet. Standardised checklists are used by the competent authority's poultry inspectorate for inspection of Primary Producers for compliance with hygiene requirements, which include checks on the implementation of biosecurity measures. Biosecurity checks include checking for site security to prevent access of other animals/people, foot dips, changing protective clothing, good hygiene practice, recording of and disposal of mortalities etc. Non-compliance is recorded on a spreadsheet and used in risk analysis to determine frequency of inspection the following year. In cases of non-compliance, producers are given a definitive timeline within which they must take remedial action. Follow-up inspections are made by poultry inspectorate to ensure that remedial actions have been undertaken, or the producer risks losing his/her certification as a registered producer. All inspections are undertaken on a risk basis i.e. dependent on producer scale, past history of non-compliance and outbreak of disease, however, each producer receives at least one annual inspection.

Legislation, best practice and guidance notes apply to all poultry producers. The following is an extract from the Department's Biosecurity Information for Registered Poultry Flock Owners:

BIOSECURITY ADVICE FOR POULTRY FLOCKOWNERS

1. Commercial poultry farmers should ensure that they have a good perimeter fence around the site, and that there is a single entrance/exit, with a lockable gate. Small flocks should also be fenced in.
2. All poultry houses should be bird and rodent-proof, and always keep the doors closed. Wild birds, especially pigeons and waterfowl, are a particular risk. Bird-proof netting should have apertures no larger than 25mm.
3. Only allow essential visitors to have access to the poultry site, and provide farm or disposable overalls and footwear for visitors and staff. Provide hand-washing facilities, and insist that these are used by staff and visitors.
4. Provide footbaths containing approved disinfectant* outside each poultry house. Ensure that the disinfectant is used at the recommended dilution rate, and change the disinfectant at least twice weekly.
5. Only allow essential vehicles onto the site. Staff, service vehicles etc. should be parked outside the perimeter. Insist that all vehicles that have to enter the site have been cleaned and disinfected beforehand.
6. Keep house surrounds free of vegetation and debris, and disinfect the surrounds regularly.
7. Operate an all-in/all-out policy when stocking houses, and only buy replacement birds from reputable

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

sources.

8. Only allow equipment that has been cleaned and disinfected into poultry houses. Always store equipment in a bird and rodent-proof location following disinfection.

9. Always store shavings in a bird and rodent-proof location. Do not allow pet animals into stores or poultry houses.

10. Store dead birds in a lidded container. Dispose of carcasses regularly in a safe manner. If the carcasses are due to go for rendering, leave the container at the perimeter of the site for collection.

*A list of approved disinfectants can be found at: <http://www.agriculture.gov.ie>

MEASURES TO REDUCE THE RISK OF INTRODUCTION OF DISEASE E.G. AVIAN INFLUENZA

Specific measures are required to reduce the risk of introduction of disease e.g. avian influenza into poultry. The reservoir for the virus is in wild water birds, in particular waterfowl (e.g. ducks and geese). Waterfowl may be infected with the virus, yet show no symptoms.

The virus may be present in:

- Live birds and their products (meat, eggs, feathers)
- Carcasses of birds
- Faeces of birds

Infection most commonly results from:

- Contact with wild birds
- Contact with infected poultry or poultry products
- Contaminated clothing and footwear
- Contaminated vehicles and equipment
- Contaminated feed and water
- Contaminated manure and litter
- Rodents or farm dogs and cats, which may act as mechanical vectors.

1. It is essential to prevent contact between poultry and wild birds. Ensure that houses, feed stores and shaving stores are rodent and bird-proof, including netting of vents. Keep the doors shut and ensure that cats and dogs are kept out.

2. Separate ducks and geese from other poultry.

3. Feed and water free range birds indoors where possible. Always clean up feed spills immediately after they have occurred.

4. Prevent poultry from having access to ponds, lakes or rivers e.g. by fencing off these areas and do not allow free standing water to collect.

5. Staff and visitors on poultry farms should not have contact with wild birds (e.g. waterfowling). Only essential visitors should be allowed access to the poultry house. A record of all visitors should be maintained.

6. Use foot dips at the entrance to the poultry house and change your footwear, on entry to the house, to boots that are dedicated to use inside the poultry house.

7. Always clean and disinfect* equipment prior to using it in a poultry house, and do not leave it outside whilst not in use.

8. Check the source of the water supplies to your house at regular intervals. If the source is lake water, it must be adequately treated to kill viruses (e.g. by chlorination or UV light).

*A list of approved disinfectants can be found at: <http://www.agriculture.gov.ie>

VEHICLE CLEANING & DISINFECTION PROTOCOL

1. Choose a location that will avoid solutions entering surface water drains or water courses, and preferably with a concrete surface.

2. First remove any equipment (modules, module lifting equipment, crates, pipes, covers etc.) for

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cleaning.

3. Starting from the top and working down, remove any solid debris from the outside and inside of the vehicle by scraping, then brushing. Pay special attention to the underside of the vehicle, wheels, wheel arches, tyres, mud-guards and exposed chassis. Dung and soiled bedding may contain high levels of infective material, and should be safely disposed of e.g. by composting.
4. Apply detergent using a knapsack sprayer or pressure washer, at low pressure (approx. 500 psi or 35 bars), to avoid dispersal of potentially infective material.
5. Soak all external and internal surfaces of the vehicle, starting from the top and working down. Pay special attention to the wheels, wheel arches, tyres, mud-guards and underside of the vehicle. Allow at least 10 minutes contact time for the detergent to penetrate and loosen the dirt. Rinse at high pressure with clean water.
6. Check that all surfaces are visibly clean, before disinfecting.
7. Use an approved disinfectant*. Ensure that disinfectant has been properly stored, is in date, and is used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
8. Apply the disinfectant with a pressure washer (at low pressure) or knap sack sprayer. Ensure that the recommended contact time for the disinfectant is allowed. If the disinfectant affects untreated metals or damaged galvanised metals, it should be rinsed off after the recommended contact time.
9. Outside of vehicle - start at the top and work down each side. Inside the vehicle - disinfect the walls and floor of the transporter, and then the loading ramp and tail gate lift. Pay special attention to the wheel arches, tyres, mudguards and underside of the vehicle.
10. Take all removable items out of the cab of the vehicle including the floor mats, clothing, wellington boots etc. Use a dustpan and brush to remove any debris from inside the cab and dispose of it into a refuse sack.
11. Use a soft hand brush and a bucket of detergent to clean the cab floor, floor mats and foot pedals. Rinse. Use a clean cloth soaked in a solution of disinfectant at the recommended dilution rate to disinfect the cab floor, floor mats and foot pedals.
12. Ensure that all items packed back into the cab are clean.
13. Park the vehicle on a slope away from the wash area, to drain and dry.
14. Once the vehicle is removed from the wash area, wash down the concrete surface with detergent. (ensure that cleaned and disinfected vehicles do not become re-contaminated when using pressure washers to clean the wash area or other vehicles).
15. Clean and disinfect waterproof overalls and boots and the cleaning equipment.

*A list of approved disinfectants can be found on the Department of Agriculture at: <http://www.agriculture.gov.ie>

DISINFECTION PROGRAMME FOR POULTRY FARMS

The following procedures should be followed for each house to be disinfected after depopulation to prevent the carry over of infection.

Removal of feed, equipment, litter etc.

1. Remove any residual food from the silo and feed equipment.
2. Take out any removable equipment.
3. Remove any dead bird carcasses from the litter, and dispose of with other carcasses.
4. Remove all litter from the house.
5. Load litter to ensure that all outside areas such as concrete pads at doors are cleared of old litter.
6. Ensure loads are covered before transport from the site.

Dry cleaning

1. Work from the top of the house and work down.

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2. Blow down all surface dust from ceilings, water pipes, fan boxes and inlets.
3. Blow or brush loose debris from walls.
4. Scrape floor using mechanised scrapers.
5. Blow or wash down bulk feed bins.

Water sanitization

Drainable systems

1. Drain the header tank and check that it is free from debris. Clean as required.
2. Fill the tank with that volume of water required to fill the entire drinking system and add sanitizer at recommended dilution.
3. Allow sanitizer solution to fill the drinking system. Leave for one hour.
4. Drain the system and fill with fresh water.

Non-drainable systems

1. Shortly before depopulation, add sanitizer to the header tank.
2. Isolate supply from header tank and allow the water to be consumed until the tank is empty.
3. Remove any debris from the header tank.
4. Fill the tank with water, and add sanitizer at recommended dilution.

Cleaning and disinfection of the buildings and equipment

1. Include any stores in this cleaning procedure.
2. Wash all surfaces with a pressure washer with the detergent sanitizer solution.
3. Externally, spray air inlets, deposits from around fan boxes and the loading area.
4. Internally include air inlets, fan boxes, partitions, feeders and drinkers and all other equipment removed from the house, ensuring that everything is visibly clean.
5. Use a soak tank if available for removable equipment.
6. Soak all surfaces for 20-30 minutes, and then rinse all surfaces with water at high pressure.
7. Also ensure that all dirty areas such as concrete aprons around houses and bulk bin pads are washed clean.

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6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators (FBO):

Samples at the initiative of the FBO's will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

- Rearing flocks: at day-old, at four weeks of age, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- Adult flocks: Every third week during the laying period at the holding or at the hatchery (only at the holding for flocks producing hatching eggs intended for trade within the union). The last sampling session takes place within three weeks before slaughter.

By way of derogation, if the Union target has been achieved for at least two consecutive calendar years in the whole Member State, sampling at the holding may be extended to take place every four weeks. However, the competent authority may decide to keep or revert to a three-week testing interval in the case of detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes in a breeding flock on the holding and/or in any other case deemed appropriate by the competent authority.

Comments - Indicate also 1)if who takes the FBO samples 2) if the derogation is applied 3)if additional FBO sampling (going beyond minimum sampling requirements) is performed, please describe what is done. (max. 32000 chars) :

BREEDING FLOCKS OF TURKEYS

Sampling is required as follows:

Operator sampling:

Rearing flocks at: (i) day olds (ii) four weeks of age & (iii) two weeks before moving to the laying unit

Adult flocks: Every third week during the laying period at the holding or at the hatchery

Sampling of flocks of fattening and breeding turkeys within 3 weeks before the birds are moved to slaughterhouse in accordance with Article 5(3) of Regulation (EC) 2160/2003.

These results only remain valid until maximum of 6 weeks after sampling and therefore repeat sampling of flocks may be required.

7. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

What samples are taken?

At least one dust swab and one pair of boot cover swabs are the samples taken from each affected house

o Samples are not necessarily taken for antimicrobial detection

All positive samples are subject to antimicrobial analysis.

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8. Specific requirements laid down in Annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant (due to the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-), all birds of infected reading or adult flocks are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and all eggs are destroyed or heat treated):

Comments - Indicate also if birds are slaughtered or killed and destroyed and if eggs are destroyed or heat treated (max. 32000 chars) :

In case Salmonella spp is detected in a flock (FBO or official sample):

The local veterinary unit (LVU) of the Competent Authority (Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine) engages immediately with the relevant Food Business Operator and private veterinary professional adviser where laboratory confirmation is received. The LVU ensure both the vet. professional and FBO are fully aware of the potentially very serious public health implications associated with the presence of any of these significant agents on a poultry breeder premises.

Restrictions are implemented on farm on both live birds and eggs and the FBO is advised of the implementations of salmonella and is also advised with regard to the biosecurity measures to be taken, especially with regard to personnel, premises, transport and suitable disinfection and fumigation procedures. The Competent Authority, DAFM, imposes the slaughter-out of the flock, disposal of eggs, emptying of houses/facilities and appropriate cleaning and disinfection of same, with subsequent confirmatory negative samples before possible re-stocking.

FBO is immediately advised of the result through the local veterinary unit. Eggs are stored on farm if possible, until the sero typing results come back. If this is not possible, they are sent for pasteurisation. No birds are moved off farm until the farm is declared negative. All farms are subject to negative swabbing for Salmonellae species before restocking.

Measures taken ensuring increased biosecurity– movement of persons, cleaning and disinfection: Implemented immediately. Movement off farm of poultry, eggs and other livestock ceases: Implemented immediately. Eggs at hatchery from the premises prohibited from moving off-site: Implemented immediately.

Flocks positive for Se or St are subjected to sanitary slaughter and meat sent for rendering once adequate provisions can be made i.e. at end of weekly kill or at weekend followed by a comprehensive cleaning and disinfection programme at the slaughter premises.

The timeframe for depopulating flocks is therefore dependent upon the timing of the outbreak, obtaining the necessary facilities for sanitary slaughter and time of year i.e. pre-Christmas slaughter, however every effort is made to expedite the process, to minimise cross contamination and enable the producer to return to production as soon as is feasible.

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9. If birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant **EU microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g:

Measures implemented by the FBO (max. 32000 chars) :

Meat from SE or ST infected birds is not marketed in Ireland.

Measures implemented by the CA (max. 32000 chars) :

Meat from SE or ST infected birds is not marketed in Ireland.

- 10.Laboratories** in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 standard and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, (CVRL) and laboratories approved by DAFM.

Laboratories testing official and FBO samples are accredited to ISO 17025 and the *Salmonella* analytical method is within the scope of accreditation.

- *Salmonella* – ISO method – serotyping – ISO TR6579-3, antimicrobial resistance – CLS method/ and interpretation according to EURL recommendations and Decision 2013/652/EU.

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11. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. '*Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. -- Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage*'.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme. For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Cultivation based on ISO 6579 : 2002

12. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 2.2.4 and 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 48 hours following receipt and within 96 hours after sampling.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 2.2.4 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No. 1190/2012.

All turkey flock boot covers and dust samples for salmonella culture at the Central Veterinary Research Laboratory are cultured within 96 hours of collection, as this is a criteria for acceptance / rejection for those samples.

13. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Feedmills:

There are 11 feed mills supplying poultry feed in Ireland. Routine official Salmonella Monitoring of raw materials used in poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988. Raw material samples are taken at point of import, at compound feed manufacturers premises or at the point of manufacture (e.g. fish meal).

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Routine official Salmonella monitoring of compound (finished) poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988 in all poultry compound feed manufacturers. Compound feed samples are taken at point of dispatch in poultry compound feed manufacturers premises or from bagged product. Official sampling of feeding-stuffs from mills supplying the poultry industry occurs a minimum of 6 times per year in each mill.

In poultry offal rendering plants, sampling for salmonella is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

In addition, an Official Veterinarian as part of any suspect *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* investigations may take feed samples.

Detailed results of all Ireland official raw material and poultry compound feed results are presented to the Commission as part of Ireland's zoonosis data report as was required under Council Directive 2003/99/EEC.

Heat treatment of all poultry feed is compulsory under the Diseases of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 - S.I. No 364 of 1991.

14. Official controls at holding and flock level

- a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Checks are performed during each official sampling visit. Satisfactory or unsatisfactory biosecurity findings are registered on the salmonella sampling submission form.

Depending on the seriousness of the biosecurity issue discovered, a written warning may issue advising on the remedy and time frame for resolution or for more serious infractions requirement that the remedy is applied immediately.

Irish National Legislation in the form of S.I. 42 of 2008 outlines the range of biosecurity measures that the owner or person in charge of a poultry premises is expected to put in place. Biosecurity Advice for Flock Owners is outlined in the attached DAFM Booklet. Standardised checklists are used by the competent authority's poultry inspectorate for inspection of Primary Producers for compliance with hygiene requirements, which include checks on the implementation of biosecurity measures. Biosecurity checks include checking for site security to prevent access of other animals/people, foot dips, changing protective clothing, good hygiene practice, recording of and disposal of mortalities etc. Non-compliance is recorded on a spreadsheet and used in risk analysis to determine frequency of inspection the following year. In cases of non-compliance, producers are given a definitive timeline within which they must take remedial action. Follow-up inspections are made by poultry inspectorate to ensure that remedial actions have been undertaken, or the producer risks losing his/her certification as a registered

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producer. All inspections are undertaken on a risk basis i.e. dependent on producer scale, past history of non-compliance and outbreak of disease, however, each producer receives at least one annual inspection.

b. Routine official **sampling scheme**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

■ once a year, all flocks with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys between 30 and 45 weeks of age and in all holdings with elite, great grand parents and grand parent breeding turkeys; the competent authority may decide that this sampling may also take place at the hatchery; and

■ all flocks on holdings in case of detection of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium from samples taken at the hatchery (FBO or official samples), to investigate the origin of infection;

Comments - Indicate also 1)if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, give a description of what is done 2)who is taking the official samples (max. 32000 chars) :

Veterinary officers are authorised under the relevant legislation to enforce EU and National measures relating to animal health and welfare, including legislation concerning the control of animal disease, veterinary medicines, and the hygienic production of foods of animal origin, by routine inspection and sampling, by investigation and the acquisition of evidence, and by legal process in the courts, often in co-operation with the Gardai (police) and Customs officers.

If an official veterinarian is carrying out inspections on farms for reasons such as checks on animal welfare or medicine records or to take samples for residues then, when appropriate, official sampling in the frame of the salmonella control programmes is undertaken at the same visit. The use of antimicrobials is in line with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

c. **Official confirmatory sampling** (in addition to the confirmatory samples at the holding which are systematically performed if FBO or official samples are positive at the hatchery):

After positive official samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

Comments - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (max. 32000 chars) :

The confirmation sampling policy:

DAFM slaughters out on positive results taken by the FBO or by the CA. Once confirmed positive there is no confirmatory sampling as per regulation 2160/2003 and as advised by the FVO on their last mission. DAFM were historically confirming FBO private results but now have ceased and are applying the

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regulation. DAFM has written a letter to the CION outlining why confirmatory sampling of FBO results may be necessary. Results are now defined either as positive or negative.

- d. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, sampletaking) to check the correct implementation of this provision (at the holding and at the hatchery). For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(max. 32000 chars):

Official veterinarians, when visiting holdings to perform premises approval inspections and official salmonella sampling, also inspect the on-farm animal remedies register of the flockowners and all prescriptions. Poultry serum samples are taken quarterly nationally and tested for chloramphenicol.

Samples are taken from a certain number of turkey premises (not 100%) for banned substances. The only antimicrobial routinely used in turkeys is coccidostats. Unlike the broiler production cycle antibacterials are not used prophylactically.

Documentary checks carried out during official visits includes scrutiny of all prescriptions relating to antimicrobial usage. The National Residue Plan includes checks on poultry for antimicrobials including penicillins, sulphonamides and tetracyclines.

In the case of the laboratory discovering antimicrobials via sampling on a turkey breeding farm there would be, in association with the laboratory services, a full investigation into the prescription and administration of the antimicrobial and the potential impact on salmonella sampling results from the premises. An investigation would also assess any potential human health risk and measures taken to eliminate any such potential risk.

Regarding sampling in the case of known antimicrobial use the sampling would be delayed until the withdrawal period has expired

15. *Salmonella* vaccination

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

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Use of *Salmonella* vaccines is in compliance with provisions of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Comments - If performed please describe the vaccination scheme (vaccines used, vaccines providers, target flocks, number of doses administered per bird, etc) (max. 32000 chars) :

16. System for **compensation to owners** for the value of their birds slaughtered or culled and the eggs destroyed or heat treated.

Describe the system for compensation to owners. Indicate how improper implementation of biosecurity measures can affect the payment of compensation (max. 32000 chars)

DAFM operates a non-statutory scheme of compensation whereby the value of poultry and eggs destroyed (less any salvage) and costs of transport to place of destruction may be reimbursed. Other costs arising, such as loss of income, are not compensated.

As soon as is practicable, valuation is carried out after a flock is confirmed positive by competent staff of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, following an on-site visit. Valuation is based on such factors as the age of birds, costs expended and future production foregone. A scale of compensation is not publicly available and varies from case to case for example, age is a considerable factor in determining value. All payments are limited to the market value of such animals if they had not been affected by the disease. The Department strives to pay all compensation within 90 days of depopulation in order to avoid any reduction in Community financial support.

17. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

(max. 32000 chars) :

flocks positive for Se or St are subjected to sanitary slaughter, the houses are thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and fumigated before restocking.

The official disinfection programme for poultry farms is outlined in the Department's Biosecurity Information for Registered Poultry Flock Owners. This includes the removal of feed, equipment, litter etc, dry cleaning, water sanitisation and the cleaning and disinfection of buildings and equipment.

In terms of the disinfection of poultry houses, this involves the removal of gross litter with machinery, followed by sweeping out of the house. There is then a detergent wash of the house. When the floor/surfaces of the house are dry disinfectant is applied to the surfaces. Fumigation/fogging of the sealed

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house then takes place, the gas left in the house for at least 24 hours. (Some companies prefer to sometimes repeat the cleaning and fumigation steps).

There are no legal requirements to test the efficacy of the disinfection of a poultry house. However guidance by the competent national authority and best practice guidelines apply, so that all houses are routinely swabbed to test the efficacy of the disinfection before repopulation.

B. General information

1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (max. 32000 chars) :

The central competent authority for this programme is the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM). Officially collected samples are tested at DAFM's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, the Director of which reports to DAFM's Chief Veterinary Officer. DAFM has District Veterinary Offices (DVO) around the country and staff from these offices undertake the official sampling programme. The evaluation of results and decisions in relation to follow-up action in positive cases are the responsibility of official veterinarians in DAFM headquarters.

2. **Legal basis** for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

Requirements were carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1190/2012 and National legislation entitled the 'European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006'. Requirements of testing (details on types of samples, sampling frequency, preparation of samples, laboratory, methods of analysis, etc) were outlined to individual breeders.

The primary emphasis of the programme is to monitor for salmonella effectively, to assess the prevalence of infection against the reduction target and to give advice to owners with infected flocks on how to reduce or eliminate *Salmonella*(s) of public health significance from the premises. Operators are 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 feed contamination on the farm.

Operators are required to implement the sampling programme as set out in Annex II.B of EC Regulation 2160/2003.

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3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella* serovars** (SE, ST) implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

(max. 32000 chars):

The occurrence of salmonella in turkey flocks has remained low in recent years in Ireland. There have been no outbreaks in turkey breeder flocks in over five years.

The incidence of salmonella in humans has also declined in recent years. In 2013 there were 345 human clinical isolates. The number of human Salmonella isolates is now approximately half that observed in 2000 and has been sustained at this level in recent years.

S. Typhimurium and its monophasic variant together accounted for approximately 37% of all cases in 2013. *S. Enteritidis* accounted for 14.2%, with other isolates accounting for small individual numbers.

[Source: http://nuigalway.ie/salmonella_lab/downloads/nsslrl_annual_report_2013.pdf]

Figures relating to human incidence refer to 2013. The 2014 Annual Report of the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory is awaited.

The objectives of the control plan are specifically following Article 1 (a) and (b) on the community target of CR 1190/2012/EC. This target has been met already under the framework for monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC which indicates a zero prevalence for SE and ST in breeding flocks of turkeys. The prevalence in fattening turkeys is also zero for SE and ST as was indicated by the prevalence study in fattening and breeding turkeys. The provisions of CR 1190/2012/EU which repealed CR 584/2008/EC will be incorporated into Ireland's control programme. These will be complied with fully.

4. System for the registration of holdings and identification of flocks

(max. 32000 chars):

All establishments keeping poultry, regardless of the numbers involved, were in 2014, required to register with the competent authority under regulations made under the Animal Health and Welfare Act 2013. This SI is entitled Control on Places where Poultry are Kept Regulations (S.I. 114 of 2014).

Breeding establishments are registered under the Poultry Hatcheries Act 1947 and, if they are engaged in Intra Community Trade, they must be approved under the European Communities (Live Poultry and Hatching Eggs) Regulations 1992 and 1995 which implement Council Directive 90/539/EEC, replaced by Council Directive 2009/158 /EEC. European Communities (Marketing Standards for eggs for hatching and farmyard poultry chicks) Regulations 2008 (617/2008)

Irish Poultry flocks are identified using a unique flock identifier number ("Flock Number"). This is an

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alpha-numeric code including an area-identifying letter followed by a 7 digit numeric code.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

All herd owners are made aware of obligations with regard to salmonella at the time of registration and any changes which may be made throughout the year.

Flocks are subject to an ongoing testing programme as per the requirements of the legislation. Risk based monitoring is utilised where considered necessary and this is subject to ongoing review. Records are collated centrally in order to further monitor compliance.

When laboratory salmonella reports are generated they are forwarded to the Central Competent Authority Headquarters (Agriculture House, Dublin) where each detailed salmonella submission form (generated by the sampler on the day the sample is taken) and corresponding official laboratory report is inspected by an official veterinarian of the Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine (DAFM). These details are forwarded to administrative colleagues where data is tabulated allowing the maintenance of databases. Data is monitored on an ongoing basis by the DAFM official veterinarian.

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C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Ireland	Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	environmental sample	routine sampling	4	X
Ireland	Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	-	-	1	X
Ireland	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	Isolates	routine test	1	X
Add a new row						
Total					6	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					1	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					0	
Total Bacteriological detection test					4	
Total Serotyping					1	

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1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2016

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Ireland	Breeding flocks	4	4	4	4	8	SE+ST	1	1	2 325	46 500	0	X
Total		4	4	4	4	8		1	1	2 325	46 500	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 once.

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.

2 Targets on vaccination

2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2016

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NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Targets on vaccination					
NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Ireland	4	0	0	0	X
Total	4	0	0	0	
Total	4	0	0	0	
Total	4	0	0	0	
Total	4	0	0	0	
Total	4	0	0	0	
Total	4	0	0	0	
			Add a new row		

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

2016

1. Testing of official samples						
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	4	18.19	72.76	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	1	38.38	38.38	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	1	3.43	3.43	yes	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.15 and E.1.d)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	2 325	8	18600	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	46 500	0.8	37200	yes	X
4.Cleaning and disinfection						

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5. Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	4	23.24	92.96	yes	X
				Grand Total		
				56007.53		

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

E. Financial information

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays?
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

Official sampling is undertaken by official veterinarians employed by the Competent National Authority, the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM).

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?
(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

Testing of official sampling is undertaken by the Competent National Authority's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory and laboratories approved by DAFM.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

DAFM operates a non-statutory scheme of compensation whereby the value of poultry and eggs destroyed (less any salvage) and costs of transport to place of destruction are reimbursed. Other costs arising, such as loss of income, are not compensated.

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?
(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

N/A

e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

N/A

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

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



Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document 2015 1.06

Your current version of Acrobat is: 11.015

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You need to have at least the **Adobe Reader version 8.1.3** or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "**verify form**" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field. If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
- 5) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Monday, November 09, 2015 15:58:02

Submission Number

1447081083003-6997

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Identification of the programme

Member state : IRELAND

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Community co-financing for year :

2016

Contact

Name : Clare Faulkner

Your job type within the CA : National Coordinator - Salmonella Control Programme

Phone : 00 353 1 607 2263

Email : clare.faulkner@agriculture.gov.ie

Animal population

Animal population Fattening flocks of Turkeys

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium in flocks of turkeys,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

1. The **aim of the programme** is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the maximum annual percentage of flocks of *turkeys* remaining positive to *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST) (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) ('Union target') to 1% or less. However, for the MS with less than 100 flocks of adult fattening turkeys, the Union target shall be that annually no more than one flock of adult fattening turkeys may remain positive.

Comments if statement above is not entirely correct or needs further explanation (max. 32000 chars) :

Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 provides for a Union target to be established for the reduction of the prevalence of all *Salmonella* serotypes with public health significance in turkeys

The aim of the programme is as referred to in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, for the reduction of *Salmonella* enteritidis and *Salmonella* typhimurium in turkeys ('the Union target') shall be a reduction to 1 % or less of the maximum percentage of turkey flocks remaining positive for *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium.

Commission Regulation EU 1190/2012 concerns a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium in flocks of turkeys, as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

The programme is focused on the reduction / maintenance of the prevalence of turkey flocks (*Meleagris gallopavo*) infected with various types of *Salmonella* including *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic strains, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:), to the lowest possible percentage of flocks on an ongoing basis up to the end of 2016 and beyond.

2. Geographical coverage of the programme

The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the MS.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

Comments if statement above is not entirely correct or needs further explanation (max. 32000 chars) :

The entire country.

DAFM undertakes to inform the Commission regularly and fully of developments under the programme and to provide whatever additional information, if any, as required.

3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of fattening turkeys. It does not apply to flocks for private domestic use.

Comments if statement above is not entirely correct or needs further explanation (max. 32000 chars) :

	Number of holdings
Total number of holdings with fattening turkeys in the MS	68
Total number of houses in these holdings	145
Number of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys	68

NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.

4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority (CA) by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the FBO and the laboratory performing the analyses.

Comments if statement above is not entirely correct or needs further explanation (max. 32000 chars) :

Salmonella enteritidis (Se) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Notification and Control of Animal Diseases Regulations 2014 (S.I. 110 of 2014)

In the case of a positive result, The European Communities (Control of *Salmonella* in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006 – [S.I. 706 of 2006] apply.

The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.C and Commission

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

Regulation (EC) No 200/2010, Annex 4 refer.

5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) (max. 32000 chars) :

Salmonella enteritidis (Se) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Notification and Control of Animal Diseases Regulations 2014 (S.I. 110 of 2014)

In the case of a positive result, The European Communities (Control of *Salmonella* in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006 – [S.I. 706 of 2006] apply.

The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.C and Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010, Annex 4 refer.

6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators (FBO):

Samples at the initiative of the FBO's will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

All flocks of fattening turkeys within three weeks before slaughter.

The competent authority may authorise sampling in the last six weeks prior to the date of slaughter in case the turkeys are either kept more than 100 days or fall under organic turkey production according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.

Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples and if this derogation is applied and in this case how many how many holdings and flocks are concerned.

Operator sampling:

Adult flocks: Every third week during the laying period at the holding or at the hatchery
Sampling of flocks of fattening turkeys within 3 weeks before the birds are moved to slaughterhouse in accordance with Article 5(3) of Regulation (EC) 2160/2003.

The sampling of flocks of fattening turkeys shall take place within three weeks before slaughter. The competent authority may authorise sampling in the last six weeks prior to the date of slaughter in case the turkeys are either kept more than 100 days or fall under organic turkey production according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.

In terms of FBO sampling at the hatchery, this is done at least every third week at the hatchery in line with the Annex to Regulation (EU) No. 1190/2012.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

7. **Samples are taken** in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012

Comments if statement above is not entirely correct or needs further explanation (max. 32000 chars) :

What samples are taken?

At least one dust swab and one pair of boot cover swabs are the samples taken from each affected house

o Samples are not necessarily taken for antimicrobial detection.

All positive samples are subject to antimicrobial analysis.

8. When birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant EU **microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g.

Measures implemented by the FBO (max. 32000 chars) :

Meat from SE or ST infected are subject to sanitary slaughter and sent for further processing/cooking and subject to a positive release system with regard to negativity for Salmonella (Se & St).

Measures implemented by the CA (max. 32000 chars) :

Meat from SE or ST infected are subject to sanitary slaughter and sent for further processing/cooking and subject to a positive release system with regard to negativity for Salmonella (Se & St).

9. **Laboratories** in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

Comments if statement above is not entirely correct or needs further explanation (max. 32000 chars) :

The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, (CVRL) and laboratories approved by DAFM.

Laboratories testing official and FBO samples are accredited to ISO 17025 and the Salmonella analytical method is within the scope of accreditation.

• Salmonella – ISO method – serotyping – ISO TR6579-3, antimicrobial resistance – CLS method/ and

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

interpretation according to EURL recommendations and Decision 2013/652/EU.

10. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amdl: 2007.

'Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. — Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage'.

Serotyping is performed following the Kauffman-White-Le Minor scheme. For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO 16140.

Comments

Cultivation based on ISO 6579 : 2002

11. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 2.2.4 and 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2012. In particular samples examination at the laboratory shall start within 48 hours following receipt and within 4 days after sampling.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 3.1.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010.

All turkey flock boot covers and dust samples for salmonella culture at the Central Veterinary Research Laboratory are cultured within 96 hours of collection, as this is a criteria for acceptance / rejection for those samples.

12. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

• Feedmills:

There are 11 feed mills supplying poultry feed in Ireland. Routine official Salmonella Monitoring of raw materials used in poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988. Raw material samples are taken at point of import, at compound feed manufacturers premises or at the point of manufacture (e.g. fish meal).

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Routine official Salmonella monitoring of compound (finished) poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988 in all poultry compound feed manufacturers. Compound feed samples are taken at point of dispatch in poultry compound feed manufacturers premises or from bagged product. Official sampling of feeding-stuffs from mills supplying the poultry industry occurs a minimum of 6 times per year in each mill.

In poultry offal rendering plants, sampling for salmonella is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

In addition, an Official Veterinarian as part of any suspect S.enteritidis or S.typhimurium investigations may take feed samples.

Detailed results of all Ireland official raw material and poultry compound feed results are presented to the Commission as part of Ireland's zoonosis data report as was required under Council Directive 2003/99/EEC.

Heat treatment of all poultry feed is compulsory under the Diseases of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 - S.I. No 364 of 1991.

13. Official controls at holding and flock level

a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Checks are performed during each official sampling visit. Satisfactory or unsatisfactory biosecurity findings are registered on the salmonella sampling submission form (FORM.002.0, Issue Date: 3rd September 2012, attached).

b. Routine official **sampling scheme**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

■ in one flock of fattening turkeys per year on 10% of holding comprising at least 500 fattening turkeys;

Comments - Indicate also: 1)if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, give a description of what is done 2)who is taking the official samples *(max. 32000 chars) :*

Veterinary officers are authorised under the relevant legislation to enforce EU and National measures relating to animal health and welfare, including legislation concerning the control of animal disease, veterinary medicines, and the hygienic production of foods of animal origin, by routine inspection and

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

sampling, by investigation and the acquisition of evidence, and by legal process in the courts, often in co-operation with the Gardai (police) and Customs officers.

If an official veterinarian is carrying out inspections on farms for reasons such as checks on animal welfare or medicine records or to take samples for residues then, when appropriate, official sampling in the frame of the salmonella control programmes is undertaken at the same visit. The use of antimicrobials is in line with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Official sampling includes 2 samples per flock, a pair of boot cover swabs (analysed once pooled) and one dust swab.

Official sampling:

2014 - 11 flocks visited

2013 - 18 flocks visited

2012 - 18 flocks visited

c. Official confirmatory sampling:

After positive official samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

Comments - Justify the confirmatory sampling strategy - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (max. 32000 chars) :

DAFM slaughters out on positive results taken by the FBO or by the CA. Once confirmed positive there is no confirmatory sampling as per regulation 2160/2003 and as advised by the FVO on their last mission. DAFM were historically confirming FBO private results but now have ceased and are applying the regulation. DAFM has written a letter to the CION outlining why confirmatory sampling of FBO results may be necessary. Results are now defined either as positive or negative.

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- d. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, sample taking) to check the correct implementation of this provision. For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official veterinarians, when visiting holdings to perform premises approval inspections and official salmonella sampling, also inspect the on-farm animal remedies register of the flockowners and all prescriptions.

Documentary checks carried out during official visits includes scrutiny of all prescriptions relating to antimicrobial usage. The National Residue Plan includes checks on poultry for antimicrobials including penicillins, sulphonamides and tetracyclines.

Samples are taken from a certain number of turkey premises (not 100%) for banned substances. The only antimicrobial routinely used in turkeys is coccidostats. Unlike the broiler production cycle antibacterials are not used prophylactically.

Poultry serum samples are taken quarterly nationally and tested for chloramphenicol.

14. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

(max. 32000 chars) :

locks positive for Se or St are subjected to sanitary slaughter, the houses are thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and fumigated before restocking.

The official disinfection programme for poultry farms is outlined in the Department's Biosecurity Information for Registered Poultry Flock Owners. This includes the removal of feed, equipment, litter etc, dry cleaning, water sanitisation and the cleaning and disinfection of buildings and equipment.

In terms of the disinfection of poultry houses, this involves the removal of gross litter with machinery, followed by sweeping out of the house. There is then a detergent wash of the house. When the floor/surfaces of the house are dry disinfectant is applied to the surfaces. Fumigation/fogging of the sealed house then takes place, the gas left in the house for at least 24 hours. (Some companies prefer to sometimes repeat the cleaning and fumigation steps).

There are no legal requirements to test the efficacy of the disinfection of a poultry house. However guidance by the competent national authority and best practice guidelines apply, so that all houses are routinely swabbed to test the efficacy of the disinfection before repopulation.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

B. General information

1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (max. 32000 chars) :

The central competent authority for this programme is the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM). Officially collected samples are tested at DAFM's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, the Director of which reports to DAFM's Chief Veterinary Officer. DAFM has District Veterinary Offices (DVO) around the country and staff from these offices undertake the official sampling programme. The evaluation of results and decisions in relation to follow-up action in positive cases are the responsibility of official veterinarians in DAFM headquarters.

2. **Legal basis** for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

Requirements were carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 and National legislation entitled the 'European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006'. Requirements of testing (details on types of samples, sampling frequency, preparation of samples, laboratory, methods of analysis, etc) were outlined to individual breeders.

The primary emphasis of the programme is to monitor for salmonella effectively, to assess the prevalence of infection against the reduction target and to give advice to owners with infected flocks on how to reduce or eliminate Salmonella(s) of public health significance from the premises. Operators are 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 feed contamination on the farm.

Operators are required to implement the sampling programme as set out in Annex II.B of EC Regulation 2160/2003.

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella* serovars** (SE, ST) implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

(max. 32000 chars):

The occurrence of salmonella in turkey flocks has remained low in recent years in Ireland. There have been no outbreaks in turkey fattener flocks since 2013.

2011: 3 kottbus
2012: 6 kottbus
2013: 2 kottbus & 1 schwarzengrund
2014: No outbreaks
2015: No outbreaks to date

The incidence of salmonella in humans has also declined in recent years. In 2013 there were 345 human clinical isolates. The number of human Salmonella isolates is now approximately half that observed in 2000 and has been sustained at this level in recent years.

S. Typhimurium and its monophasic variant together accounted for approximately 37% of all cases in 2013. S. Enteritidis accounted for 14.2%, with other isolates accounting for small individual numbers.

[Source: http://nuigalway.ie/salmonella_lab/downloads/nsslrl_annual_report_2013.pdf]

Figures relating to human incidence refer to 2013. The 2014 Annual Report of the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory is awaited.

The objectives of the control plan are specifically following Article 1 (a) and (b) on the community target of CR 1190/2012/EC. This target has been met already under the framework for monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC which indicates a zero prevalence for SE and ST in breeding flocks of turkeys. The prevalence in fattening turkeys is also zero for SE and ST as was indicated by the prevalence study in fattening and breeding turkeys. The provisions of CR 1190/2012/EU which repealed CR 584/2008/EC will be incorporated into Ireland's control programme. These will be complied with fully.

4. System for the registration of holdings and identification of flocks

(max. 32000 chars):

All establishments keeping poultry, regardless of the numbers involved, were in 2014, required to register with the competent authority under regulations made under the Animal Health and Welfare Act 2013. This SI is entitled Control on Places where Poultry are Kept Regulations (S.I. 114 of 2014).

Breeding establishments are registered under the Poultry Hatcheries Act 1947 and, if they are engaged in Intra Community Trade, they must be approved under the European Communities (Live Poultry and Hatching Eggs) Regulations 1992 and 1995 which implement Council Directive 90/539/EEC, replaced by Council Directive 2009/158 /EEC. European Communities (Marketing Standards for eggs for hatching and farmyard poultry chicks) Regulations 2008 (617/2008)

Irish Poultry flocks are identified using a unique flock identifier number ("Flock Number"). This is an alpha-numeric code including an area-identifying letter followed by a 7 digit numeric code.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

All herd owners are made aware of obligations with regard to salmonella at the time of registration and any changes which may be made throughout the year.

Flocks are subject to an ongoing testing programme as per the requirements of the legislation. Risk based monitoring is utilised where considered necessary and this is subject to ongoing review. Records are collated centrally in order to further monitor compliance.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Ireland	Bacteriological detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	environmental sample	routine sampling	14	X
Ireland	Serotyping	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	-	-	1	X
Ireland	Antimicrobial detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	Isolates	routine test	1	X
Add a new row						
Total					16	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					1	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					0	
Total Bacteriological detection test					14	
Total Serotyping					1	

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2016

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Ireland	Fattening flocks	145	145	7	7	14	SE+ST	1	1	15 000	0	0	X
Total		145	145	7	7	14		1	1	15 000	0	0	
										Add a new row			

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

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

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.

2 Targets on vaccination

2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2016

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
		Targets on vaccination			
NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
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NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
			Add a new row		

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

2016

1. Testing of official samples						
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	14	18.19	254.66	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	1	38.38	38.38	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	1	3.43	3.43	yes	X
2. Vaccination						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	15 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	15 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	15 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	15 000	0	0	no	X

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	15 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	5 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	15 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	15 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	15 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	15 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	15 000		0		X
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5.Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	7	23.24	162.68	yes	X
				Grand Total		
				459.15		

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

E. Financial information

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays?
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

Official sampling is undertaken by official veterinarians employed by the Competent National Authority, the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM).

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?
(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

Testing of official sampling is undertaken by the Competent National Authority's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory and laboratories approved by DAFM.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

DAFM operates a non-statutory scheme of compensation whereby the value of poultry and eggs destroyed (less any salvage) and costs of transport to place of destruction are reimbursed. Other costs arising, such as loss of income, are not compensated.

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?
(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

N/A

e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

N/A

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

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



Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document 2015 1.06

Your current version of Acrobat is: 11.015

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You need to have at least the **Adobe Reader version 8.1.3** or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "**verify form**" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field. If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
- 5) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Friday, November 13, 2015 17:22:57

Submission Number

1447431778806-7055

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Identification of the programme

Member state : IRELAND

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2016

Contact

Name : Clare Faulkner

Your job type within the CA : National Coordinator Salmonella Control Programme

Phone : 00 353 1 607 2263

Email : clare.faulkner@agriculture.gov.ie

Animal population

Animal population Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in laying hens of *Gallus gallus*,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

1. Aim of the programme

It is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the prevalence of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) in adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* ('Union target') as follows:

An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 10% where the prevalence in the preceding year was less than 10%.

An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 20% where the prevalence in the preceding year was more than or equal to 10% and less than 20%.

A reduction of the maximum percentage equal to 2% or less of positive flocks of adult laying hens.

The Member States has less than 50 flocks of adult laying hens:
 the target is to have not more than one adult flock remaining positive.

The Union target shall be achieved every year based on the monitoring of the previous year.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the programme is to comply with the Union target referred to in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in adult laying hens of Gallus Gallus('Union target') shall be as follows:

(i)A reduction of the maximum percentage of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to 2% or less of all positive flocks of adult laying hens.

The Union target shall be achieved every year based on the monitoring of the previous year. As regards the target to be achieved in 2016, the results of the year 2015 based on the monitoring carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 shall be used as reference. As regards monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium, serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- shall be included in the Union target.

This programme is operational up to the end of 2016 and beyond.

2. The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the MS.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The entire country.

DAFM undertakes to inform the Commission regularly and fully of developments under the programme and to provide whatever additional information, if any, as required.

3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* but does not apply to flocks for private domestic use or leading to the direct supply, by the producer, of small quantities of table eggs to the final consumer or to local retail establishments directly supplying the eggs to the final consumer.

For the latter case (direct supply), national rules are adopted ensuring *Salmonella* control in these flocks.

The programme covers also all rearing flocks of future laying hens.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

	Total number of flocks of layers in the MS	Number of flocks covered by the programme	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	38		38	0
Adult flocks	301	301	301	171
Number of holdings with more than 1,000 laying hens				171
Number of flocks in these holdings				301
<i>NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.</i>				

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

A number of holdings are comprised of multiple houses. Previously we made a distinction between holdings and flocks (houses), this explains the numeric difference.

4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the food business operator and the laboratory performing the analyses.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Salmonella enteritidis (Se) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Notification and Control of Animal Diseases Regulations 2014 (S.I. 110 of 2014)

In the case of a positive result, The European Communities (Control of *Salmonella* in laying Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008 – [S.I. No.247 of 2008] apply.

The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.C and Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011.

5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) (max. 32000 chars) :

Checks are performed during each official sampling visit. Satisfactory or unsatisfactory biosecurity findings are registered on the salmonella sampling submission form.

Irish National Legislation in the form of S.I. 42 of 2008 outlines the range of biosecurity measures that the owner or person in charge of a poultry premises is expected to put in place. Biosecurity Advice for Flock Owners is outlined in the attached DAFM Booklet. Standardised checklists are used by the competent authority's poultry inspectorate for inspection of Primary Producers for compliance with hygiene requirements, which include checks on the implementation of biosecurity measures. Biosecurity checks include checking for site security to prevent access of other animals/people, foot dips, changing protective clothing, good hygiene practice, recording of and disposal of mortalities etc. Non-compliance is recorded on a spreadsheet and used in risk analysis to determine frequency of inspection the following year. In cases of non-compliance, producers are given a definitive timeline within which they must take remedial action. Follow-up inspections are made by poultry inspectorate to ensure that remedial actions have been undertaken, or the producer risks losing his/her certification as a registered producer. All inspections are undertaken on a risk basis i.e. dependent on producer scale, past history of non-compliance and outbreak of disease, however, each producer receives at least one annual inspection.

Legislation, best practice and guidance notes apply to all poultry producers. The following is an extract from the Department's Biosecurity Information for Registered Poultry Flock Owners:

BIOSECURITY ADVICE FOR POULTRY FLOCKOWNERS

1. Commercial poultry farmers should ensure that they have a good perimeter fence around the site, and that there is a single entrance/exit, with a lockable gate. Small flocks should also be fenced in.
2. All poultry houses should be bird and rodent-proof, and always keep the doors closed. Wild birds, especially pigeons and waterfowl, are a particular risk. Bird-proof netting should have apertures no larger than 25mm.
3. Only allow essential visitors to have access to the poultry site, and provide farm or disposable overalls and footwear for visitors and staff. Provide hand-washing facilities, and insist that these are used by staff and visitors.
4. Provide footbaths containing approved disinfectant* outside each poultry house. Ensure that the disinfectant is used at the recommended dilution rate, and change the disinfectant at least twice weekly.
5. Only allow essential vehicles onto the site. Staff, service vehicles etc. should be parked outside the perimeter. Insist that all vehicles that have to enter the site have been cleaned and disinfected beforehand.
6. Keep house surrounds free of vegetation and debris, and disinfect the surrounds regularly.
7. Operate an all-in/all-out policy when stocking houses, and only buy replacement birds from reputable sources.
8. Only allow equipment that has been cleaned and disinfected into poultry houses. Always store equipment in a bird and rodent-proof location following disinfection.
9. Always store shavings in a bird and rodent-proof location. Do not allow pet animals into stores or poultry houses.
10. Store dead birds in a lidded container. Dispose of carcasses regularly in a safe manner. If the carcasses are due to go for rendering, leave the container at the perimeter of the site for collection.

*A list of approved disinfectants can be found at: <http://www.agriculture.gov.ie>

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

MEASURES TO REDUCE THE RISK OF INTRODUCTION OF DISEASE E.G. AVIAN INFLUENZA

Specific measures are required to reduce the risk of introduction of disease e.g. avian influenza into poultry. The reservoir for the virus is in wild water birds, in particular waterfowl (e.g. ducks and geese). Waterfowl may be infected with the virus, yet show no symptoms.

The virus may be present in:

- Live birds and their products (meat, eggs, feathers)
- Carcasses of birds
- Faeces of birds

Infection most commonly results from:

- Contact with wild birds
- Contact with infected poultry or poultry products
- Contaminated clothing and footwear
- Contaminated vehicles and equipment
- Contaminated feed and water
- Contaminated manure and litter
- Rodents or farm dogs and cats, which may act as mechanical vectors.

1. It is essential to prevent contact between poultry and wild birds. Ensure that houses, feed stores and shaving stores are rodent and bird-proof, including netting of vents. Keep the doors shut and ensure that cats and dogs are kept out.

2. Separate ducks and geese from other poultry.

3. Feed and water free range birds indoors where possible. Always clean up feed spills immediately after they have occurred.

4. Prevent poultry from having access to ponds, lakes or rivers e.g. by fencing off these areas and do not allow free standing water to collect.

5. Staff and visitors on poultry farms should not have contact with wild birds (e.g. waterfowling). Only essential visitors should be allowed access to the poultry house. A record of all visitors should be maintained.

6. Use foot dips at the entrance to the poultry house and change your footwear, on entry to the house, to boots that are dedicated to use inside the poultry house.

7. Always clean and disinfect* equipment prior to using it in a poultry house, and do not leave it outside whilst not in use.

8. Check the source of the water supplies to your house at regular intervals. If the source is lake water, it must be adequately treated to kill viruses (e.g. by chlorination or UV light).

*A list of approved disinfectants can be found at: <http://www.agriculture.gov.ie>

VEHICLE CLEANING & DISINFECTION PROTOCOL

1. Choose a location that will avoid solutions entering surface water drains or water courses, and preferably with a concrete surface.

2. First remove any equipment (modules, module lifting equipment, crates, pipes, covers etc.) for cleaning.

3. Starting from the top and working down, remove any solid debris from the outside and inside of the vehicle by scraping, then brushing. Pay special attention to the underside of the vehicle, wheels, wheel arches, tyres, mud-guards and exposed chassis. Dung and soiled bedding may contain high levels of infective material, and should be safely disposed of e.g. by composting.

4. Apply detergent using a knapsack sprayer or pressure washer, at low pressure (approx. 500 psi or 35 bars), to avoid dispersal of potentially infective material.

5. Soak all external and internal surfaces of the vehicle, starting from the top and working down. Pay special attention to the wheels, wheel arches, tyres, mud-guards and underside of the vehicle. Allow at

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

least 10 minutes contact time for the detergent to penetrate and loosen the dirt. Rinse at high pressure with clean water.

6. Check that all surfaces are visibly clean, before disinfecting.

7. Use an approved disinfectant*. Ensure that disinfectant has been properly stored, is in date, and is used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

8. Apply the disinfectant with a pressure washer (at low pressure) or knap sack sprayer. Ensure that the recommended contact time for the disinfectant is allowed. If the disinfectant affects untreated metals or damaged galvanised metals, it should be rinsed off after the recommended contact time.

9. Outside of vehicle - start at the top and work down each side. Inside the vehicle - disinfect the walls and floor of the transporter, and then the loading ramp and tail gate lift. Pay special attention to the wheel arches, tyres, mudguards and underside of the vehicle.

10. Take all removable items out of the cab of the vehicle including the floor mats, clothing, wellington boots etc. Use a dustpan and brush to remove any debris from inside the cab and dispose of it into a refuse sack.

11. Use a soft hand brush and a bucket of detergent to clean the cab floor, floor mats and foot pedals. Rinse. Use a clean cloth soaked in a solution of disinfectant at the recommended dilution rate to disinfect the cab floor, floor mats and foot pedals.

12. Ensure that all items packed back into the cab are clean.

13. Park the vehicle on a slope away from the wash area, to drain and dry.

14. Once the vehicle is removed from the wash area, wash down the concrete surface with detergent. (ensure that cleaned and disinfected vehicles do not become re-contaminated when using pressure washers to clean the wash area or other vehicles).

15. Clean and disinfect waterproof overalls and boots and the cleaning equipment.

*A list of approved disinfectants can be found on the Department of Agriculture at: <http://www.agriculture.gov.ie>

DISINFECTION PROGRAMME FOR POULTRY FARMS

The following procedures should be followed for each house to be disinfected after depopulation to prevent the carry over of infection.

Removal of feed, equipment, litter etc.

1. Remove any residual food from the silo and feed equipment.

2. Take out any removable equipment.

3. Remove any dead bird carcasses from the litter, and dispose of with other carcasses.

4. Remove all litter from the house.

5. Load litter to ensure that all outside areas such as concrete pads at doors are cleared of old litter.

6. Ensure loads are covered before transport from the site.

Dry cleaning

1. Work from the top of the house and work down.

2. Blow down all surface dust from ceilings, water pipes, fan boxes and inlets.

3. Blow or brush loose debris from walls.

4. Scrape floor using mechanised scrapers.

5. Blow or wash down bulk feed bins.

Water sanitization

Drainable systems

1. Drain the header tank and check that it is free from debris. Clean as required.

2. Fill the tank with that volume of water required to fill the entire drinking system and add sanitizer at

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

recommended dilution.

3. Allow sanitizer solution to fill the drinking system. Leave for one hour.
4. Drain the system and fill with fresh water.

Non-drainable systems

1. Shortly before depopulation, add sanitizer to the header tank.
2. Isolate supply from header tank and allow the water to be consumed until the tank is empty.
3. Remove any debris from the header tank.
4. Fill the tank with water, and add sanitizer at recommended dilution.

Cleaning and disinfection of the buildings and equipment

1. Include any stores in this cleaning procedure.
2. Wash all surfaces with a pressure washer with the detergent sanitizer solution.
3. Externally, spray air inlets, deposits from around fan boxes and the loading area.
4. Internally include air inlets, fan boxes, partitions, feeders and drinkers and all other equipment removed from the house, ensuring that everything is visibly clean.
5. Use a soak tank if available for removable equipment.
6. Soak all surfaces for 20-30 minutes, and then rinse all surfaces with water at high pressure.
7. Also ensure that all dirty areas such as concrete aprons around houses and bulk bin pads are washed clean.

6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators (FBO):

Samples at the initiative of the FBOs will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

- a. Rearing flocks: day-old chicks, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- b. Adults laying flocks: every 15 weeks during the laying period

Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples, and, if additional FBO sampling, going beyond the minimum sampling requirements, is performed, please describe what is done.

FBO sampling is undertaken by FBO staff in accordance requirements outlined in Annex 2 of Commission Regulation 517/2011.

7. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

What samples are taken? Official samples shall consist of 2 bags of 150g faeces (analysed once pooled) OR 2 pairs of boot swabs (analysed once pooled) AND one additional sample.
All positive samples are subject to antimicrobial analysis.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

8. Specific requirements laid down in Annex II.D of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant. In particular:

- due to the presence or the suspicion of the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST I,4,[5],12:i:-) in the flock, eggs cannot be used for human consumption unless heat treated;
- eggs from these flocks shall be marked and considered as class B eggs.

Comments - Indicate also if prompt depopulation of the infected flocks is compulsory (max. 32000 chars) :

In case Salmonella spp is detected in a flock (FBO or official sample):

The local veterinary unit (LVU) of the Competent Authority (Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine) engages immediately with the relevant Food Business Operator and private veterinary professional adviser where laboratory confirmation is received. The LVU ensure both the vet. professional and FBO are fully aware of the potentially very serious public health implications associated with the presence of any of these significant agents on a poultry breeder premises.

Restrictions are implemented on farm on both live birds and eggs and the FBO is advised of the implementations of salmonella and is also advised with regard to the biosecurity measures to be taken, especially with regard to personnel, premises, transport and suitable disinfection and fumigation procedures. The LVU repeats its position regarding an appropriate response, that is the slaughter-out of the flock, disposal of eggs, emptying of houses/facilities and appropriate cleaning and disinfection of same, with subsequent confirmatory negative samples before possible re-stocking.

FBO is immediately advised of the result through the local veterinary unit. Eggs are stored on farm if possible, until the sero typing results come back. If this is not possible, they are sent for destruction. No birds are moved off farm until the farm is declared negative. All farms are subject to negative swabbing for Salmonellae species before restocking.

Measures taken ensuring increased biosecurity– movement of persons, cleaning and disinfection: Implemented immediately. Movement off farm of poultry, eggs and other livestock ceases: Implemented immediately. Eggs at hatchery from the premises prohibited from moving off-site: Implemented immediately.

Flocks positive for Se or St are subjected to sanitary slaughter and meat sent for rendering once adequate provisions can be made i.e. at end of weekly kill or at weekend followed by a comprehensive cleaning and disinfection programme at the slaughter premises. Sanitary slaughter is a compulsory measure but this is dependent upon the availability of slaughter facilities.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

9. If birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant **EU microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g:

Measures implemented by the FBO (max. 32000 chars) :

Meat from SE or ST infected birds is not marketed in Ireland. It is sent for rendering. There is no market for meat from birds that have originated in *Salmonella* SE or ST positive table egg laying flocks.

Measures implemented by the CA (max. 32000 chars) :

Meat from SE or ST infected birds is not marketed in Ireland. It is sent for rendering. There is no market for meat from birds that have originated in *Salmonella* SE or ST positive table egg laying flocks.

- 10. Laboratories** in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 standard and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, (CVRL) and laboratories approved by DAFM.

Laboratories testing official and FBO samples are accredited to ISO 17025 and the *Salmonella* analytical method is within the scope of accreditation.

• *Salmonella* – ISO method – serotyping – ISO TR6579-3, antimicrobial resistance – CLS method/ and interpretation according to EURL recommendations and Decision 2013/652/EU

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

11. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. '*Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. -- Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage*'.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme. For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Cultivation based on ISO 6579 : 2002

12. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 4 days after sampling.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

All layer flock samples including but not restricted to boot covers, dust samples and faecal matter for salmonella culture ,sent to any approved laboratory or the CVRL (Central Veterinary Research Laboratory) are transported, stored and examined in line with Annex of the above Regulation.

13. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

• Feedmills:

There are 11 feed mills supplying poultry feed in Ireland. Routine official Salmonella Monitoring of raw materials used in poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988. Raw material samples are taken at point of import, at compound feed manufacturers premises or at the point of manufacture (e.g. fish meal).

Routine official Salmonella monitoring of compound (finished) poultry feed has been carried out by DAFM since 1988 in all poultry compound feed manufacturers. Compound feed samples are taken at

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point of dispatch in poultry compound feed manufacturers premises or from bagged product. Official sampling of feeding-stuffs from mills supplying the poultry industry occurs a minimum of 6 times per year in each mill.

In poultry offal rendering plants, sampling for salmonella is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

In addition, an Official Veterinarian as part of any suspect *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* investigations may take feed samples.

Detailed results of all Ireland official raw material and poultry compound feed results are presented to the Commission as part of Ireland's zoonosis data report as was required under Council Directive 2003/99/EEC.

Heat treatment of all poultry feed is compulsory under the Diseases of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 - S.I. No 364 of 1991.

14. Official controls at holding, flock and hatchery level

- a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

(max. 32000 chars) :

• Laying flocks:

National legislation entitled the 'European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Laying Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No 247 of 2008) outlines official controls. *Salmonella enteritidis* (Se) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) were scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under this Statutory Instrument during 2013. Following the enactment of the Animal Health and Welfare Act 2013, this regulation has since been updated by a new SI entitled Notification and Control of Animal Diseases Regulations 2014 (S.I. 110 of 2014).

Investigation of parent and grandparent flocks of *Gallus gallus* declared positive after monitoring is carried out in accordance with the requirements of ANNEX II, section (C) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Checks are performed during each official sampling visit. Satisfactory or unsatisfactory biosecurity findings are registered on the salmonella sampling submission form.

Depending on the seriousness of the biosecurity issue discovered, a written warning may issue advising on the remedy and time frame for resolution or for more serious infractions requirement that the remedy is applied immediately.

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Irish National Legislation in the form of S.I. 42 of 2008 outlines the range of biosecurity measures that the owner or person in charge of a poultry premises is expected to put in place. Biosecurity Advice for Flock Owners is outlined in the attached DAFM Booklet. Standardised checklists are used by the competent authority's poultry inspectorate for inspection of Primary Producers for compliance with hygiene requirements, which include checks on the implementation of biosecurity measures. Biosecurity checks include checking for site security to prevent access of other animals/people, foot dips, changing protective clothing, good hygiene practice, recording of and disposal of mortalities etc. Non-compliance is recorded on a spreadsheet and used in risk analysis to determine frequency of inspection the following year. In cases of non-compliance, producers are given a definitive timeline within which they must take remedial action. Follow-up inspections are made by poultry inspectorate to ensure that remedial actions have been undertaken, or the producer risks losing his/her certification as a registered producer. All inspections are undertaken on a risk basis i.e. dependent on producer scale, past history of non-compliance and outbreak of disease, however, each producer receives at least one annual inspection

Inspection of Primary Producers for compliance with hygiene requirements are undertaken on a risk basis i.e. dependent on producer scale, past history of non-compliance and outbreak of disease and include checks on the level of biosecurity measures implemented. In cases of non-compliance, producers are given a definitive timeline within which they must take remedial action. Follow-up visits are made by poultry inspectorate to ensure that remedial actions have been undertaken, or the producer risks losing his certification as a registered producer

b. Routine official **sampling scheme**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

- in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1,000 birds;
- at the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where the relevant Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
- in any case of suspicion of Salmonella infection when investigating food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC or any cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate, using the sampling protocol laid down in point 4(b) of Part D to Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;
- in all other laying flocks on the holding in case Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium is detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

Comments - Indicate also 1)if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed give a description of what is done 2)who is taking the official samples

Veterinary officers are authorised under the relevant legislation to enforce EU and National measures relating to animal health and welfare, including legislation concerning the control of animal disease,

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veterinary medicines, and the hygienic production of foods of animal origin, by routine inspection and sampling, by investigation and the acquisition of evidence, and by legal process in the courts, often in co-operation with the Gardai (police) and Customs officers.

If an official veterinarian is carrying out inspections on farms for reasons such as checks on animal welfare or medicine records or to take samples for residues then, when appropriate, official sampling in the frame of the salmonella control programmes is undertaken at the same visit. The use of antimicrobials is in line with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

c. Official confirmatory sampling:

After positive official samples at the holding	<input type="checkbox"/>	Always
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sometimes (criteria apply)
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding	<input type="checkbox"/>	Always
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sometimes (criteria apply)
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Never

Comments - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (max. 32000 chars) :

DAFM slaughters out on positive results taken by the FBO or by the CA. Once confirmed positive there is no confirmatory sampling as per regulation 2160/2003 and as advised by the FVO on their last mission. DAFM were historically confirming FBO private results but now have ceased and are applying the regulation. DAFM has written a letter to the CION outlining why confirmatory sampling of FBO results may be necessary. Results are now defined either as positive or negative.

- d. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, sampletaking) to check the correct implementation of this provision. For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

Comments - Describe also if any other measures are implemented (max. 32000 chars) :

Official veterinarians, when visiting holdings to perform premises approval inspections and official salmonella sampling, also inspect the on-farm animal remedies register of the flockowners and all prescriptions. Poultry serum samples are taken quarterly nationally and tested for chloramphenicol.

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15. Salmonella vaccination

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

Use of *Salmonella* vaccines is in compliance with provisions of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Comments - If performed please describe the vaccination scheme (vaccines used, vaccines providers, target flocks, number of doses administered per bird, etc) (max. 32000 chars) :

16. System for **compensation to owners** for the value of their birds slaughtered or culled and the eggs destroyed or heat treated.

Describe the system for compensation to owners. Indicate also how improper implementation of biosecurity measures can affect the payment of compensation (max. 32000 chars) :

DAFM operates a non-statutory scheme of compensation whereby the value of poultry and eggs destroyed (less any salvage) and costs of transport to place of destruction may be reimbursed. Other costs arising, such as loss of income, are not compensated. Valuation is carried out after a flock is confirmed positive by competent staff of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. Valuation is based on such factors as the age of birds, costs expended and future production foregone. A scale of compensation is not publicly available and varies from case to case.

17. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Flocks positive for Se or St are subjected to sanitary slaughter, the houses are thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and fumigated before restocking.

The official disinfection programme for poultry farms is outlined in the Department's Biosecurity

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Information for Registered Poultry Flock Owners. This includes the removal of feed, equipment, litter etc, dry cleaning, water sanitisation and the cleaning and disinfection of buildings and equipment.

In terms of the disinfection of poultry houses, this involves the removal of gross litter with machinery, followed by sweeping out of the house. There is then a detergent wash of the house. When the floor/surfaces of the house are dry disinfectant is applied to the surfaces. Fumigation/fogging of the sealed house then takes place, the gas left in the house for at least 24 hours. (Some companies prefer to sometimes repeat the cleaning and fumigation steps).

There are no legal requirements to test the efficacy of the disinfection of a poultry house. However guidance by the competent national authority and best practice guidelines apply, so that all houses are routinely swabbed to test the efficacy of the disinfection before repopulation.

B. General information

1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (max. 32000 chars) :

The central competent authority for this programme is the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM). Officially collected samples are tested at DAFM's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, the Director of which reports to DAFM's Chief Veterinary Officer. DAFM has District Veterinary Offices (DVO) around the country and staff from these offices undertake the official sampling programme. The evaluation of results and decisions in relation to follow-up action in positive cases are the responsibility of official veterinarians in DAFM headquarters.

2. **Legal basis** for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

Requirements were carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011(EU) and National legislation entitled the 'European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Laying Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008. Requirements of testing (details on types of samples, sampling frequency, preparation of samples, laboratory, methods of analysis, etc) were outlined to individual laying flock producers.

The primary emphasis of the programme is to monitor for salmonella effectively, to assess the prevalence of infection against the reduction target and to give advice to owners with infected flocks on how to reduce or eliminate Salmonella(s) of public health significance from the premises. Operators are 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 feed contamination on the farm.

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Operators are required to implement the sampling programme as set out in Annex II.B of EC Regulation 2160/2003.

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella* serovars** (SE, ST) implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

(max. 32000 chars) :

The occurrence of salmonella in breeding flocks has remained low in recent years in Ireland.

There was no outbreaks in 2014 and there have been no outbreaks to date.

2011: No outbreaks.

2012: No outbreaks.

2013: One outbreak.

2014: No outbreaks

2015: No outbreaks to date

The incidence of salmonella in humans has also declined in recent years. In 2013 there were 345 human clinical isolates. The number of human Salmonella isolates is now approximately half that observed in 2000 and has been sustained at this level in recent years.

S. Typhimurium and its monophasic variant together accounted for approximately 37% of all cases in 2013. S. Enteritidis accounted for 14.2%, with other isolates accounting for small individual numbers.

[Source: http://nuigalway.ie/salmonella_lab/downloads/nsslrl_annual_report_2013.pdf]

Figures relating to human incidence refer to 2013. The 2014 Annual Report of the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory is awaited.

4. System for the registration of holdings and identification of flocks

(max. 32000 chars) :

All establishments keeping poultry, regardless of the numbers involved, are required to register with the competent authority under the Control on places where Poultry are kept Regulation (S.I. 114 of 2014).

All table egg layer producers are registered under the European Communities (Welfare of Farmed Animals) Regulations 2008 [S.I. No 14 of 2008] which transposes Council Directive No 1999/74/EC and Commission Regulation 2002/4/EC as referred to in Annex II (Part A)

Irish Poultry flocks are identified using a unique flock identifier number ("Flock Number"). This is an

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alpha-numeric code including an area-identifying letter followed by a 7 digit numeric code.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

All herd owners are made aware of obligations with regard to salmonella at the time of registration and any changes which may be made throughout the year.

Flocks are subject to an ongoing testing programme as per the requirements of the legislation. Risk based monitoring is utilised where considered necessary and this is subject to ongoing review. Records are collated centrally in order to further monitor compliance.

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C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
IRELAND	Bacteriological detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	360	X
IRELAND	Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	36	X
IRELAND	Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Isolates	routine test	36	X
Add a new row						
Total					432	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					36	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					0	
Total Bacteriological detection test					360	
Total Serotyping					36	

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1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2016

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
IRELAND	Laying flocks of	339	301	171	171	347	SE+ST	1	1	15 000	200 000	0	X
Total		339	301	171	171	347		1	1	15 000	200 000	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 once.

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

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.

2 Targets on vaccination

2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2016

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NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
		Targets on vaccination			
NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
IRELAND	301	0	0	0	X
			Add a new row		

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D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

2016

1. Testing of official samples						
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	360	18.19	6548.4	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	36	38.38	1381.68	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	36	3.43	123.48	yes	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.15 and E.1.d)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	15 000	4.4	66000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	200 000	0.04	8000	yes	X
4.Cleaning and disinfection						

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Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5. Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	171	23.24	3974.04	yes	X
				Grand Total		
				86027.6		

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E. Financial information

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays?
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

Official sampling is undertaken by official veterinarians employed by the Competent National Authority, the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM).

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?
(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

Testing of official sampling is undertaken by the Competent National Authority's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory and laboratories approved by DAFM.

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c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

DAFM operates a non-statutory scheme of compensation whereby the value of poultry and eggs destroyed (less any salvage) and costs of transport to place of destruction are reimbursed. Other costs arising, such as loss of income, are not compensated.

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?
(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

N/A

e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

N/A

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2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

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