



**submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution**

## Annex II: Control programme – Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in certain poultry populations

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonosis shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (part 2.1 of Annex I to the Single Market Programme Regulation).

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Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : PORTUGAL

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

1. Contact data

Name  Phone

Email  Your job type within the CA :

**Submission Date**

**01/12/2022 16:51:57**

**Submission Number**

**1669913520135-18997**



# Breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*

## 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 *Galus gallus* the target is to have no more than one such flock remaining positive for the relevant *Salmonella* serovars per year.

yes

no

*If no please explain.*

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

yes

no

# Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

*If no please explain.*

The program will be implemented on the whole territory of Portugal: Continent and the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and Azores (maps attached ). The Competent Authority (CA) is the official veterinary services - DGAV (General Directorate of Food and Veterinary).

## 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  | 200  |   | 200  | 0  |
| Adult flocks  | 441  | 441   | 441  | 400  |
| 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  |  | 441   | 441  | 400  |

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

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

The epidemiological unit for implementing the purpose of this program is the flock in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November.

The FBO sampling is carried out at the holding (not at the hatchery) therefore, the official controls are always done in the holding during the laying phase, as foreseen in 2.1.1. of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010.

The EU target was archived for more than 2 years, so according with Regulation 200/2010 (Annex 2.1.2.3) it was decided to decrease the sampling frequency. Two official sampling visits are foreseen in the laying phase. Considering that the whole laying phase in some flocks does not occur in inside one calendar year, some of them will be official sampled only once in a given year.

## 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.

yes

no

# Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

*If no please explain.*

## 5. Biosecurity measures

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

**yes**

**no**

*If no please explain. if yes, describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy*

Biosecurity measures to be implemented are explained in the Procedures Manual for Producer available on DGAV website.

To prevent the introduction of Salmonella in the holding the minimum biosecurity measures are (summary):

- Sealing of farm perimeter to prevent the entry of domestic and wild animals, people and non-essential vehicles.
- Access reserved only to the indispensable personnel and vehicles (transport of animals and food). These vehicles must be previously disinfected.
- Contact with birds from other farms or other animals should be avoided by owners and handlers.
- Full protective clothing, for exclusive use in the holding, should be wear.
- Integrity of protection devices against wild animals (windows networks, fan grills, etc) should be in place and monitored regularly.
- Supply of food and water in outdoor parks is prohibited.
- Food and bed materials should be stored in separate spaces, indoors and protected from wild birds and rodents.
- The collection of dead birds should be done twice a day with correct methods of transport and disposal
- Disinfection between production cycles of all places, equipment, utensils and transport vehicles should be carried out.
- Drinking water should be treated and in the case of this being carried out at the holding, periodic analysis of water and a register should be maintained.

The verification of biosecurity measures by the CA is done:

- as part of the registration process,
- for granting approval for intra-EU trade in accordance with Directive 2009/158/EC,
- when there are positive results of the targeted Salmonella serovars,
- in case of positive Salmonella test results detected in the slaughterhouse (during sampling in accordance with Regulation (EC) 2073/2005) and,
- under animal welfare controls.

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## 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 (at the holding and at the hatchery)

Every three weeks during the laying period at the holding.  
Sampling frequency remains at every 2nd week at the hatchery.  
(derogation of point 2.1.1 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010)

*Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples*

The FBO has the responsibility of own-check sampling under the SCP.  
However he may delegate sampling in the veterinarian responsible or technicians who perform other tasks on the farm (farm staff).

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

yes

no

*If no please explain.*

## 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):

## Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

yes

no

*If no please explain. Indicate also if birds are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and if eggs are destroyed or heat treated.*

In the case of positive results for Salmonella Enteritidis and/or Salmonella Typhimurium additional biosecurity measures are implemented, sanitary restriction of the flock and sanitary surveillance of the holding are imposed.

Destination of birds

In the presence of clinical signs, the slaughter of the flock will be carried out in an approved slaughterhouse and after the authorization of DSAVR, with elimination of birds as by-products in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October laying down the sanitary rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

In the absence of clinical signs, the slaughter of the flock will be carried out in an approved slaughterhouse and after the authorization of DSAVR.

As sanitary inspection criteria, the birds of the flock can be:

- Approved for human consumption: the approved products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.
- Disapproval and elimination as by-products in accordance with Regulation (EC) no 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October.

Day-old-chicks must be killed and destroyed.

Destination of eggs

Hatching eggs will be eliminated as by-products

Non-incubated eggs from positive flocks must be, at option of the FBO:

- eliminated as by-products or
- forwarded to egg product units to be heat treated

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 cases when SV, SH or SI are detected, the following measures are applicable:

- The CA carries out biosecurity (BS) checks in the holding.
- All the non-conformities found during these BS checks, are notified to FBO in order to be corrected;
- The CA will follow some of the progeny of the flock under the respective SCP (broilers or laying hens), according to the analysis made;
- Compliance with the measures described in restocking as for positives flocks to SE or ST.

## Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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 (farm level)*

Flocks infected with SE or ST can only be transported to the slaughterhouse with authorization of the Regional CA . The OV of the slaughterhouse chosen has to be informed in advance by both, the regional services and the FBO responsible for the slaughterhouse.

The FCI that accompanes the animals has to mention the result of the Salmonella testing.

In the holding, after the depopulation of an infected flock, FBO must perform the cleaning of the poultry house, including safe disposal of waste and beds. After disinfection, environmental samples are collected by FBO following the instructions of the CA. The restocking can only be made in case of negative results to Salmonella, and after authorization of DSAVR.

### *Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)*

Flocks infected with SE or ST can only be transported to the slaughterhouse if the Regional CA authorizes this.

The OV of the slaughterhouse chosen has to be informed in advance either by the regional services and by the FBO responsible for the slaughterhouse.

The FCI that accompanies the animals has to mention the result of the Salmonella testing.

The OV informs the FBO of the procedures that have to be adopted during the slaughter of the positive flock.

The FBO of the slaughterhouse has to comply with all the procedures imposed by the OV. This means that the infected flock has to be slaughtered after all the negative flocks to avoid cross contamination and that the speed line may have to be lowered to permit the careful evisceration and the watchful PMI of the animals.

The carcasses and offals with pathology compatible with infection caused by Salmonella will be subject to total condemnation, according to the OV criteria.

The positive flocks shall have priority for the purpose of sampling for the hygiene criteria analysis and the OV confirms that the FBO gives priority to the positive flock when sampling for hygiene criteria.

The OV introduces all the relevant information regarding this slaughter in the national database system.

Slaughterhouse operators are required to comply with the sampling provided for in Regulation (EC) 2073/2015 of the Commission of 15 November 2015, for application of the relevant microbiological criteria. Failure to comply is punishable under Article 24 of Decree-Law 164/2015 of August 17 and Article 6, paragraph a) of Decree-Law 113/2006 of 12 June.

If the results of this sampling are positive for Salmonella SE or ST, the FBO has to:

- withdraw the product that is already at retail level;
- process the product in order to eliminate the danger - if the product is a stage prior to retail.

The OV supervises the corrective measures implemented by the FBO.



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*Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)*

The OV informs the FBO of the procedures that have to be adopted during the slaughter of the positive flock.

The PMI is done with even more care and for that the speed line may have to be lowered.

The carcasses and offals with pathology compatible with infection caused by *Salmonella* will be subject to total condemnation, according to the OV criteria.

The OV introduces the national database system all the relevant information regarding this slaughter.

The OV confirms that the FBO gives priority to the positive flock when sampling for hygiene criteria.

The OV supervises the corrective measures implemented by the FBO.

**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.

**yes**

**no**

*If no please explain.*

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.

**yes**

**no**

*If yes, please describe the alternative method(s) used.*

All the laboratories testing FBO samples are accredited (ISO 17025) by IPAC (National Accreditation Body) and *Salmonella* detection is performed, according their Annex to Accreditation Certificates.

All the detection tests (both official and own-checks) are made according EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. No alternative methods are used.



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For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140 may be used.

yes

no

*If no please explain. If timelimits are exceeded, please indicate what is done.*

All the laboratories testing FBO samples are accredited by IPAC (National Accreditation Body) and Salmonella detection is performed, according to their Annex to Accreditation Certificates. All the detection tests are made according to EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. No alternative methods are used. If timelines are exceeded the sampling does not count and has to be repeated.

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.

yes

no

*If no please explain.*

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

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

DGAV is the National Competent Authority for the Portuguese Feed Official Control Plan (CAA) under Reg. (EU) 2017/625. According to this plan, planned, executed, monitored and evaluated by DGAV, samples are annually collected and inspection actions are conducted at the level of all chain feed operators, including primary producers, feed materials producers, compound feed manufacturers, feed intermediaries, and feed imports from third countries. Sampling provides for the execution of several analytical determinations, including the presence of Salmonella spp. Salmonella is the only microbiological criteria legally established at national level for non-animal origin feed, according to article 5 (3) of D.L. No 105/2003. For this Salmonella is analyzed in 20% of samples of compound feed collected at feed mills (industrial or home-mixers), in plant origin

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feed materials randomly sampled at producers and import third countries level. For consignments of animal origin feed imported from third countries, and in all by-products national processing plants, Salmonella is controlled in all collected samples. All non-compliant results obtained for Salmonella spp. are subjected to serotyping for adoption of subsequent measures, which vary with the pathogenicity of the strain to humans or animals. Thus, besides the sanctioning measures provided by national and / or Community law in force, there will be additional controls in the feed establishments of origin for preventive and corrective measures, including traceability of products for, whenever applicable, withdrawal from the market with a view to their treatment or destruction, as well as knowledge of livestock holdings of destination for adequate surveillance of those nonconformity feed destined to poultry production.

During inspection actions, which have a frequency proportional to the risk characterization of the feed establishment, a documentary control is performed in order to check compliance with the legal requirements, including the implementation and effectiveness of HACCP systems and of quality control programs developed by operators, where the assessment of the possible microbiological risk assessment, and in particular the presence of Salmonella, is always taken into consideration.

### 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 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Hygiene and biosecurity measures are regularly checked in the holdings under several official controls carried out, in particular for the attribution of the number of approval for intra-Community trade in accordance with Directive 2009/158/EC, when there are positive results of the targeted serotypes in SCP, in case of positive results for Salmonella detected at slaughterhouse (during sampling in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005) and under animal welfare controls.

The checklist for verifying hygiene and biosecurity measures is in Annex 3 .

In case of unsatisfactory outcome in Biosecurity measures the CA notifies the FBO to rectify the non-compliance detected.

Non compliances in biossecurity measures on farms are subjected to sanctions in accordance with Decree-Law n° 164/2015.

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

If the EU target is achieved for more than 2 years, the CA has decided to implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 and therefore the EU minimum requirement for official sampling are once a year at the hatchery and once a year on the holding during the laying phase.

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yes

no

If no, the EU minimum requirements for official sampling are implemented as follows:

- 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

yes

no

*If no please explain. Indicate also : 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, 2) who is taking the official samples.*

In the scope of SCP in Portugal the sampling takes place at the holding.

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

If the EU target is achieved for more than 2 years, the CA has decided to implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 and therefore the EU minimum requirement for official sampling are twice during the laying phase at the holding.

yes

no

If no, the EU minimum requirements for official sampling are implemented as follows:

- 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)

yes

no

*If no, please explain. Indicate also : 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, please describe, 2) who is taking the official samples*

The EU target was archived for more than 2 years, so according with Regulation 200/2010 (Annex 2.1.2.3) it was decided to decrease the sampling frequency. Two official sampling visits are foreseen in the laying

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phase. Considering that the whole laying phase in some flocks does not occur in inside one calendar year, some of them will be official sampled once in a given year.

Furthermore some other flocks will not be officially controlled in one year because:

- Two official visits were already done in the previous year , and the flocks will be slaughtered in the beginning of that year, or
- The flocks begin the laying phase in the end of the given year and the 2 official visits will occur in the following year.

In the case of detection of the presence of the relevant Salmonella serotypes in a breeding flock or in any other case deemed appropriate (when non-compliances on sampling are detected or when biosecurity measures are insufficient, etc), the CA may decide to revert to a three times official sampling during the laying phase.

The regional official services (DSAVR) are responsible for sampling.

- d. If confirmatory samples taken at the holding (after positive results at the hatchery, or suspicion of false positivity on FBO samples taken on the holding) are negative, please describe the measures taken:



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



None of these measures

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

- 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):

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After positive official samples at the holding

- Always
- Sometimes (criteria apply)
- Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

- Always
- Sometimes (criteria apply)
- Never

When official confirmatory sampling is performed, additional samples are taken for checking the presence of antimicrobials:

- Always
- Sometimes
- Never

*Please insert any comments. Describe the criteria used to determine if confirmatory sampling is performed. Indicate also which samples (if any) are taken to check the presence of antimicrobials.*

Under the SNCP confirmatory sampling it may be requested by the FBO (or initiated by the CA) within 72 hours of notification of an initial positive result.

After this initial positive result for *Salmonella*, the flock is submitted to sanitary restrictive measures and cannot commercialize any eggs or animals. The restrictive measures are only lifted if a final negative result from the confirmatory sampling is obtained.

For the purposes of acceptance of the confirmatory sampling, DSAVR must assess, on the holding:

- the history of compliance of the own-checks,
- the history of positivity and
- the biosecurity measures.

Through this evaluation confirmatory sampling will only be accepted in holdings which:

- Under the national control program fully comply with the sampling of own-checks in all flocks and;
- Have no positivity repetition on the same premises in the case of the same flock or the immediately preceding flock and,
- Have a positive assessment on the application of biosecurity measures.
- When the CA has reasons to suspect the occurrence of false positives.

The samples are always taken by de CA (DSAVR) and consists in five pairs of boot swabs and each pair is analysed individually, two samples of 250 ml powder containing at least 100 gr of powder and five birds for *Salmonella* detection in organs. Two of these birds are used for antimicrobial detection.

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These analyses are carried out, in accordance with the decision of the FBO, in a laboratory authorised by the CA for this purpose.

The entire procedure is monitored in person by a representative of the CA. The laboratory carrying out the detection tests will simultaneously carry out a preliminary search for the presence of antimicrobials.

| 1  | 2                                | 3  | 4  |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| For routine samples taken at the holding | No of flocks positive to SE / ST | Out of the flocks in column 2, No of cases where official confirmatory samples <sup>3</sup> were taken | Out of the cases in column 3, No of cases where confirmatory samples were negative |
| FBO samples <sup>1</sup>                 |                                  |  |  |
| Official samples <sup>2</sup>            |                                  |  |  |

<sup>1</sup> Reg 200/2010, point 2.2.2.1 of the Annex

<sup>2</sup> Reg 200/2010, point 2.2.2.2 of the Annex

<sup>3</sup> Reg 200/2010, point 2.2.2.2.c of the Annex

What happened to the flocks counted under 4 (re checked for the presence of Salmonella (on the progeny? on the same flock)? Checked for the presence of antimicrobials?) (max. 32000 chars) :

- 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) :

The use of antimicrobials in flocks is documentary checked by CA in each official control.

Specific sampling:

Samples for antimicrobial tests will be taken:

- When a flock is suspected to be positive, when the confirmatory sampling is done;
- In any case when the CA considers it appropriate.

Type of sample:

The samples consist in 2-5 birds per flock

Analytical method used:

Rapid Method (FBO laboratories)

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Reference methods (NRL – INIAV): Screening and confirmation by LC-MS/MS.

Consequence of a positive result in the detection of antimicrobials:  
The flock is considered positive in scope of SCP.

## 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) :*

Vaccination is optional under the programme during the rearing phase and before the beginning of the laying phase, requiring the use of authorized vaccines. The list of authorized vaccines is at DGAV web portal. The choice of vaccine and the vaccination scheme is under the responsibility of the assistant veterinarian and is verified by CA during official controls. Although not routinely compulsory most flocks are vaccinated. The cost of vaccination is supported by the FBO.

Almost 99% of the breeding flocks are vaccinated against Salmonella.

Under the programme, only the vaccination of restocking flocks is mandatory, after the slaughter of positive flocks to any of the serotypes included. However this vaccination is also supported by the producer.

Information on vaccine used is compulsory in the laboratory tests request form both for own checks and for official controls. In the case of own checks, this information is therefore provided to the detection laboratories that in case of positive results informs the NRL.

The types of vaccine approved and in use are inactivated and live vaccines. In the case of live vaccines, those approved are the ones that allowed the differentiation of field and vaccination strains. This differentiation as well as serotyping is carried out only by INIAV (NRL).~

When there is a positive result for the detection, restrictive measures are imposed on the movement of birds and the departure of chicks from the holding.

In the case of official controls simultaneously with detection, a distinction is made between vaccine and field strains by PCR



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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) :*

There is no compensation following positive results to the target serotypes under this program.

18. Please describe the official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house (number of samples, number of tests, samples taken, etc...)

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

After the depopulation of an infected flock, FBO must perform the cleaning of the poultry house, including safe disposal of waste and beds. After clean, disinfection is carried out and followed by environmental samples collection by FBO under the instructions of the CA. The restocking can only be made in case of negative results to Salmonella, and after authorization of DSAVR.

## 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) :*

### CENTRAL COORDINATION

General Directorate of Food and Veterinary (DGAV), namely its Epidemiology and Animal Health Unit, is the authority at central level that is responsible for the preparation, coordination and monitoring of the program.

### REGIONAL COORDINATION

There are five Regional Food and Veterinary Service Directorates (DSAVR) and two Autonomous Regions that are local veterinary authority, control the execution of the measures of the program in their region, and also execute some of the programme actions, such as the issue of movement restriction and the sampling.

The Regional Food and Veterinary Service Directorate and two Autonomous Regions are identified by the following acronyms:

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DSAVRN: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Norte  
DSAVRC: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Centro  
DSAVRLVT: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Lisboa e Vale do Tejo  
DSAVRALT: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Alentejo  
DSAVRALG: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Algarve  
RAA: Autonomous Region of Açores  
RAM: Autonomous Region of Madeira

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The legislation applicable to the programme :

- \* Commission Regulation(EU) amending Regulations (EU) n° 200/2010, (EU)n° 517/2011, (EU)n°200/2012 and 1190/2018 as regards certain methods for Salmonella testing and sampling in poultry.
- Decree-Law n° 164/2015: about /the implementation of SCP ant defines the sancions in case of / noncompliance
- Decree-Law No. 79/2011 of 20 June – transposes into national law Directive No. 2008/73 / EC of 15, EU July, and approves, among others, the regulation concerning animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade and imports from third countries of poultry and hatching eggs.
- Decree-Law No. 142/2006 of 27 July on animal registration
- Public notice No. 1- Control eggs come from positive flocks
- Decree-Law No. 193/2004 of 17 August – transposes into national law Directive No. 2003/99 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November, on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents,
- Decree-Law No. 39209 of May 14, 1953 - Defines the veterinary health measures to take to avoid, in order to limit or eradicate zoonoses and other diseases.
- . Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003
- . Reg. (EC) No 1177/2006

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 Coordinat Plan for Salmonella Surveillance in Portugal was first approved by European Commission for the year 2006 (Commission Decision 2005/723 / EC of 14 October).

The results obtained resulting from the implementation of the program, are summarized in Annex 2?.

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

## Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The licensing system of livestock production (NREAP) in the case of poultry production is described by Decree-Law n.º 81/2013, 14 June (except backyard holdings) and Decree-Law n.º 142/2006, 27 July and subsequent changes regarding the National System for Animal Registration and Information (SNIRA). All poultry production units have an individual holding mark with a alphanumeric code containing the letters PT and letters coding for the geographical area and number of holding. A "V" after a slash identifies a poultry holding

The farm registry contains data on the owner, on the holding, its location, the species under production, the type of production.

The identification of flocks is a responsibility of the FBO and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 (a)) of article 5 of Decree No. 164/2015, each flock must be identified with a unique code, up to slaughter, allowing its distinction from other flocks.

The control of flock identification is carried out by the Regional Services of CA, both during official controls and through the follow-up of own checks data sent to the laboratories with the samples. Also, the data in the food chain information, when animals are destined for slaughter, is also a way to ensure traceability.

At the Central Services of CA, this information is verified and organized being available for all national territory.

### 5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The monitoring of the program is based on the establishment of an information circuit to allow de follow up of sampling and other measures carried out by the FBO and Regional Veterinary Services.

For the circuit of information established and summarized in flowcharts, several models of documents and procedures were created:

- Uniform request forms for analyses
- Standard submission forms (Excel)
- List of authorized laboratories
- Conditions of acceptance of samples by laboratories
- Procedure manuals for the sample collection

For the results to be valid within the PNCS, the FBO must:

- Perform the sampling according to the procedures stipulated
- Fill all fields of the requisition form for analysis and
- Deliver samples in authorized laboratories

Under the information circuit, the authorized laboratories:

- Check fill request form
- Check the conditions of the samples for their acceptance
- Enter the data information on the spreadsheets tables
- Transmit information to regional services

## Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

The request forms and the spreadsheets tables contain data on FBOs' own-check and official sampling, including identification of holdings and flocks, vaccination status of flocks, age of sampled birds and results of detection tests for Salmonella.

The data and results are supplied by the designated testing laboratories to the DSAVR. This information is transmitted, on a monthly basis by the DSAVRs to the central level DSPA, using the uniform spreadsheets.

These data are analyzed centrally and discussed during meetings of a specialized working group for SNCP, held on average 1-2 times per year.

In these meetings are presented and discussed the data for:

- \* Existing flocks numbers
- \* Number of flocks sampled (own-checks and official control)
- \* Non compliance detected
- \* Implementation percentages and
- \* Percentage of positivity.

The implementation of FBOs' own-check sampling and the information about the controls made to the rearing flock is verified by the CA during official controls which includes official sampling. A specific form is used to document these controls.

Following isolation of Salmonella spp. (from an FBO or official sample), the laboratory immediately notifies DSAVR on the positive results and the isolate is forwarded to the Salmonella NRL for serotyping. The result of serotyping is send by NRL to DSPA that informs the DSAVR.

# Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

## C. Targets

### 1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

#### 1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

**2023**

| Type of the test (description)                        | Target population                | Number of planned tests |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bacteriological detection test                        | Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus | 1 600                   |
| Serotyping  | Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus | 70                      |
| Antimicrobial detection test                          | Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus | 5                       |
| Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection | Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus | 1                       |

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

**2023**

| Type of the test (description)                    | Rearing flocks       | Adult flocks         |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Total No of flocks (a)                            | 200                  | 441                  |
| No of flocks in the programme                     | 200                  | 441                  |
| No of flocks planned to be checked (b)            | 200                  | 400                  |
| No of flock visits to take official samples (c)   | 0                    | 800                  |
| No of official samples taken                      | 0                    | 1 600                |
| Target serovars (d)                               | SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV | SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV |
| Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars | 0                    | 0                    |
| Possible No of flocks to be depopulated           | 0                    | 0                    |
| Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled        | 0                    | 0                    |
| Total No of eggs to be destroyed                  | Text                 | 0                    |
| Total No of eggs to be heat treated               | Text                 | 0                    |

## Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

- (a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks
- (b) A checked flock is a flock where at least one official sampling visit will take place. A flock shall be counted only once even if it was visited several times.
- (c) 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.
- (d) Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST  
Salmonella Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Hadar, Infantis, Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

### 2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :* **2023**

| Type of the test (description)               | Target on vaccination |
|--|-----------------------|
| Number of flocks in the Salmonella programme | 0                     |
| Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated   | 0                     |
| Number of birds expected to be vaccinated    | 0                     |
| Number of doses expected to be administered  | 0                     |

## Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

### *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))

The official sampling is performed by the regional veterinary services (DSAVR)  
Sampling material and equipment are paid by DGAV/Autonomous Regions (AR).

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)

The testing of the official samples is performed in public laboratories (INIAV and public laboratories in AR).  
Serotyping is always performed in INIAV.  
The costs of serotyping are supported by DGAV/AR.



## Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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)

There is no compensation following positive results to the target serotypes under this program.

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)

The vaccination is optional. The cost of vaccination is supported by the FBO.

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

The verification of the efficacy of the disinfection of a poultry house is supported by the FBO.

## Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

### 2. 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*

### 3. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

In the "*Guidelines for the Union co-funded veterinary programmes*", it is indicated that in exceptional and duly justified cases, additional necessary measures can be proposed by the Member States in their application.

*If you introduced these type of measures in this programme, for each of them, please provide detailed technical justification and also justification of their cost:*

# Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

## 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 |
|--|--|-----------------|---|-----------|
|  |  |                 |   |           |
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