



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

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

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Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : NEDERLAND

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

06/12/2022 14:03:48

Submission Number

1670331828865-19111



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.

-

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 | 1 018 | | 1 018 | 0 |
| Adult flocks | 1 692 | 1 552 | 1 692 | 1 319 |
| 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 | | 1 552 | 1 692 | 1 392 |

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Estimation based on the situation in the Netherlands April 2022.

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

If no please explain.

-

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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

On farm hygiene management has to be in accordance with regulation (EC) No 852/2004. Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 is implemented in the Dutch legislation called the "Wet Dieren" and the "Warenwet" in conjunction with the "Warenwetbesluit hygiëne van levensmiddelen". Regulation (EC) 852/2004 is part of cross-compliance inspections that are performed by the NVWA.

Next to that, biosecurity measures on the holding are inspected by the quality system IKB Kip and IKB Ei. Around 90-95% of the poultry holdings are in the quality system and these holdings are checked yearly. The IKB systems prescribes, amongst other things, measurements regarding hygiene locks, farm boundaries, barnyards, control of pests, paved drive- and walking routes and cleaning and disinfection regimes.

More information on the hygiene regulations of IKB can be found on: <https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/hygiene>

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

Monitoring is in accordance with regulations (EC) No 2160/2003 and (EC) No 200/2010. The operator managing the breeding flock is responsible for the monitoring and the monitoring will take place at the

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

holding. All samples are taken by the FBO.

Food business operators for rearing flocks take samples and have them analysed on the Salmonella serotypes Enteritidis (SE), Typhimurium (ST) including the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:

i:-, Hadar (SH), Infantis (SI) and Virchow (SV):

- In the first 3 days of life;

- At an age of 4 weeks;

- Two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit. Flocks are only moved when the result of the analysis is known.

As the EU target for adult breeding flocks was not achieved in 2020, the FBO's are obliged to monitor every 2 weeks. The adjusted testing interval is part of the inspections of the NVWA from July 2021 onwards.

Note: for the rearing and adult breeding flocks for the meat line, the samples are also analysed on Salmonella Paratyphi B var. Java (SJ).

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):

yes

no

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

Specific measures are taken, when one of the designated Salmonella has been found and they are in line with regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

* Rearing:

If Salmonella spp. is detected, serotyping is always performed. When SE or ST (including STm) is

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

detected, the poultry house including the chickens is considered positive. The chickens are valued, killed and destroyed or slaughtered logistically and can not be used for human consumption unless heat treated.

* Adult:

If *Salmonella* spp. is detected, serotyping is always performed. When SE or ST (including STm) is detected, the poultry house including the chickens and eggs are considered positive. The chickens are valued and slaughtered logistically and can not be used for human consumption unless heat treated. The eggs of this flock are valued, destroyed or can only be used for human consumption if heat treated.

* Hatchery:

The present eggs from the contaminated poultry house are valued and shall only be used for human consumption if heat treated. The hatching eggs already laid in the hatchery from the contaminated poultry house are valued and destroyed.

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) :

Below the measures implemented on a flock in different stages where SH, SI or SV is detected are described:

* Rearing:

If *Salmonella* spp. is detected, serotyping is always performed. When SH, SI or SV is found, the poultry house including the chickens is considered positive. The chickens are valued, killed and destroyed or slaughtered logistically and can not be used for human consumption unless heat treated.

* Adult:

If *Salmonella* spp. is detected, serotyping is always performed. When SH, SI or SV is found, the poultry house including the chickens and eggs are considered positive. The chickens are valued and slaughtered logistically and can not be used for human consumption unless heat treated.

The eggs are valued, destroyed or shall only be used for human consumption unless heat treated. Only non-incubated hatching eggs can be heat treated for human consumption while incubated eggs can only be destroyed.

* Hatchery:

The present eggs from the contaminated poultry house are valued and shall only be used for human consumption if heat treated. The hatching eggs from the contaminated poultry house that are already laid in the hatchery are valued and destroyed.

Note: for the rearing and adult breeding flocks for the meat line, the same measures are applied when *Salmonella* Paratyphi B var. Java (SJ) is detected.

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:

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Measures implemented by the FBO (farm level)

Food business operators ensure the safety of foodstuffs mainly by a preventive approach, such as implementation of good hygiene practice. The results of the compulsory monitoring on Salmonella at farm level are reported 24 hours before slaughter to the slaughterhouse (VKI – food chain information).

Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)

Food business operators ensure the safety of foodstuffs mainly by a preventive approach, such as implementation of good hygiene practice and application of procedures based on hazard analysis and critical control point principles. Microbiological criteria are used as validation and verification of procedures and other hygiene control measures. Fresh meat needs to be SE/ST-negative (otherwise heat treatment is compulsory).

Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

Audits of good hygiene practices and hazard analysis and critical control point based procedures. They, in particular, determine whether the procedures guarantee, to the extent possible, that products of animal origin comply with microbiological criteria laid down under Community legislation.

The salmonella positive flock is taken over by the CA. Via contract with a slaughterhouse and heat treatment company the CA controls that the meat will be sufficiently heat treated before gaining the human consumption.

Inspection tasks in slaughterhouses, game handling establishments and cutting plants placing fresh meat on the market are carried out by the official veterinarian. In particular:

- Checks on food-chain information (VKI form): this document shows among other information the Salmonella status of the flocks;
- Checks if flocks of Salmonella positive chickens are slaughtered logistically i.e. slaughtered at the end of the day and heat treated afterwards. Meat from chickens of positive flocks may not be sold as fresh meat;
- Checks if laboratory results and analysis trends are in conformity with microbiological criteria laid down under Community legislation;
- Check if appropriate actions were taken to prevent the occurrence of microbiological risks when the results of testing were unsatisfactory;
- Check if products derived from the product or batch of foodstuffs with unsatisfactory results were only placed on the market for human consumption after heat treatment. When the poultry meat is not destined for human consumption, a check is carried out if the products are used or disposed of in accordance with regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

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.

-

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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.

Alternative (PCR) tests En ISO 16140-2 are used by the laboratories validated according to the latest version of the ISO method. The alternative used tests are published at the website of Microval or Afnor. Laboratories have to be accredited by the national accreditation organisation for the alternative testmethod.

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.

Yes explanation:

The laboratories must meet the latest standard of the analytic methods. This item is controlled annually. If the laboratory does not meet the standard the CA will be notified. The new standard are published on our website and laboratories are informed about the new standards. In the letters of approval it is also mentioned that the laboratories are registered for the most recent ISO standard.

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.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

yes

no

If no please explain.

Yes, explanation:

The designated laboratories are primarily responsible for the controls on delayed samples. This is a requirement from the accreditation ISO 17025. All designated laboratories are checked by the Dutch Council for Accreditation (Raad voor Accreditatie) each year. The NVWA also performs audits on the laboratories, which includes checks on the timing. Next to that, the time spans are inspected by the NVWA during salmonella inspections of primary poultry farms.

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The Dutch national legislation called the "Regeling diervoeders 2012" obliges feed manufacturers and suppliers to monitor feed materials and compound feed for the presence of Salmonella at a given frequency. In case of positive test results of samples taken by a feed manufacturer or supplier, serotyping has to be carried out by an accredited laboratory. If Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella typhimurium (including the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-), Salmonella hadar, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella virchow or Salmonella Paratyphi B var. Java is present in the sample, the feed manufacturer or supplier has to notify the competent authority (NVWA) and the farmer(s) concerned. In accordance with the General Food Law, appropriate actions need to be taken to prevent risk arising from the use of the contaminated feed. The feed manufacturer or supplier shall inform the competent authority of the measures taken and collaborate with the competent authority on action taken in order to avoid risks posed by a feed which they supply or have supplied. Laboratory analysis results are reported in a private database and are made available to the authorities for the purpose of trend analysis.

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) :

On farm hygiene management has to be in accordance with regulation (EC) No 852/2004. Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 is implemented in the Dutch legislation called the "Warenwet" in conjunction with the "Warenwetbesluit hygiëne van levensmiddelen".

The biosecurity on farms is inspected in three ways:

- The NVWA inspects the biosecurity measures on-farm during cross-compliance inspections. 2018: #32,

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

2019: #36, 2020 #20. In these inspections it is checked if precautions are taken to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases such as salmonella. In case of non-compliance a farmer has to adapt and a recheck is performed to check if the omissions have been cleared.

- The quality system IKB inspects the participating poultry holdings yearly. Around 90-95% of the poultry holdings are in the quality system. The private quality system (IKB) checks are independent and guaranteed in accordance with ISO/IEC 17065.

The IKB systems prescribes, amongst other things, measurements regarding hygiene locks, farm boundaries, barnyards, control of pests, paved drive- and walking routes and cleaning and disinfection regimes. Hygiene is also part of the farm health plan that must be set up annually by the veterinarian and discussed with the poultry farmer. Yearly a hygiene scan (fixed format) must be completed. The following subjects are part of the scan:

- * Pest control and bird control
- * Separation of business premises
- * Farm hygiene measures (both on the yard and inside the buildings)
- * Vehicles, materials and personnel

The checks are performed by recognized Certification Bodies (CBs). In case of non-compliance, the farmer has to adapt. The private quality system may decide to suspend the quality mark in case non-compliances are not fixed.

- During regular on-farm inspections by NVWA. If a non-compliance is noticed, the holding will receive a warning or a fine and the holding must take measures to eliminate the non-compliance.

- During handling/transportation of animals, after transport vehicles, used equipment and boxes are cleaned. The NVWA inspects at this part of the chain risk based.

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.

yes

no

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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.

This is not applicable, official 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

Official sampling is performed three times during the production cycle (within four weeks at the beginning, within eight weeks before the end and in between these two moments).

1) There is no additional official sampling performed going beyond EU minimum requirements.

2) The official samples are taken by C-Mark commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature & Food Quality.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

An official sample may replace a sample at the initiative of the FBO.

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) :

If an FBO sample is positive on Salmonella spp., serotyping is always performed. Eradication measures are implemented after a single positive FBO sample where one of the target serotypes is found. Only in exceptional cases when there is reason to suspect a false result, the CA will evaluate the conditions and may take verification samples (for more information see point e below).

When a confirmatory sample is taken, simultaneously the presence of antimicrobials and bacterial growth inhibitors is checked by additional samples on 5 birds per house. If antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors are detected the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are applied.

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

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

After positive FBO samples at the holding

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Always |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Sometimes (criteria apply) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Never |

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

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Always | <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes | <input type="checkbox"/> 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.

The competent authority has an approval of a field study to perform a study to validate positive results from samplings performed by the FBO, in order to determine the true Salmonella status of flocks for which the FBO samplings were reported positive for the presence of Salmonella. This study will start at some time next year. At this moment they work on the implementation of this field study.

Awaiting, confirmatory samples are only taken in exceptional cases. In these exceptional cases when there is reason to suspect a false result, the specific circumstances are evaluated by content specialists of the NVWA. Based on this evaluation the CA will determine if confirmatory sampling will be performed. The exceptional cases in which confirmatory sampling is performed, the specific circumstances and the argumentation for the confirmatory sampling will be documented.

When a confirmatory sample is taken, simultaneously the presence of antimicrobials and bacterial growth inhibitors is checked by additional samples on 5 birds per house. If antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors are detected the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are applied.

| 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 ³ were taken | Out of the cases in column 3, No of cases where confirmatory samples were negative |
| FBO samples ¹ | 14 | 9 | 9 |
| Official samples ² | 1 | 0 | 0 |

¹ Reg 200/2010, point 2.2.2.1 of the Annex

² Reg 200/2010, point 2.2.2.2 of the Annex

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

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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) :

When a confirmatory sample is taken, simultaneously the presence of antimicrobials and bacterial growth inhibitors is checked by additional samples on 5 birds per house. If antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors are detected the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are applied. In case the confirmatory samples are negative (under 4) the flocks are monitored further on during the production cycle.

- 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 is prohibited except for circumstances laid down in regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

The CA inspects the correct use of antimicrobials. This is done via a national database in which all prescribed antimicrobials are documented and physical inspections are performed at FBO level. National legislation determines a one by one relationship between an FBO and veterinarian. Only this contracted veterinarian, that visits the farm on a regular basis, can prescribe antimicrobials. Next to that, the private quality system (IKB) also contains a self-control system for FBO's which is inspected by the private quality system.

In case of confirmatory sampling the samples will be tested for antimicrobials (see also A.15.d). Simultaneously with an official confirmatory sampling at the farm, of each suspect poultry house, documentary checks with respect to antimicrobials will be done. When the documentary check shows antimicrobials used within the withdrawal period, while the sampling result of the poultry house is negative, the house including the birds is declared contaminated and the specific requirements are applicable.

When the documentary checks shows no usage of antimicrobials, while the sampling result of the house is negative, the house is declared negative. As an additional check the 5 birds per house are analysed in the mean time, the result is known in 3 weeks. When this result is positive (possible in contrast with the outcome of the documentary check), the house including the birds is declared contaminated and the specific requirements are applicable.

The requirements are as follows:

The flock and eggs are restricted, the flock and eggs will be destructed within the withdrawal period. When the withdrawal period has ended, the flock will be slaughtered logistically with a heat treatment, non-bred eggs can be used after a heat treatment, bred eggs will be destructed.

The method used for detecting antimicrobials is a microbial inhibition method based on Pikkemaat et al. 2009 Analytica Chimica Acta 637, p298. The analysis are performed by Wageningen Food Safety Research (=National Reference Laboratory) under ISO 17025 accreditation and the same method is used

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

for the National Residue Program of the Netherlands.

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) :

In the Netherlands a large number of the parent flocks (egg production sector and broiler production sector) are vaccinated against *Salmonella* on a voluntary basis. Grandparent flocks are not vaccinated.

Only vaccines that are officially registered for use in poultry can be administered. Most vaccines used are live vaccines i.e. Avipro Vac E, Avipro Vac T and Avipro *Salmonella* Duo. The vaccination schedule is according to the specifications of the manufacturer. All these vaccines comply with Article 3 of regulation (EC) No 1177/2006:

*All live vaccines have an appropriate method to distinguish wild-type strains of *Salmonella* from vaccine strains. In case a differentiation of strains is needed, the manufacturer of the vaccine can supply a test method.

*Live vaccines are not used during the laying period.

Vaccination is carried out in the rearing period. Therefore vaccines are bought by the owner of the rearing flock.

There is no legislation that requires the vaccination status of the flock to be communicated with the laboratory performing the bacteriological analysis for *Salmonella*. Strains are not standardly checked by the laboratory for vaccine. All positive samples S.E. are send for analyzing if the strain is a vaccine strain or a target serovars is involved. The vaccine strain is tested by using the differentiation test from the manufacturer. According to regulation 1177/2006 live vaccines shall only be used where the manufacturer does provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of *Salmonella* from vaccine strains. When there is no test available the procedure as described for a wild strain is followed.

In case a live vaccine is used and a flock is tested positively, the flock is considered suspected and restrictive measures will be taken. Consequently the sample is tested with the differentiation test of this vaccine. When the test result detects a vaccine strain, measures for the flock are lifted. In case the test result detects a wild strain, the measures are maintained and the flock is declared positive.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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) :

Owners get compensated for their slaughtered or killed and destroyed chickens and heat treated eggs. An independent expert determines the value of the chickens and the eggs at the FBO and/or hatchery, based on current market prices. The valuation takes place at the FBO when the infection is confirmed before the chickens and eggs are being transported. The valuation form is sent to the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl). RVO.nl checks the valuation and pays the compensation to the owner. This procedure is determined by the Dutch legislation called the "Regeling houders van dieren".

There is no direct link between the compensation of the animals/eggs and effective biosecurity measures.

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) :

There are no legal requirements imposing disinfection and cleaning of poultry houses after depopulation of flocks infected with Salmonella.

Holdings that participate in the IKB quality scheme have to take the following measures after the depopulation:

- Cleaning and decontamination when the poultry house is empty;
- Performing a test after cleaning and decontamination;
- Only when the test is negative: new breeding flocks can be placed.

A minimum of 50 swabs (2 x 25 swabs) is taken. The samples are taken in the poultry farm at the most 'critical' points, for instance: cracks, feed and water lines, places that are difficult to clean. The samples are analysed by an approved laboratory.

B. General information

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

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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

* Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV)

LNV is responsible for the legal and financial structures, which is enshrined in the Dutch legislation.

* Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA)

NVWA is the competent authority and responsible for implementing the salmonella programme. Various tasks are associated with the programme, some of them are:

- To be responsible for correct official sampling;
- To approve laboratories;
- To take the necessary steps when test results are positive;
- To approve control programmes from food and feed business operators, or organisations representing such operators, when they meet the requirements set in regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 article 7, Annex II and the objectives of the national programme.

* Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl)

RVO.nl carries out various procedures around the co-financing, transferring data and contracts with C-Mark and the assigned databank on Salmonella.

These procedures can be divided in:

- 1) financing FBOs in case they use vaccines;
- 2) (in case of breeders) a compensation when the flock is contaminated;
- 3) manage the contract on official sampling and the assigned databank;
- 4) transfer Salmonella data from the approved laboratories. Every night this data is transferred from the central FBO system to the central authority. Laboratories fill out the negative data every 7 days, positive data is filled out before the next morning at 10.00 AM. At this moment 18 laboratories are approved under the NCPS. See the link to the list with approved laboratories: <https://www.nvwa.nl/onderwerpen/salmonella/erkende-laboratoria-salmonella>

* National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM)

The RIVM is the Dutch National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for Salmonella. The RIVM is part of the Ministry of VWS, and also undertakes commissions from other ministries such as LNV.

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Dutch legal basis for the implementation of the Salmonella program for Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus is:

- Regulation (EU) NO 2019/268
- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006
- Regulation (EC) No 200/2010
- Wet dieren;
- Besluit houders van dieren;
- Regeling houders van dieren;
- Regeling diervoeders 2012;
- Regeling erkenning veterinaire laboratoria.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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):

Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 (now (EC) No 200/2010) was implemented on 1st January 2007. The results with regard to the occurrence of *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST) were:

* 2011: Grandparent 161 flocks, 0 infections; Parent broiler 601 flocks, 0 infections; Parent egg 57 flocks, 0 infections

* 2012: Grandparent 160 flocks, 0 infections; Parent broiler 878 flocks, 9 infected flocks (8 SE and 1 S. Mbandaka); Parent egg 70 flocks, 0 infections

* 2013: Grandparent 163 flocks, 0 infections; Parent broiler 1166 flocks, 1 infected flocks (1 ST); Parent egg 110 flocks, 0 infections

* 2014: Grandparent 154 flocks, 1 infections (1 ST); Parent broiler 1294 flocks, 12 infected flocks (2 ST and 10 SE); Parent egg 122 flocks, 0 infections

* 2015: Grandparent flocks, 1 infection (1 SE); Parent broiler flocks, 17 infected flocks (17 SE); Parent egg flocks, 0 infections

* 2016: In total 1669 adult flocks tested. Grandparent flocks, 0 infections; Parent broiler flocks, 10 infected flocks (9 SE, 1 Java); Parent egg flocks, 0 infections

* 2017: In total 1436 adult flocks tested. Grandparent flocks, 0 infections; Parent broiler flocks, 0 infections; Parent egg flocks, 0 infections

* 2018: In total 1302 adult flocks tested. Grandparent flocks, 0 infections; Parent broiler flocks, 0 infections; Parent egg flocks, 0 infections

* 2019: In total 1699 flocks tested. Grandparent flocks, 0 infections; Parent broiler flocks, 9 infected flocks (6 SE, 3 SI); Parent egg flocks, 2 infections (2 SE)

* 2020: In total 1689 flocks tested. Grandparent flocks, 0 infections; Parent broiler flocks, 24 infected flocks (SE = 13, SH = 2, SI = 5 en ST=4); Parent egg flocks, 0 infections

* 2021: In total 1540 flocks tested. Grandparent flocks, 0 infections; Parent broiler flocks, 5 infected flocks (SE = 2, ST = 3); Parent egg flocks, 1 SI infected flock.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

In the Netherlands all poultry farms and flocks (compulsory for farms with more than 250 birds) are registered in a central database, in which every farm receives an unique number. FBO's are obliged to register every movement of a poultry flock (on poultry house level) in that database. This central database is called the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-systeem)". This KIP-system is also the base for registration in accordance with the regulation (EC) No 852/2004. The Dutch legislation is called the "Regeling houders van dieren".

Data that are registered per flock are:

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

- Type of poultry (turkey, duck, chicken)
- Category (breeder, layer, broiler, etc.)
- Breed
- Meat or egg production
- Housing method (organic, barn, free range)
- Date of movement
- Number of animals
- Identification of the poultry house of the flock
- Date of birth
- Place of origin (farm, hatchery)
- Destination (farm, slaughterhouse, etc).

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

Measures are inspected by the Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA). The NVWA inspections will be risk based. Based on the national database which contains all sampling results of FBO's, yearly a check is done on monitoring frequency. BThe NVWA and RVO receive a quarterly report from C-mark on the progress of the official sampling. Next to that, there are periodic consultations with these parties to discuss the progress. The national database contains also the results of the official sampling.

RVO monitors the progress in the financial situation and the management of the contract with C-Mark.

The official samples are taken by C-Mark.

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 | 4 748 |
| Serotyping | Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus | 15 |
| Antimicrobial detection test | Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus | 2 |
| Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection | Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus | 0 |

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) | 1 018 | 1 692 |
| No of flocks in the programme | 1 018 | 1 692 |
| No of flocks planned to be checked (b) | 0 | 1 319 |
| No of flock visits to take official samples (c) | 0 | 2 374 |
| No of official samples taken | 0 | 4 748 |
| Target serovars (d) | SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV | SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV |
| Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars | 0 | 15 |
| Possible No of flocks to be depopulated | 0 | 15 |
| Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled | 0 | 120 000 |
| Total No of eggs to be destroyed | Text | 262 500 |
| Total No of eggs to be heat treated | Text | 1 275 000 |

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 | 74 |
| Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated | 67 |
| Number of birds expected to be vaccinated | 1 578 000 |
| Number of doses expected to be administered | 3 600 000 |

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 samples are taken by C-Mark commissioned by LNV.

LNV pays the official samples out of the animal health fund (Diergezondheidsfonds). This fund is fed by the budget of LNV and compulsory farmers contribution. This fund was approved by the European Commission as aid scheme.

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 official samples are analyzed by the laboratory Eurofins, commissioned by LNV. LNV pays the testing of the official samples out of the animal health fund (Diergezondheidsfonds). This fund is fed by the budget of LNV and a compulsory farmers contribution. This fund was approved by the European Commission as aid scheme.

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)

The Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl) pays the compensation out of the animal health fund (Diergezondheidsfonds). This fund is fed by the budget of LNV and a compulsory farmers contribution. This fund was approved by the European Commission as aid scheme.

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 Salmonella vaccination programme in The Netherlands is implemented as a measure by the department of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality. For reimbursement, flat rates for vaccine purchase are drawn up by Wageningen Economic Research each year, commissioned by the Dutch competent authorities.

The Salmonella measure ensures that entrepreneurs, the applicants, that purchase vaccines against Salmonella Enteritidis and/or Salmonella Typhimurium, can apply for a reimbursement for the purchase of vaccines. The application for reimbursement of the costs for vaccines is submitted to the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl) by the applicant. The breeder purchases and pays the vaccines and vaccinates the flocks. The following documentation is provided:

- Proof of registration in the correct poultry data bank;
- Proof that the vaccination meets the acceptance conditions and states how many vaccine dosages have been administered.

The vaccines are not purchased or regulated by the State, therefore this procedure is not subject to a procurement procedure.

The Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl) pays the vaccination (national part) out of the animal health fund (Diergezondheidsfonds). This fund is fed by the budget of LNV and a compulsory farmers contribution. This fund was approved by the European Commission as aid scheme.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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

LNV pays other essential measures from the animal health fund (Diergezondheidsfonds). This fund is fed by LNV and compulsory farmers contribution. This fund was approved by the European Commission as aid scheme.

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:

This is not applicable.

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.

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