



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 : PORTUGAL

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Laying 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 16:59:31

Submission Number

1669913973068-18999



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

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

1. Aim of the programme

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

- An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 10% where the prevalence in the preceding year was less than 10%.
- An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 20% where the prevalence in the preceding year was more than or equal to 10% and less than 20%.
- A reduction of the maximum percentage equal to 2% or less of positive flocks of adult laying hens.
- The Member States has less than 50 flocks of adult laying hens: the target is to have not more than one adult flock remaining positive.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

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

yes

no

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

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

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

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

yes

no

If No, please explain :

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

	Total number of flocks of layers in the MS	Number of flocks covered by the programme	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	187		187	0
Adult flocks	322	322	322	141
Number of holdings with more than 1,000 laying hens				141
Number of flocks in these holdings				322
<i>NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.</i>				

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Even with less than 1000 birds these holdings are covered by the program. The FBO have to do own-checks and these are documentary controlled by CA.

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 :

5. Biosecurity measures

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

yes

no

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

if no, please explain. If yes, please describe the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) (max. 32000 chars) :

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.

Handling of eggs

At the producer's premises, and until sale to the consumer, eggs must be kept clean, dry, free of extraneous odour, effectively protected from shocks and out of direct sunshine.

Eggs are stored and transported until sale to the final consumer at room temperature, preferably constant, to assure optimal conservation of their hygiene properties.

Eggs must be delivered to the consumer within a maximum time limit of 21 days of laying.

Quality of packs: packs shall be shock-resistant, dry, clean and in good conditions, and be of materials which protect the eggs from extraneous odour and the risk of quality deterioration.

Structural and operating conditions of packing centers are checked by the authorities under the Program of approval and Control of Establishments (PACE) , to check all the legal rules applicable to the sector, and the compliance with selfcontrols. The noncompliance are punishable by DL 113/2006.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

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

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

yes

no

if no, please explain - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples, and, if additional FBO sampling, going beyond the minimum sampling requirements, is performed, please describe what is done.

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 517/2011

yes

no

if no, please explain :

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

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

yes

no

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

if no, please explain - Indicate also if prompt depopulation of the infected flocks is compulsory.

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. The flock will be slaughtered as soon as possible. However it is possible to FBO to choose to send the eggs to industry. In that ca these deliveries will be followed by the CA.

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.

Destination of eggs

The 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

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

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

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

Measures implemented by the FBO (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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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.

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.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

yes

no

If no, please explain :

All the detection tests (both official and own-checks) are made according ISO EN 6579-1. No alternative methods are used.

Provisions of Regulation (UE) 2019/268 are put in place.

There are 3 official laboratories (1 in the mainland, 1 in Azores and 1 in Madeira) and 9 private laboratories.

11. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 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 no please explain.

All the laboratories testing FBO samples are accredited by IPAC (National Accreditation Body) and *Salmonella* detection is performed following ISO 6579:2002/Amd1:2007, according their Annex to Accreditation Certificates.

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.

All the laboratories testing FBO samples are accredited (ISO 17025) by IPAC (National Accreditation

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Body) and Salmonella detection is performed following ISO 6579:2002/Amd1:2007, according their Annex to Accreditation Certificates.

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

yes

no

If no, please explain :

If the timeframe is exceeded the results are not valid and a new sample is done

13. 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 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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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.

14. Official controls at holding, flock and hatchery level

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

In FBO requisition forms there are a specific field to include all the antimicrobials used in each flock. These information is verified by CA during the Official control of the farm.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

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

yes

no

If no, please explain. - Indicate also 1)if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed give a description of what is done 2)who is taking the official samples

No additional official sampling is carried out.
The regional official services (DSAVR) are responsible for sampling.

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

After positive official samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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 when the flock of layers is not at the origin of noticed infection for humans by the consumption of eggs or egg products and 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 or
- * When the CA has reasons to suspect the occurrence of false positives.

All the analyses carried out in confirmatory tests are always performed according to Protocol defined in annex II.D of Regulation 2160/2003. Samples are always taken by CA (DSAVR) and analyzed separately.

The samples and consists in:

- * five pairs of boot swabs ou 5 faeces samples, two samples of 250 ml powder containing at least 100 gr of powder and at least 2 birds for antimicrobial detection or
- * 300 birds or
- * 4000 eggs.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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.

All restrictive measures are prolonged until the results of the confirmatory sampling become available.

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			
Official samples ²			

¹ Reg 517/2011, point 2.2.1 of the Annex

² Reg 517/2011, point 2.2.2 of the Annex

³ Reg 2160/2003, point II.D.4 of the Annex

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

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

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

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:

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

The samples consist in 2-5 birds per flock

Analytical method used:

Rapid Method (FBO laboratories)

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.

The use of antimicrobials in the flock is verified by the competent authority in each official control and through the own-checks control table sent by the laboratories

15. Salmonella vaccination

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

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

yes

no

If no, please explain. - 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 scope of the programme vaccination is optional, depending of the FBO, using authorized vaccines, during the rearing phase and before the laying phase. Vaccines and vaccination schedule are selected by the veterinarian of the holding, and, during the official controls, are checked by DGAV.

The cost of vaccination is supported by the FBO.

In the case of live vaccines the differentiation of wild-type strains from the vaccine ones is always made by NRL (INIAV).

Under the programme, 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.

Vaccination of laying hens flocks is not mandatory. Vaccination is performed by option of FBO. Only vaccines authorised by the competent authority may be used. In the case of live vaccines, only those with a method of distinction between field strain and vaccine ones.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

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

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

17. Please describe the official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house (No of samples, No 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:

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

Please see Attachment_ Portugal_map.

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars):

Legislation applicable to the programme:

The Community legislation applicable to the programme :

- Regulation (EC) No 517/201;
- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;
- Commission Regulation (EU)2019/268 amending Regulations (EU) No 200/2010, (EU) No 517/2011, (EU) No 200/2012 and (EU) No 1190/2018 as regards certain methods for Salmonella testing and sampling in poultry

The National legislation applicable to the programme :

- Decree-Law nº 164/2015: about the implementation of SCP and defines the sanctions in case of noncompliance
- Decree-Law No. 79/2011 of 20 June – transposes into national law Directive No. 2008/73 / EC of 15 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, in order to limit or eradicate zoonoses and other diseases.
- . 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):

In the baseline study conducted in 2004-2005 under paragraph 1 of article 1 of Decision 2004/665/EC the

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

level of prevalence of Salmonella Typhimurium and Salmonella Enteritidis in the national holdings of laying hens sampled was 47,7%.

The NSCP in laying hens flocks was approved, for the first time, for 2008 (Commission decision n° 2007/782/EC of 30 November).

The results obtained from 2008 to 2021, resulting from the implementation of the program, are summarized in Annex 2.

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

(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. 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 the 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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

- 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

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 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.

Laying 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	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	423
Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	48
Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	10
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying 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)	187	375
No of flocks in the programme	187	375
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	187	141
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	141
No of official samples taken	0	423
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	0	1
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	0	1
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	0	11 276
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	0
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	14 000

Laying 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

Laying 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(NRL)(.
The costs of serotyping are supported by DGAV/AR.

Laying 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.

Laying 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:

Laying 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
			Total size of attachments :	