



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 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

06/12/2022 14:09:52

Submission Number

1670332192666-19119



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.

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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 :

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 :

-

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	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	1 073		1 073	0
Adult flocks	2 666	2 666	2 666	817
Number of holdings with more than 1,000 laying hens				817
Number of flocks in these holdings				2 732
<i>NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.</i>				

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Estimation based on the situation in the Netherlands April 2022.

Dutch national legislation prescribes the registration of flocks if 250 or more poultry is kept. However, holdings with less than 250 birds that produce eggs or meat for commercial purposes are registered in the database as well. Those registered farms do also monitor on zoonotic *Salmonella*.

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

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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) :

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 852/2004 is part of cross-compliance inspections that are performed by the NVWA.

Furthermore, COKZ inspects the hygiene on laying holdings. The hygiene controls are performed within the barn and front area of the poultry house as well as the egg bands, storage, sorting and packaging. COKZ also inspects cross contamination and the hygiene of egg transport to packaging stations and the following routing of the eggs.

Moreover, biosecurity measures on the holding are inspected by the quality system 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.

Information on the hygiene rules for IKB can be found here: <https://ikbei.nl/overikbei/inhoudikbschema/>

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.

Monitoring is in accordance with regulations (EC) No 2160/2003 and (EC) No 517/2011 including the minimum sampling requirements under a and b at the initiative of the FBO. Sampling for adults laying flocks (b) starting from the age of 24 weeks +/- 2 weeks. FBO carries out these samplings.

For adults laying flocks is an additional sampling prescribed. The adults laying flocks are sampled 3 weeks before slaughter by a veterinarian or veterinary assistant. The veterinarian is instructed by the FBO to use the sampling method as described in regulation (EC) No 517/2011.

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

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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

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

Specific measures are taken, when Salmonella spp. is detected and they are in line with regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and regulation (EC) No 517/2011. For more information, see the following questions and explanations.

* Rearing:

If Salmonella spp. is found, serotyping is always performed. Where serotyping is positive on one of the relevant Salmonella serotypes (SE, ST or mST), the flock is declared positive. The holder is advised to kill and destroy the chickens or slaughter logistically including heat treatment. When the holder of positive Salmonella rearing flocks decides to transport the chickens to a laying farm, measures will follow.

The eggs from these laying flocks shall be marked and can not be used for human consumption unless heat treated. After the laying period the chickens are always slaughtered logistically and can not be used for human consumption unless heat treated.

* Laying flocks:

If Salmonella spp. is found, serotyping is always performed. Restrictive measures on the eggs are taken as soon as Salmonella spp. is detected. The flock is declared suspected from the moment the samples were taken and all eggs produced thereafter, including those at the packing station, are blocked. If no target serotype is found, there is no longer a suspicion as mentioned in Part D (2), Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and the restrictions will be lifted.

If a target serotype is found, the flock is declared infected and measures will be applied in line with Part D (2 and 3), Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. The holder may choose to slaughter the chickens logistically and the meat cannot be used for human consumption unless heat treated. When the holder keeps the laying hens in production, measures are taken. The eggs from these laying flocks shall be marked and cannot be used for human consumption unless heat treated. After the laying period the

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laying hens are always slaughtered logistically and the meat cannot be used for human consumption unless heat treated.

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)

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.

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 flock;
- Checks if flocks of Salmonella chickens of positive flocks are slaughtered logistically i.e. slaughtered at the end of the day. Meat from chickens of positive flocks may not be sold as fresh meat;
- Checks if laboratory results and analyse 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.

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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 :

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.

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.

Yes explanation:

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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.

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 :

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.

13. 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, Salmonella hadar, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella virchow or Salmonella 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.

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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) :

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, 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.

In laying farms the biosecurity is also inspected by the COKZ. The frequency of COKZ inspections is related to the participation of FBO's in the private quality system (IKB). COKZ inspects laying holdings that are not certified every 2 years. Laying holdings that are certified by IKB are inspected every 3 years. In case of non-compliance a farmer has to adapt and a recheck is performed to check if the omissions have been resolved.

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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

The Netherlands has the minimum requirements for routine official sampling implemented. An official sample is taken every year at farms with at least 1,000 adult laying flocks. The official samples are taken by C-Mark commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature & Food Quality.

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

When a Salmonella positive rearing flock is detected, the FBO can decide whether the chickens are slaughtered logistically or transported to a laying farm. In case they are transported to a laying farm, the flock is considered contaminated during the whole laying period. The eggs have to be transported directly to the egg processing industry, this is monitored by the COKZ.

When the relevant Salmonella was detected in a flock, the next laying flock that is housed in the same building will be monitored at the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks. This monitoring is performed by the competent authority (authorized personnel of the NVWA). In free range houses 4 pair of boot swabs are taken and in cage flocks / step cage houses 3 samples of 150 gr bird faeces are taken.

This procedure is applied to sampling of point 2.1 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of Regulation (EU) No 517/2011, of any laying flock.

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

After positive official samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

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.

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.

The sampling contains 7 pair of boot socks which are used by walking through the stable in a route to insure that is represents the status of the stable.

Restrictive measures on the eggs are taken as soon as *Salmonella* spp. is detected. The flock is declared suspected from the moment the samples were taken and all eggs produced thereafter, including those at the packing station, are blocked. If no target serotype is found, there is no longer a suspicion as

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mentioned in Part D (2), Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and the restrictions will be lifted.

The presence of antimicrobials is checked at the on farm register on antimicrobials. Presence of antimicrobials is related to the withdrawal period of the used antimicrobial. We do not standardly test on the use of antimicrobials. In case there are doubts on antimicrobial use, we will take samples.

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	28	4	4
Official samples ²	9	0	0

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

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No samples will be tested for antimicrobials (see also A.14.c), only a documentary check is carried out. A documentary check is always carried out when performing an official confirmatory (c of point 2.1 of Annex Reg. (EC) No 517/20211). This documentary check is also carried out in the occasions of (b), (d) and (e) of point 2.1 of Annex to Reg. (EC) No 517/2011. When the check on antimicrobials is within the withdrawal period, the flock is declared positive regardless the outcome of the test on *Salmonella* spp. See description below of the measures taken:

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 can be slaughtered logistically, the eggs can be used after a heat treatment.

The Netherlands Controlling Authority for Dairy and Eggs (COKZ) is mandated to supervise the distribution of eggs of a flock with restrictions to be properly market and heat-treated.

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 Netherlands a large number of the parent flocks (egg production sector and broiler production sector) are vaccinated against *Salmonella*. Grandparent flocks are not vaccinated. There is no central database with information on the number of vaccinated flocks.

In the egg production sector *Salmonella* vaccines are used for parent flocks and layer flocks. An estimated 100% of the parent and layer flocks are 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 testmethod.

*Live vaccines are not used during the laying period.

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Vaccination of a laying flock is not compulsory and a decision of every individual FBO. We don't have criteria for vaccinating laying flocks, other than using only registered vaccines and complying with the registration criteria.

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 on target serovars are reported by the laboratories and/or the FBO to the CA. The CA checks with the FBO if a vaccine strain can be involved. When necessary, the vaccine strain is tested using the differentiation test provided by the manufacturer. The method is available to all labs performing the testing of the samples taken for the Salmonella programmes. When there is no test available the normal 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.

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) :

FBO do not get compensated when declared positive for their slaughtered or killed and destroyed chickens or heat treated eggs.

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) :

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

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'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)

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) manage the contracts on official sampling and the assigned databank;
- 3) 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 of relevant serotypes 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

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(max. 32000 chars):

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

- Regulation (EU) No 1237/2007
- Regulation (EU) No 2019/268
- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006
- Regulation (EC) No 517/2011
- Wet dieren;
- Besluit houders van dieren;
- Regeling houders van dieren;
- Regeling diervoeders 2012;
- Regeling erkenning veterinaire laboratoria.

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 2006/1186 (now (EC) No 517/2011) was implemented on 1st February 2008. The results with regard to the occurrence of Salmonella Enteritidis (SE) and Salmonella Typhimurium (ST) were:

- * 2010: 26 SE/ST infected flocks out of 2,426 (1.07%)
- * 2011: 40 SE/ST infected flocks out of 1,839 (2.18%)
- * 2012: 35 SE/ST infected flocks out of 2,346 (1.49%)
- * 2013: 25 SE/ST infected flocks out of 3,457 (0.72%)
- * 2014: 33 SE/ST infected flocks out of 3,041 (1.08%)
- * 2015: 56 SE/ST infected flocks out of 2,816 (2.0%)
- * 2016: 25 SE/ST infected flocks out of 2,578 (1.0%)
- * 2017: 43 SE/ST infected flocks out of 2,686 (1.6%)
- * 2018: 19 SE/ST infected flocks out of 2,812 (0.7%)
- * 2019: 49 SE/ST infected flocks out of 2,547 (1.9%)
- * 2020: 30 SE/ST infected flocks out of 2,365 (1.27%)
- * 2021: 33 SE/ST infected flocks out of 2,744 (1.2%)

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)". The Dutch legislation is called

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the "Regeling houders van dieren".

Data that are registered per flock are:

- 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, yearly a random check is done on monitoring frequency. The national database contains the official sampling results of C-Mark. Furthermore, C-Mark sends quarterly reports to the CA on the progress of the official sampling and there are periodic consultation with these parties to discuss the progress.

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

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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	2 451
Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	31
Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	0
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)	1 073	2 666
No of flocks in the programme	1 073	2 666
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	0	817
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	817
No of official samples taken	0	2 451
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	0	33
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	308 000 000

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- (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	1 073
Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	1 062
Number of birds expected to be vaccinated	37 900 000
Number of doses expected to be administered	87 000 000

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E. Financial information

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

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

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

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

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 Eurofins. 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.

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

If necessary 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.

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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.

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

		Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and - _):	File size
			Total size of attachments :	