EUROPEAN HEALTH AND DIGITAL EXECUTIVE AGENCY (HaDEA)
Department A Health and Food
Unit A2 EU4Health/SMP

Food Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses

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 : ESPANA

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Union co-financing from beginning : 2023

1. Contact data

Name

Phone

Email

Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date

30/11/2022 14:39:32

Submission Number

1669815574991-18925

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 l,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) :

Definition of positive

A laying flock shall be considered to have produced a positive result for the purposes of determining whether the Community target has been met:

a) when the presence of the relevant Salmonella serotypes, other than vaccine strains, has been detected in one or more samples taken from the flock, even if the relevant Salmonella serotype is only detected in the dust sample;

b) when antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors have been detected in the flock.

A laying flock testing positive shall only be counted once regardless of how often the relevant Salmonella serotypes have been detected in this flock during the production period or whether the sampling was carried out on the initiative of the food business operator or by the competent authority. However, if sampling during the production period is spread over two calendar years, the result for each year shall be reported separately.

In the event that a positive result is detected and the competent authority decided to perform a confirmatory analysis, the final valid result shall be the result of the said confirmatory analysis.

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 :

It will be implemented in all holdings of Gallus gallus laying hens (both adult laying and rearing hens). On laying hen holdings where the producer directly supplies small quantities of primary products to the final consumer or to local retail establishments directly supplying the primary products to the final consumer, at least one FBO control should be done per year in all the flocks present in the farm at that moment. The competent authorities of the Autonomous Communities shall take any action required to ensure control and monitoring of salmonellosis with public health significance.
This programme will not be implemented at holdings that produce primary products for own consumption (for private domestic use). Holdings to which the programme will apply must be authorised and registered by the competent authorities.
For the purposes of the programme an epidemiological unit shall be considered to be a laying hen flock, defined as all poultry of the same health status kept on the same premises or within the same enclosure; in the case of housed poultry, this includes all birds sharing the same airspace, in accordance with Article 2(3)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Flocks of breeding hens shall be identified individually.
To identify the flocks on a holding the REGA code will be used, consisting of a capital letter corresponding to the shed (this letter must be written on the entrance door to the shed) and the date of entry of the birds into that shed, in the format mmyyyy. REGA+ SHED (CAPITAL LETTER)+ DATE OF ENTRY OF BIRDS (mmyyyy)

	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	1 460		1 460	10
Adult flocks	3 115	3 115	3 115	900

Number of holdings with more than 1,000 laying hens	850
Number of flocks in these holdings	3 200

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

☒ *yes* ☐ *no*

if no, please explain :

All legal or natural persons, and particularly veterinarians, must notify the competent authorities of any confirmed or suspected cases of salmonella, whether or not they are related, and of action taken under the national programmes for the control of salmonella. Accordingly, all confirmed or suspicious results from samples taken and analysed by operators for purposes other than those of the National Salmonella Control Plans (PNCS) must also be reported as if they were part of the plans.

If Salmonella spp. is isolated in samples taken in operators' own checks, the laboratories must serotype so as at least to be able to distinguish between the serotypes subject to monitoring for the purposes of this programme and other serotypes of Salmonella spp. The laboratory itself may undertake serotyping or commission another laboratory that is authorised for the purposes of the PNCS, as described at point 11c of this programme, to do so. If serotyping is positive for the serotypes subject to monitoring or for any other or the presence of these serotypes cannot be ruled out and the initial sample was taken in an own check, the competent authority must be notified as soon as possible, and never later than 24 hours after the laboratory and the owner of the holding receive the results of the analysis.

As soon as the operator becomes aware of the existence of a positive result, he must take the appropriate measures provided in the programme for cases in which the Salmonella serotypes to which the check relates are detected. The competent authority may exceptionally carry out a confirmatory analysis if it considers this appropriate.

All the results of own checks must be recorded using the dedicated computer application used by the authorised laboratories to communicate results, without prejudice to the contents of the previous paragraph.
To ensure suitable traceability of the samples taken during own checks and official monitoring and in order to ensure suitable computer processing of the sampling data for this programme, the sampled flocks shall be identified as specified at point 3 of this programme.

The competent authorities of the livestock service and Public Health will between them ensure due reporting of positive results.

5. Biosecurity measures

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

☒*yes* ☐*no*

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 will be checked at least once a year using the guideline protocol for checking biosecurity measures for holdings of laying hens in this programme.

These measures will be checked at the same time as official sampling in the flock takes place.

The data gathered in such surveys must be recorded using the computer application in the 'Biosecurity' section.

If, in the course of an inspection, shortcomings in the biosecurity measures are detected, this will be made known to the owner of the holding by means of a report in at least triplicate for the owner of the holding and his legal representative or the person in charge of the animals, setting out all the shortcomings and the deadlines set for them to be remedied.

The official veterinarian shall adopt a proportionate and progressive approach in his work to enforce biosecurity rules and measures.

The competent authority may, if necessary, make use of the measures established in Chapter IV, Title V, of Law 8/2003 on animal health. This is without prejudice to other measures or penalties which may be adopted in respect of that flock or throughout the holding, depending on the type of shortcoming. The measures to be adopted to prevent health risks depend on the seriousness of the shortcoming and may range from shutting down the holding to the loss of the health authorisation for operating a holding.

The attached guideline protocol shall be observed in order to check and assess the biosecurity measures at holdings for laying hens. (Layer biosecurity survey)

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.

Samples shall be taken in accordance with the minimum requirements laid down in Part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Zoonosis / Zoonotic agent Salmonella spp with public health significance (ST and SE)

Flocks of birds producing eggs for human consumption:
1.1. Rearing flocks.
1.2. Adult breeding birds
Stages of production to be covered by sampling
I. Day-old chicks
II. Pullets two weeks before transfer to the laying unit
III. Every 15 weeks during the laying phase from 24 +2 weeks)

The owner of the holding shall be responsible for carrying out own checks, including sampling, in the form and under the conditions provided for by this programme. Sampling may also be carried out by qualified staff of the laboratory performing the analyses.

All the results of the analysis on the samples must be known before the animals leave for the slaughterhouse and suitably notified in accordance with the legislation in force.

Recording of results using the ministry's computer application

The data and information obtained from holdings where own checks are performed (Own-check Sampling Annex) and the laboratory results shall be recorded using the computer application for the National Programme for the Control of Salmonella https://servicio.mapa.gob.es/ The results for those own-check samples and all the information accompanying them have to be recorded on the ATC application within one month of receiving the laboratory result, on the understanding that - barring exceptions - results will be available on average within 15 days of the date of sampling. All the data from the sampling annex must be properly filled in because it will not be possible to record the samples on the application if any data are missing.

All the samples and data referring to the flocks sampled (official controls and own checks) that are not recorded on the Ministry's applications will not be valid for the purposes of the PNCS.

Nevertheless, any positive result for Salmonella, which is considered to have public health significance, must be notified as laid down in the PNCS.

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 :

A. MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR SAMPLING IN OWN CHECKS

7.1 Rearing flocks

a) Day-old chicks:

1. One sample made up of from 10 samples taken of the internal coverings of the cages transporting the chicks taken when they are delivered to the holding. The bases of the cages may be used directly as a sample, which will be sent either whole or in parts to the laboratories responsible for processing samples and may be made up of a single or more than one sample, or

2. Liver, caecum and yolk sac of 60 chicks (these parts of the viscera can be removed and processed as a single sample), or

3. A sample made up of meconium from at least 250 chicks.

b) pullets two weeks before transfer to the laying unit (or the start of the laying phase):

1. Pooled fresh droppings each weighing at least one gramme, collected at random from at least ten different points of the shed in accordance with the following table. Droppings may be pooled for analysis is a single sample composed as follows:

No of birds kept in a shed/	No of portions of faeces to be taken per shed/group of sheds on holding
1-24	(same number as the number of birds, up to a maximum of 20)
25-29	20
30-39	25
40-49	30
50-59	35
60-89	40
90-199	50
200-499	55
500 or more	60.

2. The samples shall consist of two pairs of boot swabs of absorbent material which shall be used for collecting representative samples of faeces in a sector covering at least 100 paces for each pair of swabs. The two pairs of swabs will be sent whole and combined to the laboratories responsible for processing the sample.

In all cases, the boot swabs must be moistened with a diluent of 0.8% sodium chloride and 0.1% peptone in sterile deionised water or sterile water. Furthermore, measures must be taken to avoid the bacterial growth inhibitory effects which the disinfectants in the footbaths at the entrance to sheds may have.

Once moistened, they shall be placed over the boot covers or other normal protective layer and the wearer shall walk through the shed so as to take samples from all its sectors, including littered and slatted areas when slats are safe to walk on. All areas that are separated off within the shed shall be sampled.

7.2 Flocks of adult laying hens/laying phase

It is mandatory to take samples of faeces in all the flocks at the holding every 15 weeks, with the first sample being taken at 24+ 2 weeks.

The criteria for sampling are as follows:

a) In caged flocks, 2 × 150 grams of naturally pooled faeces shall be taken from all belts or scrapers in the house after running the manure removal system; In the case of step cage houses without scrapers or belts, 2 × 150 grammes of mixed fresh faeces must be collected from 60 different points of the pit beneath the cages.
In cage houses where a sufficient amount of faeces does not accumulate on scrapers or belt cleaners at the discharge end of belts, four or more moistened fabric swabs of at least 900 cm2 per swab shall be used to swab as large a surface area as possible at the discharge end of all accessible belts after they have been run, ensuring each swab is coated on both sides with faecal material from the belts and scrapers or belt cleaners.

b) In barn or free-range houses, two pairs of boot swabs or socks shall be taken. Boot swabs used must be sufficiently absorptive to soak up moisture. The surface of the boot swab must be moistened using appropriate diluents. In all cases, the boot swabs must be moistened with a diluent of 0.8% sodium chloride and 0.1% peptone in sterile deionised water or sterile water.

Once moistened, they shall be placed over the boot covers or usual protective layer placed on the boots and the wearer shall walk through the shed taking a route enabling representative samples to be taken from all parts of the shed or the respective sector. That route shall include littered and slatted areas provided that slats are safe to walk on. All separate pens within the same shed shall be included in the sampling. On completion of the sampling in the chosen sector, boot swabs must be removed carefully so as not to dislodge adherent material.
++In multi-tier barn or free range houses in which most of the faecal material is removed from the house by dropping belts, one pair of boot swabs shall be taken by walking around in littered areas and at least a second pair of moistened fabric swabs shall be taken from all accessible dropping belts, as in the second paragraph of point (a).

The two samples can be pooled together to form one sample for testing.

B. MINIMUM SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS IN OFFICIAL CHECKS
1. Caged flocks

Sampling shall comprise the taking of three samples (2 + 1) of naturally mixed faeces from dropping belts, scrapers or deep pits, depending on the dropping collection system in use at each holding, according to sampling protocol described in point 7.2.a) of this program.

Further samples may be taken to ensure that sampling is representative, if this is made necessary by the distribution or size of the flock.

A minimum of approximately 150 to 200 grams shall be taken for each sample.

As there are normally several stacks of cages within a house and all must be represented in the sample, the sample shall be taken as described below:

- In systems where there are collection belts or scrapers, these shall be run on the day of the sampling before sampling is carried out so that only fresh droppings are collected.
- In systems where there are deflectors beneath cages and scrapers, droppings which have lodged on the scraper after it has been run shall be collected.
- In systems where faeces fall directly into a deep pit, faeces shall be collected directly from at least 60 different points in the pit.

2. Holdings without cages (other forms of breeding: barn, free range etc.)
Three pairs of boot swabs of absorbent material (2 + 1) shall be used for collecting representative samples of in a sector of least 100 paces for each pair of swabs and all areas of the premises must be included in the sampling.
Samples shall be taken according to sampling protocol described in point 7.2.b) of this program.

Further samples may be taken to ensure that sampling is representative, if this is made necessary by the distribution or size of the flock.

The boot swabs must be moistened with a diluent of 0.8% sodium chloride and 0.1% peptone in sterile distilled water, sterile water or any other diluent approved by the competent authority). Furthermore, measures must be taken to avoid the bacterial growth inhibitory effects which the disinfectants in the footbaths at the entrance to sheds may have.

Once moistened, they shall be placed over the boots and the wearer shall walk through the shed so as to take samples from all its sectors, including littered and slatted areas when slats are safe to walk on. All areas that are separated off within the shed shall be sampled.

On completion of sampling, the boot swabs must be removed carefully so as not to dislodge adherent material. The boot swabs shall be placed in a bag, flask or other type of sterile container which shall then be sealed and labelled appropriately.

The competent authority may decide to replace one sample of faeces or one pair of boot swabs with a sample of dust containing at least 100 grams of dust collected at various points throughout the shed. Dust may also be collected from a surface of at least 900 cm2 using one (or more) moistened fabric swabs.

Such a dust sample shall be taken if:
• it is observed that the hygienic and sanitary and/or biosecurity conditions at the farm are inadequate;
• the holding has a history of positive findings;
• own checking has been found to be defective or non-existent.

The competent authority may decide to increase the minimum number of samples in order to ensure representative sampling through a case-by-case evaluation based on epidemiological parameters, namely the biosecurity conditions, size of the flock or other relevant conditions.

Preparation of samples in the laboratory (official control and own checks).

a) Absorbent boot swabs:

The two pairs of boot swabs must be unpacked carefully to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material and combined to form a single sample (4 boot swabs) and must be submerged in 225 ml buffered

peptone water (BPW) that has been pre-warmed to room temperature. If necessary, more peptone water may be added so that free liquid remains around the sample to permit Salmonella to migrate.

Swirl to fully saturate the sample and continue with the detection method.

b) Other samples of faeces and dust:

- The two faeces samples shall be combined and uniformly mixed and a 25 g sub-sample shall be collected for culture.

- Add 225 ml tempered buffered peptone water to the 25-g sub-sample and shake gently.

- Culture of the sample shall then be continued using the detection method indicated in this programme.

If sampling is being carried out by the competent authority, the third faeces or boot swab sample (or dust sample if such samples have been taken) must be analysed independently.

UNE-EN ISO 6887-6 'specific rules for the preparation of samples taken at the primary production stage' may also serve as a guide when preparing all these samples.

Identification of samples and results from official- control and own-check analyses.

Samples sent must be properly preserved and identified (in accordance with the model report to accompany the samples to the laboratory in the Sampling Sheet Annex) There are two model sampling sheet annexes, one for official control and the other for own checks given that, in own checks, it is not necessary to collect so much information as in official controls. In both cases it must be clearly visible that the samples are for the purposes of the PNCS, so as to avoid confusion with the holding's own samples.

Those annexes must be completed in their entirety, because all the data collected therein are necessary for evaluating the PNCS.

A copy or duplicate of the sampling annex must be kept on the holding, and must be kept together with the test results sent by the laboratory so that all the documentation relating to the samples (sampling annex and test results) is available on the farm. That documentation must be available to the official veterinary services when the official controls are carried out for the purposes of the PNCS. The documentation required may be in hard copy or electronic format.

To ensure suitable traceability of the samples, en the test result reports must record the following at least:
1. Date when samples were taken.
2. Identification of the flock of birds, as described in this programme.
3. Poultry population (breeders, layers, broilers, fattening or breeding turkeys)
4. Samples (specimen, number and weight or volume) received in the laboratory and how mixed for analysis.

All statements of the results of analysis and sampling annexes for the purposes of the PNCS must include the following statement in clear, readily visible form: “THESE SAMPLES FALL UNDER THE SALMONELLA

NATIONAL CONTROL PROGRAMMES"

When a vaccine strain has been detected, the laboratory serotyping report must include the following statement : " The flock shall consider negative because it has been isolated a vaccine strain".

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.

1. MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED IN CASE OF POSITIVE RESULT FOR SALMONELLA SPP.
From the moment that Salmonella has been isolated and identified in a flock, eggs can no longer be sold for fresh consumption until it is ruled out that the serotype is one of the target serovars (SE, ST, STM).
With the aim of shortening the deadlines and limit the duration of the restrictions to the minimum possible, the laboratory responsible for isolation and identification will carry out the analysis as soon as possible, issue a first detection report when Salmonella has been isolated and identified, and send it to the Competent Authority (CA) of the corresponding Autonomous Community (CA), as soon as possible, and always within 24 hours from obtaining the result.
At this moment, the SSVVOO (Official Veterinary Services) of animal health will communicate it:
- to the farmer, so that, once the analytical result is known, he/she does not commercialize eggs for fresh consumption, and carries out all the necessary actions to comply with the regulations in force in this respect.
- to the SSVVOO of public health, so that they can supervise the correct withdrawal of the sale of that eggs.

Subsequently, and always as soon as possible, the isolated strain of Salmonella will be serotyped.
Based on the group diagnosis, the laboratory that carries out the serotyping, will issue a first serotyping report, which will state whether target Salmonella serovars (S. Enteritidis and S.Typhimurium, including its monophasic variant) are discarded, or if on the contrary, a target serovar (Enteritidis or Typhimurium, including its monophasic variant) cannot be discarded.
If the first option occurs (detected serovars are not EU target serovars), upon receipt of this report by the SSVVOO of livestock, the restrictions imposed will be lifted.

1. If the target serovars are discarded, two situations arise, depending on whether the laboratory is able to identify additional serovars to the target serotypes under control or not:
- Those laboratories that are only able to identify the target serovars under control, will not need to do anything else after the issuance of this first serotyping report (no further reports would be necessary).
- In the event that the laboratories are able to identify additional serovars in addition to the target

serovars under control, serotyping will continue until a second serotyping report is issued noting the serovar identification.

2. If the target serovars under control are not discarded, it is necessary to continue with the serotyping procedure until the second serotyping report is issued, and there are also two situations, depending on whether the laboratory is able to identify additional serovars to those target serovars under control or not:
- Those laboratories that are only able to identify the target serovars under control, will issue a second serotyping report indicating that the serovars under control have been discarded, or on the contrary, indicating the target serotype under control that they have identified.
- In the case of laboratories that are able to identify additional serovars to those target serovars under control, they will continue with the serotyping until issuing a second serotyping report, stating the identification of the serovar (which could be a target serovar under control or another).

If necessary, the differentiation of the vaccine strain (with the appropriate differentiation methods according to the vaccine used) or the confirmation of monophasic S. Typhimurium (by a PCR method) will also be carried out.

As mentioned above, in order to correctly carry out the differentiation of vaccine strains, it is necessary for the laboratory to have information on the vaccination status of the herd and the vaccine used in each case.

If after the issuance of this second report, the target serovars under control are discarded, after the receipt of this report by the SSVVOO of livestock, the restrictions imposed will be lifted.

All reports will be issued within 24 hours after obtaining the result, and will be sent to the SSVVOO of livestock of the corresponding autonomous community, within 24 hours after its issuance.

The Central Veterinary Laboratory has sent a technical note to all laboratories participating in the NCCP, describing the procedure to be followed by the laboratories that carry out the detection and serotyping of these strains.

2. MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED IN CASE OF POSITIVE RESULT FOR S. ENTERITIDIS OR S. TYPHIMURIUM (INCLUDING ITS MONOPHASIC STRAINS):

The minimum measures to be adopted when the presence of S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium, including monophasic strains of Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-, is detected in a flock of birds are as follows:

1. An in-depth epidemiological investigation shall be carried out to attempt to identify the cause of the positive result and detect the source of infection in accordance with the epidemiological enquiry attached to the programme. Where appropriate, official samples of feed and/or water used on the holding or to supply the flock may be taken.

2. No live birds may be moved into or out off this site unless prior authorisation has been obtained for them to leave for the purposes of slaughter or destruction. Any transfer of animals must be accompanied by a health document made out by the competent authority stating at least the number of animals and the necessary information for identifying the holding and the transporter.

When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering shall be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

3. Products obtained from these birds may be placed on the market for human consumption only in compliance with the Community legislation in force on food hygiene and with part E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

4. A rigorous check on the biosecurity measures applied to all flocks at the holding will be carried out in accordance with the guideline protocol for checking biosecurity measures at holdings with laying hens. The correct performance of self-monitoring for these flocks will also be verified.

5. Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status, that are suspected of being infected or that are infected with Salmonella serotypes for which a target for reduction has been set or which were identified as the source of infection in a specific human foodborne outbreak, may be used for human consumption only if treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all Salmonella serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Union legislation on food hygiene.

a) they shall be considered class B eggs as defined in Commission Regulation (EC) No 589/2008 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 on marketing marketing standards for eggs;

b) they shall be marked with the indication referred to in Article 10 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 589/2008 which clearly distinguishes them from Class A eggs prior to being placed on the market;

c) access to packaging centres shall be prohibited unless the competent authority is satisfied with the measures to prevent possible cross-contamination of eggs from other flocks.

6. Once the birds from the infected flock have been slaughtered or destroyed, efficient and thorough cleaning (including complete removal of the bedding and excrement) shall be undertaken, followed by disinfection, insect removal and rat extermination. The above tasks shall be performed using properly authorised and registered products. As soon as sufficient time has elapsed after disinfection, environmental samples shall be taken to check the effectiveness of the cleaning and disinfection process and the absence of Salmonella spp. in the environment.
Verification of cleaning and disinfection should be done according to point 17 of this programme.

7. The premises shall not be restocked for 12 days after completion of the cleaning, disinfection, rat extermination and if necessary insect removal processes. Repopulation may take place only if the environmental analyses carried out in accordance with the programme are satisfactory, and if biosecurity measures considered inadequate or deficient by the competent authority have been properly corrected.

Notwithstanding the above, in those cases where the results of those tests prove the effectiveness of the cleaning and disinfection undertaken, the waiting period may be reduced to a minimum of 7 days.

8. The competent authorities shall be informed of the dates of slaughter or destruction of the flock, disinfection, taking of environmental samples and restocking, and all of these processes shall be duly recorded for possible consultation by the competent authorities. Preventive depopulation of the shed in which the positive flock was kept and slaughter or destruction of the animals, and restocking, must all take place under official supervision.

9. All the measures set out above shall be extended to the entire productive cycle of the flock.

10. A routine official control shall be carried out on all the other flocks on the holding.

11. If necessary, results may be requested of laboratory analyses of the worker/s in charge of the animals or anybody who can be considered as a risk, in order to determine whether there are any Salmonella spp. carriers among them.

If, however, a serotype not concerned by the control programme is identified, the following measures will be taken:
1. An in-depth epidemiological investigation shall be carried out to attempt to identify the cause of the positive result and detect the source of infection. Where appropriate, official samples may be taken of the feed and/or water used on the holding or given to the positive flock.

2. Thorough checking of biosecurity measures for all flocks on the holding in accordance with the procedure for checking biosecurity measures on laying poultry holdings.

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)

++ (In order to clarify the SNCP of poultry, this text is amended as a part of the Action Plan aproved after the recommendation of report ref DSG(SANTE) 2019-6597 of the EU audit to evaluate SNCP carried out in November 2019, stating that the CA should ensure that only broiler and turkey flocks that have been sampled for Salmonella with a known test result can be sent for slaughter)++
In accordance with Royal Decree 361/2009 on food chain information, the operator of the livestock holding must ensure that in all shipments of animals to the slaughterhouse, full information on the results of all analyses of samples taken that have importance for human health, in the framework of the surveillance and control of Salmonella is sent to the slaugtherhouse operator; in other words, the slaughterhouse operator must be informed if the result of the last analysis (or the results of last analyses, if the samples have been taken in the near future) has been negative or positive to Salmonella spp. and, in this last case, in addition, if it is negative or positive to S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium, and the information of the result/s of such analysis must be included in the FCI (Food Chain Information) to be considered complete.
If a flock on the holding tests positive for S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium, the operator of the livestock holding must also ensure that no live birds are moved into or out off this site unless prior authorisation has been obtained for them to leave for the purposes of slaughter or destruction. Any transfer of animals must be accompanied by a health document to be drawn up and completed by the competent authority

indicating at least the number of animals and the information necessary to identify the holding and the transporter.

Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)

Slaughter at the slaughterhouse shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 853/2004, which lays down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin, and in particular Section II of Annex III thereof.
When a positive herd is received at the slaughterhouse, it is logistically slaughtered, i.e. the herd is slaughtered last in the daily slaughter order to minimize the possibility of cross-contamination, followed by cleaning and disinfection. This is carried out in line with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2019/627 with the aim of reducing contamination of other animals or their meat as much as possible. In addition, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 2073/2005, slaughterhouses shall include in their sampling plans poultry carcasses from flocks whose Salmonella status is unknown or positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium.
There is a “Manual for the broiler sector in Spain for compliance with Regulation (EU) No 1086/2011 amending Regulations (EU) No 2160/2003 and (EC) No 2073/2005”, which, although it is voluntary, can provide guidance as to the correct way of handling birds slaughtered in slaughterhouses in relation to Salmonella.
As an example of the possible system of action, attached is the management diagram of birds sent to a slaughterhouse, recommended in the "GUIDE FOR THE MEAT POULTRY SECTOR IN SPAIN FOR COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATION (EU) No. 1086/2011 AMENDING REGULATIONS (EU) No. 2160/2003 AND (EC) No. 2073/2005", with some additional issues that are carried out voluntarily by the slaughterhouses that apply the guide, such as the immobilization of the carcasses sampled until the results are available.
Guide available through: https://www.aesan.gob.es/AECOSAN/docs/documentos/seguridad_alimentaria/gestion_riesgos/PROPOLLO.pdf

Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

The official veterinarian is responsible for verifying that the correct food chain information is passed on as required pursuant to RD 361/2009: accordingly, he or she must check that the livestock holdings are passing this information to the slaughterhouses in a consistent and effective, valid and reliable manner and ensure that the relevant animal health and food safety information, including that relating to the results of Salmonella testing, is also passed on. Provision is thus made for slaughterhouses to only accept animals for which the relevant information on the holding of origin has been received. As a general rule the information should be received at least 24 hours prior to the arrival of the animals. Slaughter in slaughterhouses must take place in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin, and in particular Section II of Annex III.

Official controls must be carried out in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/624 of 8 February 2019 concerning specific rules regarding the performance of official controls on meat production and regarding production and relaying areas for live bivalve molluscs in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627, of 15 March 2019 laying down uniform practical arrangements for the performance of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2074/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2074/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council. No. 2074/2005 of the Commission as regards official controls.

The provisions of Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005, on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs, also apply in relation to the criteria for Salmonella in poultry meat. Once positive results for S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium are found in a consignment, the official veterinarian will ensure that targeted sampling and tests using the EN/ISO 6579 methodology or a validated alternative method are carried out, and lastly that the carcasses are withdrawn from the market and destroyed or that the destination previously given for the product is changed.

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 :

The Central Veterinary Laboratory in Algete (Madrid) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fish and Food is the National Reference Laboratory for all serotypes of Salmonella in animals. Laboratories analysing official samples as part of the programme must be established, recognised or designated by the competent bodies in the Autonomous Communities. These official laboratories must operate and have access to accredited tests for Salmonella in all matrices monitored under the PNCS with which they work, and be accredited in accordance with Standard EN/ISO 17025 on general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories, or must apply quality assurance systems in accordance with that standard. They must also participate in the ring tests organised or co-ordinated by the National Reference Laboratory. The laboratories participating in the programme for the purposes of carrying out own checks must be recognised by the competent authorities of the Autonomous Communities in which they are established and must operate and have access to accredited tests for Salmonella in all matrices monitored under the PNCS with which they work, and be accredited in accordance with Standard EN/ISO 17025 on general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories, or apply quality assurance systems in accordance with that standard. Laboratories must also regularly participate in collaborative testing organised or co-ordinated by the National Reference Laboratory.
The list of participating laboratories must be published, for information purposes, at least on the MAPA website. The competent authorities of the Autonomous Communities shall notify the Ministry of Agriculture, Fish and Food of the laboratories referred to in the previous paragraph or of any modifications to them so that the list may be published at least on the departmental website for information purposes. Where a laboratory serves at the same time as an Autonomous Community's official laboratory and participates in the own-check programme, it must notify the relevant competent authority or authorities and ensure that the two activities are managed separately, and is subject to monitoring and periodic inspection by the competent authority to check that these are separate. If it fails to notify the authorities, or cannot guarantee that the activities are kept separate, it cannot operate as an official laboratory. The results obtained by authorised laboratories for both official monitoring and own checks shall be valid and applicable throughout the country. Laboratories must reject samples which do not meet the requirements specified in this programme.

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.

Salmonella spp. shall be isolated in accordance with Standard EN/ISO 6579-1, entitled "Microbiology of food and animal feedingstuffs. Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples at primary production level" which uses a semi-solid culture medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport -Vassiladis - MSRV) as a single selective enrichment medium. The semi-solid medium should be incubated at 41.5 ± 1 °C for 2x (24±3) hours. At least one isolate from each sample showing a positive reaction shall be typed, in accordance with the Kaufmann-White-Le Minor scheme. Laboratories may type their own Salmonella isolates or send them other laboratories authorised within the PNCS to be typed. The laboratory where typing takes place must issue a report including its results and send it to the laboratory that sent the isolates to be typed. The recording of results in the application and the notification of results as indicated in this programme are the responsibility of the laboratory that isolated the Salmonella. To prevent any delays in obtaining and notifying the results of typing:
• The isolate must be sent to another laboratory for typing no more than 24 hours following isolation.
• Typing must begin in the laboratory no more than 24 hours following receipt of the isolate in the laboratory.
• The issue and dispatch of the results report from the typing laboratory to the laboratory that sent the isolate, or the notification of the results, as appropriate, must take place no more than 24 hours after the results are obtained in the laboratory.
• The recording in the application and the notification of positive results by the isolating laboratory must take place within the deadlines laid down in this programme.

Alternative methods
Alternative methods may be used instead of the methods referred to above, if validated in accordance with EN ISO 16140-2 (for alternative detection methods).

Storage of strains
At least strains isolated from samples collected by the Competent Authority shall be stored for possible further characterization and antimicrobial susceptibility testing, as determined by Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1729 of 17 November 2020 on antimicrobial resistance surveillance and reportingDecision 2013/652/EU of 12 November 2013 on monitoring and reporting of antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic and commensal bacteria, using normal culture collection methods, which should ensure the integrity of the strains for at least two years.

Pursuant to that Decision, strains isolated from the own-check samples may also be stored to that end if the competent authority so decides. To that end, the official control laboratories must send all strains of Salmonella isolated in the framework of the PNCS to the National Reference Laboratory (Algete). Own-check laboratories must also send the National Reference Laboratory (Algete), on request, any strains obtained in the framework of the PNCS. The frequency of dispatch of such strains shall be as agreed between the National Reference Laboratory and the laboratories.

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.

Alternative methods may be used instead of the methods referred to above, if validated in accordance with EN ISO 16140-2 (for alternative detection methods).

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 :

Samples shall be sent to the laboratories referred to in Articles 11 and 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, within 24 hours after collection, preferably by express mail or courier. If not sent within 24 hours, they must be stored refrigerated. They may be transported at ambient temperature as long as excessive heat (over 25°C) and exposure to sunlight are avoided. At the laboratory samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be started within 48 hours of receipt and within 96 hours of sampling.

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Control measures to prevent the introduction of Salmonella spp. in farms through feed are based on the verification of compliance with current feed regulations by the competent authority of the Autonomous

Regions.
As described in Article 15 of Regulation (EC) 178/2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety, the feed operator shall not place unsafe feed on the market which has an adverse effect on human or animal health or which renders the feed obtained from food-producing animals unsafe for human consumption. Therefore, the operator shall take necessary, effective, proportionate and specific measures to continuously minimize potential Salmonella contamination and protect human and animal health.The producer of the feed material shall establish, implement and maintain a permanent written procedure or procedures based on HACCP principles in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EC) 183/2005 laying down requirements for feed hygiene. Procedures based on HACCP or guidelines are aimed at significantly reducing the presence of Salmonella and minimizing the re-contamination of the final product or reducing the level of contamination, according to the specific risk assessment of each operator through a strict system of controls throughout the process and the application of various measures aimed at reducing the risk of Salmonella spp. presence.The critical points of the manufacturing process will depend on each operator and will have to take into account the evaluation and control of suppliers (microbiological quality of the raw materials supplied or other factors that may compromise it), the application of cleaning programs and the application of good practice guidelines throughout the production chain (storage of raw materials, manufacturing, storage of the finished product, etc.).
The control measures by the competent authority of the Autonomous Regions include different aspects such as the verification of the purchase of feed from registered or authorized operators, in accordance with Regulation (EC) 183/2005 laying down requirements for feed hygiene, including the application of systems and self-monitoring based on HACCP principles and guides to good hygiene practices. The objective is to ensure that no Salmonella contamination occurs during the processing of poultry feed, guaranteeing feed safety at all stages that may have an impact on feed and food safety, including the primary production of feed and food.It should also be noted that Regulation (EC) No. 183/2005 on Feed Hygiene, applicable since January 1, 2006, requires the establishment of harmonized microbiological criteria, based on scientific criteria of Risk Analysis, to harmonize intra-Community trade and ensure that imported feed complies with levels at least equivalent to those produced in the national territory. According to this Regulation, feed exporting companies must comply with specific microbiological criteria. The criteria and targets must be adopted by the EU in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 31 of the Regulation. Feed business operators responsible for the primary production of feed must take the necessary measures to prevent, eliminate or reduce feed safety risks during the procurement and storage of raw materials and the subsequent stages of manufacture, preparation, cleaning, packaging, storage and transport of such products (as referred to in Annex I of Regulation 183/2005). They must also keep records detailing the measures taken to control contamination hazards. Other feed business operators must take appropriate measures to ensure the safety of the products they manufacture, transport or use. These measures are more precisely detailed in Annex II of the aforementioned regulation, and they shall apply the principles of the HACCP system, taking corrective measures when the monitoring of a critical point is not controlled and implementing internal procedures to verify that the measures taken are effective. They must also maintain records in order to demonstrate the application of these measures.
Therefore, feed hygiene requirements are verified in all the activities of operators in the animal feed sector, from the primary production of feed to its commercialization, as well as the feeding of food-producing animals and the import and export of feed from and to third countries, with the purpose of adopting the appropriate measures to guarantee the safety of feed at each stage.
It should be noted that there is no Community or national regulation establishing microbiological criteria for Salmonella (or other microorganisms) in raw materials and feed of vegetable origin, although there are legal criteria established for raw materials and feed of animal origin.

The program of official controls in animal feed, approved within the National Coordination Commission for Animal Feed (CNCAA), indicates that, given that, in the case of vegetable products (whether raw materials or feed), these determinations do not have a maximum limit established in the current national or Community regulations, in the event of a positive result for Salmonella, an identification of the serotype must be requested. Only in the case of S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium, S. Infantis, S. Virchow and S. Hadar, notification will be made through the Alert Network.
In case of a positive result for Salmonella spp, the approved HACCP system must apply corrective measures that allow the product, in a new analytical control, to demonstrate that it is suitable to be placed on the market. These measures are included in international, community and national sectoral guides. This is the case of the Guide for the development of feed sanitization standards, prepared in 2007 by the Spanish Confederation of Compound Feed Manufacturers (CESFAC), which compiles in a single document the possible sanitization systems that can be applied in a factory to obtain microbiologically safe feed, such as heat treatment or the use of authorized additives.Available at: https://cesfac.es/media/attachments/2019/08/08/guia-higienizacin.pdf
The information on the authorization of feed additives, contained in the guides, must be verified with the register of authorized additives which can be accessed through the following link: https://food.ec.europa.eu/safety/animal-feed/feed-additives/eu-register_en
There are no criteria to be followed in the EU zoonosis regulations regarding the potential presence of Salmonella and other potential zoonotic agents in feed. The sampling that accompanies the official controls on establishments that destine products for animal feed includes analytical determinations to detect the presence of Salmonella in raw materials and feed. In the case of products of plant origin, analytical determinations are carried out taking into account the risk criteria established in public documents approved by the CNCAA in which possible hazards to be controlled in raw materials intended for the manufacture of animal feed and, therefore, in the feed of which they are part (DOC CNCAA 1/2015 vers 1. Main hazards to be controlled in self-control systems). This document has been disseminated to operators in the sector through their associations, the control authority, and is accessible on the SILUM application on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/alimentacion-animal/acceso-publico/pruebaotros.aspx
Every year, more than 3,000 official inspections are carried out in national establishments destined for animal feed products, verifying the self-controls performed by operators in the sector and more than 1,000 official samples are taken for the determination of microbiology, including Salmonella. These data are included in the PNCOCA annual report, distributing the samples among raw materials, compound feed and other products.

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) :

Guides to Good Hygiene Practices have been drawn up with the aim of encouraging the use of appropriate hygiene practices on holdings for monitoring hazards in primary production and related

activities and are specifically aimed at the prevention and control of Salmonella of public health importance. To this end, model Guidelines to Good Hygiene Practice on Laying Hen Farms have been produced in conjunction with representatives of the laying hen sector (INPROVO - Organización Interprofesional del Huevo y sus Productos, Inter-professional Egg and Egg Products Organisation) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fish. They are available in printed form for distribution to livestock farmers and the competent authorities, and on the MAPA website http://www.mapa.es/ or the INPROVO website www.inprovo.com.

Operators of laying hen holdings must have a code of good hygiene practice in place to achieve the aim of this national Salmonella surveillance and control programme, and shall ensure that the health information is kept up-to-date. In addition, the following records must be kept at holdings:

a) A record of the type and source of feed supplied to the animals.
b) A record of the outbreak of diseases that could affect the safety of animal by-products.
c) An up-to-date visitors' register, listing the people and vehicles that have entered the holding.
d) A record of medicinal treatments, containing the information specified under Article 8 of Royal Decree 1749/1998 setting out the applicable control measures for certain substances and their residues in live animals and their products, including the vaccinations referred to in this programme.
e) All the results of the Salmonella analyses and controls carried out on a flock, including those carried out in the hatchery or rearing shed of origin of the flock in question, must be kept by the owner of the holding for at least three years and the records of the flock currently in production must, without fail, be kept at the holding.
f) The holding register shall be used to record incoming and outgoing flocks of birds. The flock sheet must be kept for at least two years after the flock is slaughtered.
g) There must also be a documentary record of:
• the protocols and records of cleaning and disinfection work (dates, products used, the person or company responsible for this work).
• analyses to check that cleaning and disinfection operations carried out during the depopulation period have been effective in guaranteeing control of Salmonella with public health significance.
• the programmes and records of insect and rat extermination operations (dates, products used, procedure to check the effectiveness of the programme, etc.).
h) Producers of rearing pullets must report on the health status of the breeding flock of origin and on any vaccinations and own-checks during the rearing of the pullets; this information must accompany the pullets when they are transferred to the producing holdings.

The owner of the holding must be in possession of all the compulsory health documentation and record all the necessary data so that the competent authority can regularly check compliance with the health programme referred to in this paragraph as well as the code of good hygiene practices, in particular the records mentioned above (a),b),c),d) and e)).

Without prejudice to Royal Decree 328/2003, the holder must adopt protective livestock rearing measures to control the introduction of or contamination by Salmonella spp on holdings, and in particular:

a) The design and maintenance of the installations are suitable for preventing the entry of Salmonella spp.;

b) Appropriate measures are taken to control rodents, insects, wild birds and other domestic or wild animals which might introduce the disease; It is obligatory for holdings to carry out rat extermination

programmes using their own resources or to have authorised undertakings do so.

c) Day-old chicks come from breeding holdings and hatcheries which that have passed the checks set up to prevent the vertical transmission of S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium, including monophasic strains of Salmonella typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- and are certified by the supplier as coming from breeding holdings and flocks free of the five serotypes (S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium, S. Virchow, S. Infantis and S. Hadar). Buyers must be provided with the relevant documentation containing the results and dates of the laboratory analyses performed since the most recent official inspection.

During the rearing stage, day-old chicks and pullets two weeks before entering the laying phase must pass the corresponding checks for the two Salmonella serotypes. In the laying phase, the birds must always be accompanied by a certificate from the supplier to prove that the above checks have been carried out and passed. Where appropriate, they shall also be accompanied by a certificate attesting that the chicks have been vaccinated as laid down in the programme, and these requirements must be met before transfer and restocking of the laying shed.

d) Adequate washing, cleaning, disinfection and rodent control measures must be taken in rearing houses, laying hen houses and adjoining structures and also with regard to the material and utensils used for productive activities;

e) Analyses are carried out to check that cleaning and disinfection have been carried out properly.
To verify cleaning and disinfection two or more moistened fabric swabs of at least 900 cm2 per swab, moistened using appropriate diluents (such as 0,8 % sodium chloride, 0,1 % peptone in sterile deionised water, sterile water or any other diluent approved by the competent authority, shall be used to swab as large a surface area in different points in the house (floor, walls, feeding equipments, watering equipments, belts, pilars, water and feeding pipes, scrapers and any other difficult point to clean and disinfect).
Samples can be pooled to perform and single culture, or by enriching the peptone water separately and then taking 1 ml of the incubated peptone water of each sample, mixing them well and then take 0.1ml of the mixture and inoculate the modified Rappaport-Vassiliadis semisolid medium plates (MSRV).

These samples must be analysed in authorised laboratories in the framework of the national Salmonella monitoring and control programmes.
The detection methods used must be the same as for the other samples under the PNCS. The results for the same must be recorded using the MAPA computer application for own checks.
The samples must be recorded alongside the samples for the outgoing flock. The sampling sheet for own checks must be used when sending such samples to the laboratory. The competent authorities shall check the suitability of the cleaning, disinfection and depopulation measures adopted in the hen houses and, where appropriate, will authorise installations to be occupied by new animals.
If there is a positive result (we detect Salmonella spp.), cleaning and disinfection should be repeated.

f) The appropriate measures are taken to prevent the transmission of Salmonella spp by drinking water.

g) Relevant measures are taken to prevent the presence of Salmonella spp in raw materials and feedingstuffs. Specifically, the manufacturer or supplier of feed to the holding must guarantee that testing for Salmonella has been carried out and make express provision for such tests in the relevant HACCP system. The checks must include analysis of the corresponding samples, which will be made available to the health managers of the holdings receiving the feed. The veterinarian responsible for the holding may assist with the interpretation of the results of the analysis;

h) Suitable training courses are given to the workers and owners of holdings, as appropriate.

i) Suitable health checks must be carried out to detect the possible source or sources of Salmonella contamination where the bacterium has been detected in animals or if this emerges from the epidemiological investigation.

j) Appropriate vaccination programmes must be carried out where necessary.

k) Appropriate sampling and analyses are carried out to detect Salmonella spp.;

l) Adequate measures must be taken to ensure the traceability of eggs produced in accordance with the legislation in force.

m) The appropriate measures are taken in the event of positive cases of salmonellosis caused by any of the Salmonella serotypes concerned by the programme.

n) Appropriate measures are taken to ensure correct management of animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

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

Official samples will be taken by the qualified or authorised official veterinarian, or in some cases under veterinary supervision by other sufficiently trained authorised personnel.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Official monitoring of at least one flock of adult laying hens per holding per year shall be carried out at all holdings with over 1 000 birds. If possible, samples will be taken at the end of the production period, within the nine weeks before the birds are slaughtered. Sampling carried out by the competent authority as an official monitoring activity may replace sampling carried out on the initiative of the operator (own checks).

Sampling by the competent authority shall also take place at least:

a) At the age of 24 + 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in sheds where Salmonella has been detected in the preceding flock.

b) In any case of suspected infection by S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium, including monophasic strains of Salmonella typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of a food-borne outbreak under Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council or in any case where the competent authority considers it to be appropriate. In such cases, samples will be taken with the confirmation sampling protocol.

c) In all the other flocks at the holding in the event that any of the serotypes covered by the programme have been detected in one of the flocks at the holding.

d) In any case where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

During sampling all the data necessary to identify the sample and the flock from which it comes, and at least those set out on the sampling sheet annex, shall be collected.

The data and information obtained from holdings where official sampling is performed (sampling sheet and biosecurity surveys) and the laboratory results shall be recorded in the application of the National programme for monitoring Salmonella in laying hens

Checks to detect antimicrobial veterinary medicinal products

In the case of sampling referred to in (b), (c) and (d), the competent authority shall satisfy itself by conducting further checks, namely by laboratory tests and/or documentary checks as appropriate to ensure that the results of examinations for Salmonella in birds are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in the flocks.

Where the presence of the Salmonella serotypes monitored under the programme is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effects are detected the flock shall be considered infected for the purpose of the Union target.

Other official samples

Where considered appropriate, official samples of feed and water may be taken as well as environmental samples to check the effectiveness of cleaning and disinfection, including at other stages of the food chain as considered appropriate by the competent authorities.

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.

In exceptional cases, and with a view to ruling out false positives or false negatives for samples taken as part of official controls or own checks, the competent authority may decide to carry out confirmatory analyses:
i) by taking 5 faeces samples or 5 pairs of boot swabs and 2 dust samples of 250 millilitres containing at least 100 grams of dust collected from various locations distributed throughout the shed; dust may also be collected from a surface of at least 900 cm2, or 5 faeces samples or 5 pairs of boot swabs and two additional faeces or boot swab samples may be collected; however, a sub-sample of 25 grams must be collected of each faecal material and dust sample for analysis; all samples must be analysed separately,
or ii) bacteriological investigation of the caeca and oviducts of 300 birds,
or iii) bacteriological investigation of the shell and the content of 4 000 eggs from each flock, in pools of maximum 40 eggs.

In addition to the set arrangements above, the competent authority will check that there has been no use of antimicrobials that might affect the results of the sampling analyses.
Whenever confirmatory testing is conducted, additional samples can be collected for the possible testing of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors as follows: birds shall be taken at random from within each poultry house of birds on the holding, normally up to five birds per house, unless the

competent authority deems it necessary to sample a higher number of birds.

Additionally, samples of feed and water can be taken to determine whether the results of the confirmatory test may have been affected by the use of antimicrobials.

If antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors are detected, the Salmonella infection shall be considered to be confirmed.

Similar to breeders programme, there is a national protocol with the minimum criteria for authorizing a confirmatory sampling requested by the FBO, that includes terms of type of production, epidemiological health situation and health history of the farm (for Salmonella spp and for target serovars). Furthermore, minimum guarantees of biosecurity measures are considered. Additionnal information can be found in the protocol that is attached to the programme.

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]	33	6	4
Official samples[2]	57	2	1

[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):

In 2021, 8 flocks were sampled for confirmatory tests.
In 5 cases the confirmatory tests were negative and the following actions were varied. In some cases the birds were decided to be slaughtered and no more correlative routine sampling of the FBO and Official samples were taken. in other cases the restrictions were lifted and the sampling followed until the end of the productive life.
The premises were cleaned, disinfected and disinsected and before entering new birds it was made the sampling for verification of cleaning and disinfection, with negative results.

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 checks made by the competent authorities (laboratory tests or documentary checks on the records of the holding) must guarantee that no antimicrobial medicinal products that might affect the result of analyses have been used.
In addition to the sampling provided for, when appropriate a random sample of birds may be taken within each shed housing birds on a holding, usually of up to five birds per flock unless the competent authority considers it necessary to include a greater number of birds in the sampling.
The examination shall consist of a test, using accredited techniques to dectect the effect of bacterial growth inhibitors or antimicrobials.
Samples of feed and water may be taken simultaneously with the aim of detecting and quantifying the quantity of antimicrobials if necessary.
Where the presence of the Salmonella serotypes covered by the programme is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effects are detected it shall be considered and accounted for as an infected flock for the purpose of the Union target.
These samples ,in the framework of the SNCP, shall not take in triplicate notwithstanding that these actions can be combined with other programs in which these samples in triplicate are necessary.
If, from this action, derive measures related to the national plan of investigation of residues of veterinary drugs, it will take the appropriate actions, according to the aforementioned regulations.

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) :

Laying hens shall be vaccinated pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

All laying hens shall be subject to mandatory vaccination programmes against Salmonella enteritidis, to reduce shedding and the contamination of eggs, at least during the rearing phase. The only exceptions will be holdings that the competent authority deems to have adequate biosecurity measures and to have fully implemented a plan for monitoring and control of Salmonella and that have demonstrated its effectiveness by having tested negative for S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium, including monophasic strains of Salmonella typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-, for at least the past twelve months (in own checks) and as long as the most recent official monitoring has likewise produced negative results for S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium, including monophasic strains of Salmonella typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-.

However, the said vaccination will be compulsory in all laying-hen holdings engaging in intra-Community trade of eggs for human consumption.

Only vaccines with prior marketing authorisation from the Spanish Medical and Health Products Agency or the European Commission in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 may be used for vaccinating flocks. Attenuated vaccines, for which there is no suitable way of bacteriologically distinguishing between vaccine strains and field strains, may not be used for the purposes of this control programme.

Live vaccines may not be used for laying hens during the laying phase, unless they have demonstrated their safety and have been authorised for this purpose in accordance with Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as amended by Directive 2004/28/EC or by the Spanish Medical and Health Products Agency.

Once vaccination has been carried out, at least the following information will be entered in the register of treatment with medicinal products: date of vaccination, name of the vaccine(s) administered, type of vaccine(s) administered, quantity (number of doses), name and address of the supplier of the medicinal product and identification of the batch of animals treated.

The owner of every rearing farm must certify the vaccination of every lot of chicks for the laying holding of destination, stating the type of vaccine used and the vaccination dates.

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) :

In specific cases, the competent authority may order the compulsory slaughter of birds testing positive for the Salmonella serotypes subject to monitoring. In those cases, slaughter must be undertaken in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of Law 8/2003 on Animal Health. In cases where the competent authority orders compulsory slaughter, the owners of the birds will be entitled to compensation, provided that they have complied with the animal health legislation in force.

The scales for compensation are fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, following consultation with the Autonomous Communities. The above scales are public and are included in Royal Decree 823/2010 of 25 June 2010, laying down the scales of compensation for the compulsory slaughter of animals covered by the national control programmes for Salmonella in breeding and laying flocks of Gallus gallus and breeding turkey flocks.

The age of the birds for compensation purposes shall be considered to be their age when the competent authority ordered the compulsory slaughter.

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) :

Once the shed housing the infected flock has been depopulated, efficient and thorough cleaning (including complete removal of the bedding and excrement) shall be undertaken, followed by disinfection, insect removal and rat extermination. The above tasks shall be performed using properly authorised and registered products. As soon as sufficient time has elapsed after disinfection, environmental samples shall be taken to check the effectiveness of the cleaning and disinfection process and the absence of Salmonella spp. in the environment.

The competent authorities shall check the suitability of the cleaning, disinfection and depopulation measures adopted in the hen houses and, where appropriate, will authorise installations to be occupied by new animals.
To verify cleaning and disinfection two or more moistened fabric swabs of at least 900 cm2 per swab, moistened using appropriate diluents (such as 0,8 % sodium chloride, 0,1 % peptone in sterile deionised water, sterile water or any other diluent approved by the competent authority, shall be used to swab as large a surface area in different points in the house (floor, walls, feeding equipments, watering equipments, belts, pilars, water and feeding pipes, scrapers and any other difficult point to clean and disinfect).
Samples can be pooled to perform and single culture, or by enriching the peptone water separately and then taking 1 ml of the incubated peptone water of each sample, mixing them well and then take 0.1ml of the mixture and inoculate the modified Rappaport-Vassiliadis semisolid medium plates (MSRV).
These samples must be analysed in authorised laboratories in the framework of the national Salmonella monitoring and control programmes.
The detection methods used must be the same as for the other samples under the PNCS.
The results for the same must be recorded using the MAPA computer application for own checks.
The samples must be recorded alongside the samples for the outgoing flock.
The sampling sheet for own checks must be used when sending such samples to the laboratory.
If there is a positive result (we detect Salmonella spp.), cleaning and disinfection should be repeated.

The premises shall not be restocked for 12 days after completion of the cleaning, disinfection, rat extermination and if necessary insect removal processes. Repopulation may take place only if the environmental analyses carried out in accordance with the programme are satisfactory, and if biosecurity measures considered inadequate or deficient by the competent authority have been properly corrected.

Notwithstanding the above, in those cases where the results of those tests prove the effectiveness of the cleaning and disinfection undertaken, the waiting period may be reduced to a minimum of 7 days.

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) :

For the purposes of this programme, the competent authorities shall be those of the Autonomous Communities and the General State Administration responsible for animal health matters. The Subdirectora-te-General for Animal Health and Hygiene of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fish and Food (MAPA) is responsible for developing and coordinating this monitoring and control programme and for making any necessary amendments, particularly in the light of the data and results obtained; it shall liaise with the Commission, summarising the data and results obtained for communication to the Commission and reporting on the development of the disease. Royal Decree 1440/2001 of 21 December 2001 setting up the veterinary health warning system created the "National Veterinary Health Warning System Committee" (a diagram of the Health Warning System Network (RASVE) is enclosed), which is responsible for studying and proposing measures to prevent, control, combat and eradicate diseases covered by national programmes. Its tasks were reinforced by Law No 8/2003 on animal health. This committee is attached to the Ministry of the Agriculture, Fish and Food (MAPA), and its members represent all the Autonomous Communities and the Ministry of Health, Consumption and Welfare, for zoonoses. Its tasks include the following:
a) Coordinating animal health actions across the different administrations.
b) Studying measures for preventing, controlling, combating and eradicating the diseases covered by the national programmes.
c) Monitoring the development of the epidemiological situation with regard to animal diseases at national, European and international level.
d) Proposing relevant measures.

This national committee could agree to set up a consultative committee on avian salmonellosis, which would be attached to it, and would include members of the most representative organisations and associations in this sector in Spain, and may also include the professional association of veterinary officers. The role of this consultative committee would be to advise the Committee when requested to do so and also to put any relevant issues to it for consideration.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The measures included in this control programme meet the requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and are implemented pursuant to

Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2011, including the requirements for the detection tests (type of samples, sampling frequency, preparation of samples, laboratories, methods of analysis and notification of results).

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) :

Monitoring and control of Salmonella in Spain has been carried out since 1993 in accordance with Council Directive 92/117/EEC concerning measures for protection against specified zoonoses and specified zoonotic agents in animals and products of animal origin in order to prevent outbreaks of food-borne infections and food poisoning, repealed by Directive 2003/99/EC.

During the period from October 2004 to September 2005, a reference study was carried out on the prevalence of Salmonella in flocks of Gallus gallus laying hens at Community level; the data were monitored and collected in flocks of Gallus gallus laying hens in accordance with the guidelines laid down at Community level by Commission Decision 2004/665/EC of 22 September 2004.

The data obtained by holding according to the study showed the prevalence of serotypes Enteritidis and Typhimurium to be 51.5 % and 73.2 % for Salmonella spp.

The development of the prevalence of Salmonella in flocks of Gallus gallus laying hens was as follows, S. Enteritidis being the most prevalent target serotype (see attached document layers prevalence)

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Legislative measures and provisions concerning the registration of livestock farms

The obligation to register livestock farms in Spain derives primarily from Article 39 of Law 8/2003 of 24 April 2003 on animal health.

More specifically, in poultry farming, the obligation to register poultry farms is regulated as follows:

Royal Decree 479/2004 of 26 March 2004 establishing and regulating a general register of livestock holdings. This refers to all livestock species.

They are to be identified by means of a code / with a registration number and classed in one of the following groups:

- egg-producing farms
- farms for breeding or rearing production poultry for producing eggs.

Legislative measures and provisions concerning flock identification:

For the purposes of the programme, an epidemiological unit shall be considered to be a flock of laying poultry, defined as all poultry reared for the production of eggs with the same health status kept on the same premises or within the same enclosure and constituting a single population in epidemiological terms; in the case of housed poultry, this includes all birds sharing the same airspace, in accordance with Article 2(3)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Flocks of laying hens must have an individual identification. Flocks shall be identified within a holding by means of a capital letter corresponding to the shed (the letter must be written on the door to the shed) and the date on which those birds entered the shed (mmyyyy).

To avoid errors, the date on which the birds entered the shed must be taken from the flock sheet or from the holding records containing the flock data. REGA+ SHED (CAPITAL LETTER)+ DATE OF ENTRY OF BIRDS (mmyyyy)

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Taking into account of the structure and organisation of the Spanish State, the General State Administration — represented by the Subdirectorate-General for Animal Health and Hygiene and Traceability of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fish and Food (MAPA) is responsible for developing and coordinating this monitoring and control programme and for making any necessary amendments, particularly in the light of the data and results obtained; it shall liaise with the Commission, summarising the data and results obtained for communication to the Commission; lastly, it is responsible for reporting on the development of the disease. The Autonomous Communities are responsible for the direct implementation and monitoring of the activities to be carried out under the programme. In addition, to facilitate monitoring and follow-up of the data obtained, we have two computer applications for recording information from own checks and official controls. Information from own checks is recorded by the authorised laboratories that analyse own-check samples, and information from official controls is recorded by the official veterinary services of the Autonomous Communities. The information is thus subject to double review: the Autonomous Communities review the information from both applications on their territory, and the Subdirectorate-General for Animal Health and Hygiene and Traceability globally reviews all of the results.
Lastly, we have a monitoring plan for own checks and inspection of own-check laboratories: In order to verify that own checks are being performed correctly, the competent authority will implement the following Monitoring Plan for own checks and inspection of own-check laboratories (document enclosed):

The Official Veterinary Services will carry out quality control on the own checks of a percentage of holdings selected every year according to the following hierarchy of risk criteria:
• holdings with own checks yielding negative results for the serotypes subject to monitoring and positive official control results.
• holdings with own checks yielding negative results for the serotypes subject to monitoring regarding which any positive results are reported for public health purposes.
• holdings with own checks yielding negative results for the serotypes subject to monitoring and analysis

of the check on positive LODs.
• random checks among holdings with own checks yielding negative results for the serotypes subject to monitoring and subject to not official checks.

These shall be carried out on 10% of the holdings in every Autonomous Community. In any Autonomous Community with fewer than 10 holdings checks shall be conducted on at least one farm.

The control shall consist of an on-site inspection of the taking of samples for own checks and conduct of an investigation to check compliance with the requirements of the programmes.

In this case, the own-check sample shall be taken in the presence of the official veterinarian, who, as an observer, shall try to identify practices that are inconsistent with the sampling procedures set out in detail in the applicable national programmes for own checks. Critical aspects of these must be checked which presumably may influence the results (e.g. the use of peptone for enrichment on swabs, origin and expiry dates; sample representativeness: number of swabs and surface investigated; where appropriate, dispersal of the taking of the aliquots of droppings to make pools, etc. sufficiently representative). How and where samples are kept before being sent to the laboratory must also be investigated, as must compliance with the deadlines for their being received in the laboratory.

It is very important that, before own checks are carried out on holdings and whenever routine official checks are carried out, the information on the holdings recorded on the own checks application is consulted. During this inspection, the competent authority shall also put such questions as it deems appropriate and ask to see the necessary documentation concerning the conduct of own checks.

The official veterinarian must note down the results of the control in an inspection report. The information in that report, and any other information obtained when tracing the sample until it arrives in the laboratory, will be used by the competent authority to draw up an appraisal report. Any anomalies detected shall be brought to the producer's attention without delay so that they may be remedied immediately for the purposes of subsequent own checks, regardless of any administrative effects arising from any particular case. The competent authority shall supply the individual responsible for taking own-check samples with a copy of the report.

Duplicate samples shall be taken if the competent authority sees fit. The official veterinarian shall take one of the samples using his own material and shall keep it in his possession. He shall send it to an official laboratory along with the sampling sheet. The other sample shall be taken by the individual responsible for taking own-check samples, using his own material. He shall retain that in his own possession, and it must be analysed in the same way as any other own check.

In those cases in which there are substantial discrepancies between the results of official controls and own checks for the same flock, the competent authority may, should it see fit, ask the own-check laboratory that analysed the strains isolated from that flock to supply them for analysis in an official laboratory in the Autonomous Community concerned.

Laboratory inspections shall be carried out in accordance with the document inserted above. Every Autonomous Community must have inspected all the laboratories on its territory within two years.

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	1 870
Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	280
Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	30
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	50

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)	1 460	3 115
No of flocks in the programme	1 460	3 115
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	10	900
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	10	925
No of official samples taken	50	2 750
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	2	55
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	2	45
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	150 000	450 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	70 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	17 500 000

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 serveral 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	3 115
Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	3 115
Number of birds expected to be vaccinated	73 750 000
Number of doses expected to be administered	215 400 000

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 reimbursment/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 official veterinarians. The cost of sampling is covered by the administrative authorities, in this case the Autonomous Communities.

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 analysed in the official laboratories of the Autonomous Communities. The cost of the analyses is covered by the Autonomous Community. The national reference laboratory (NRL, Algete) also carries out serotyping analysis of official samples. To a lesser extent, it also performs isolation and identification analyses. These analyses are paid for by the NRL.

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 official veterinary services of the Autonomous Communities (ACs) organise compulsory slaughter and are responsible for providing slaughter compensation. The ACs are responsible for financing this. For broiler chickens, slaughter in the case of positive flocks is not compulsory and therefore is not compensated.

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

The vaccination of laying hens is compulsory. The private veterinarians working for a Livestock Health Association provide and perform the vaccination for the birds of the holding of the farmer that contract the services of that association.
The administrative authorities may finance the vaccination based on regional grants for the Livestock Health Associations. Regional veterinary services will reimburse these associations after checking the corresponding documents (invoices of purchase, nº of animals vaccinated, nº of doses used, date of vaccination, etc).

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

Installations are always cleaned and disinfected after the sheds have been emptied. Before repopulating the sheds, cleaning and disinfection must be checked, taking environmental samples. These activities are the responsibility of the food business operators, who pay for them. On some occasions, the competent authority of the ACs also takes samples to check the effectiveness of cleaning and disinfection, in which case the administrative authorities cover the cost.

2. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursment 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:

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

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