



**submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution**

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

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

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- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : NEDERLAND

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

1. Contact data

Name  Phone

Email  Your job type within the CA :

**Submission Date**

**06/12/2022 14:04:47**

**Submission Number**

**1670331888045-19113**



# Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

## A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* in flocks of broilers,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

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

1. The **aim of the programme** is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the maximum annual percentage of flocks of *broilers* remaining positive to *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST)(including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-)('Union target') to 1% or less.

yes

no

If no, please explain.

## 2. Geographical coverage of the programme

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

yes

no

If no, please explain.

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## 3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of broilers. It does not apply to flocks for private domestic use.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Situation in the Netherlands April 2022. All registered farms (with more than 250 birds) are covered by the program.

On average 6.4 rounds (15469 flocks / 2404 houses) are placed in a poultry house per year.

All broiler farms that produce meat for commercial purposes are registered in the central database KIP. Those farms do also monitor on zoonotic Salmonella. As stated in table A3, the total number of holdings with broilers is equal to the number of holdings with more than 5,000 birds. There are no broiler holdings with a population between 250 to 5,000 birds.

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

	Number of holdings
Total number of holdings with broilers in the MS	801
Total number of houses in these holdings	2 404
Number of holdings with more than 5,000 broilers	801

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

## 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 (CA) 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 FBO and the laboratory performing the analyses.

yes

no

If no, please explain.

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## 5. Biosecurity measures

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

yes

no

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

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

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

More information on the hygiene measures as part of IKB Kip can be found here: <https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/hygiene>

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

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

All flocks of broilers within three weeks before slaughter.

yes

no

*If no, please explain.- Indicate also who takes the FBO samples*

Monitoring is in accordance with regulations (EC) No 2160/2003 and (EC) No 200/2012. Broiler farms have two *Salmonella* monitoring moments.

- Day-old chicks at arrival, when 40 faecal samples are taken from the basket liners with the incoming chicks. This is a national requirement that goes beyond EU requirements.

- Three weeks before slaughter, in line with EU requirements. An additional national requirement is that these samples must be taken by a veterinarian or veterinary assistant. ``

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The CA accepts to derogate from this sampling rule and instead of this the FBOs shall sample at least one flock of broilers per round on holdings with more than one flock where:

- (i) an all in / all out system is used in all flocks of the holding;
- (ii) the same management applies to all flocks;
- (iii) feed and water supply is common to all flocks;
- (iv) during at least the last six rounds, tests for *Salmonella* spp. according to the sampling scheme set out in the first subparagraph in all flocks on the holding and samples of all flocks of at least one round were carried out by the competent authority;
- (v) all results from the testing according to the first subparagraph and point (b) for SE or ST were negative.

yes

no

*If yes - Indicate how many holdings and flocks are concerned*

No derogations are applied.

The CA accepts to derogate from the general sampling rule and authorises FBO sampling in the last six weeks prior to the date of slaughter in case the broilers are either kept more than 81 days or fall under organic broiler production according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.

yes

no

*If yes - Indicate how many holdings and flocks are concerned*

No derogations are applied.

**7. Samples are taken** in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2012

yes

no

*If no, please explain.*

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

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

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

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

Food business operators ensure the safety of foodstuffs mainly by a preventive approach, such as implementation of good hygiene practice and application of procedures based on hazard analysis and critical control point principles. A slaughterhouse has to describe in it's KMS how they will handle a positive flock to prevent cross-contamination. Cleaning and disinfecting the slaughter line and all materials and machines is one of the aspects that have to be described and implemented. Microbiological criteria are used as validation and verification of procedures and other hygiene control measures. Fresh meat needs to be SE/ST-negative (otherwise heat treatment is compulsory).

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

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

A flock is declared positive if the samples taken in the primary phase, max. 21 days before slaughter, are positive or if a sample taken to comply with Vo. (EG) 2073/2005 (neck skin) is positive. This positive status is relevant for all chicks in the flock.

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

- Checks on food-chain information (VKI form): this document shows among other information the Salmonella status of the flock;
- Checks if flocks of Salmonella positive chickens are slaughtered logistically i.e. slaughtered at the end of the day and heat treated afterwards. Meat from chickens of positive flocks (SE/ST) may not be sold as fresh meat;
- Checks if laboratory results en analyse trends are in conformity with microbiological criteria laid down under Community legislation;
- Check if appropriate actions were taken to prevent the occurrence of microbiological risks when the results of testing where unsatisfactory;
- Check if products derived from the product or batch of foodstuffs with unsatisfactory results were only placed on the market for human consumption after heat treatment. When the poultry meat is not

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destined for human consumption, a check is carried out if the products are used or disposed of in accordance with regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

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

yes

no

If no, please explain.

10. 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.

[the question mentions Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 instead of No 200/2012]

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

yes

no

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*If no please explain.*

yes, explanation:

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

11. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 2.2.4 and 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2012. In particular samples examination at the laboratory shall start within 48 hours following receipt and within 4 days after sampling.

yes

no

*If no, please explain.*

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

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

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

Laboratory analysis results are reported in a private database and are made available to the authorities for the purpose of trend analysis.



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## 13. Official controls at holding and flock level

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

The biosecurity on farms is inspected in various ways:

- The NVWA inspects the biosecurity measures on-farm during cross-compliance inspections. 2018: #32, 2019: #36, 2020 #20. In these inspections it is checked if precautions are taken to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases such as salmonella. In case of non-compliance a farmer has to adapt and a recheck is performed to check if the omissions have been cleared.

- The quality system IKB inspects the participating poultry holdings yearly. Around 90-95% of the poultry holdings are in the quality system. The private quality system (IKB) checks are independent and guaranteed in accordance with ISO/IEC 17065. The IKB systems prescribes, amongst other things, measurements regarding hygiene locks, farm boundaries, barnyards, control of pests, paved drive- and walking routes and cleaning and disinfection regimes. Hygiene is also part of the farm health plan that must be set up annually by the veterinarian and discussed with the poultry farmer. Yearly a hygiene scan (fixed format) must be completed. The following subjects are part of the scan:

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

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

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

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

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

■ in one flock of broilers per year on 10% of holding comprising at least 5,000 birds;

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 (max. 32000 chars) :

The Netherlands performs official sampling at 10% of the broiler farms with more than 5,000 broilers. In 2022 the NVWA selected the holdings risk-based. The aim is to select the holdings risk-based in 2023 as well.

The official samples are taken by C-Mark (authorised personnel), commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV).

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

In case targeted Salmonella is detected in a flock (FBO or official sample) the following restrictive measures are implemented on the holding to prevent the spread of the contamination:

Manure from a proven contaminated shed is advised to be processed by an approved compost company or an biomass production unit. Infected flocks are 24 hours before slaughter known so they can be logistically slaughtered. The FBO's that take part in the quality system also have to inform the workers who collect the poultry at the farm.

**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

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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.

This is not applicable.

- 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, sample taking) to check the correct implementation of this provision. For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

No samples will be tested for antimicrobials. The CA inspects the correct use of antimicrobials. This is done via a national database in which all prescribed antimicrobials are documented and physical inspections at FBO level.

Physical inspections at FBO level are laid down in two parts: 1. National legislation determines a one FBO-one veterinarian relation (in Dutch known as the 'Geborgde Dierenarts'). Only this veterinarian can prescribe antimicrobials on the farm and visits the farm regularly. 2. Legislation also contains a self-control system for the FBO.

Consequences in case of an unsatisfactory result of the official checks concerning the correct use of antimicrobials:

- flock is declared positive regardless the outcome of the test on *Salmonella* spp.
- flock will be destructed within the withdrawal period.
- When the withdrawal period has ended, the flock can be slaughtered logistically

14. 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, tests, samples taken, etc.)

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

- Cleaning and disinfection when the poultry house is empty;
- Performing a test after cleaning and disinfection;

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

## B. General information

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

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

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

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

\* Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA)

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

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

\* Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl)

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

These procedures can be divided in:

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

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salmonella/erkende-laboratoria-salmonella

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella serovars* (SE, ST)** implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

(max. 32000 chars) :

Regulation (EC) No 200/2012 was implemented on 8 March 2012. The results with regard to the occurrence of Salmonella Enteritidis (SE) and Salmonella Typhimurium (ST) were:

- \* 2012: 37 SE/ST infected flocks out of 13,928 (0.27 %)
- \* 2013: 34 SE/ST infected flocks out of 15,929 (0.21 %)
- \* 2014: 36 SE/ST infected flocks out of 15,739 (0.23 %)
- \* 2015: 82 SE/ST infected flocks out of 15,725 (0.5 %)
- \* 2016: 27 SE/ST infected flocks out of 16,763 (0.16%)
- \* 2017: 34 SE/ST infected flocks out of 16,804 (0.2%)
- \* 2018: 18 SE/ST infected flocks out of 8,402 (0.21%)
- \* 2019: 32 SE/ST infected flocks out of 17,004 (0.19%)
- \* 2020: 20 SE/ST infected flocks out of 16,677 (0.12%)
- \* 2021: 22 SE/ST infected flocks out of 15,587 (0,14%)

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

# Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

(max. 32000 chars):

In the Netherlands all poultry farms and flocks (compulsory for farms with more than 250 birds) are registered in a central database, in which every farm receives an unique number. FBO's are obliged to register every movement of a poultry flock (on poultry house level) in that database. This central database is called the "Koppel Informatiesysteem Pluimvee (KIP-system)". The Dutch legislation is called the "Regeling houders van dieren".

Data that are registered per flock are:

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Measures are inspected by the Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA). The NVWA inspections will be risk based. Based on the national database which contains all sampling results of FBO, yearly a random check is done on monitoring frequency.

For the official monitoring, a list of the 10% selected farms > 5,000 birds is provided by NVWA at the beginning of every year. Next to that the the execution of the official monitoring is quarterly evaluated. The national database contains the results of the official monitoring. Next to that, C-Mark sends periodical reports to the CA.

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

# Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

## C. Targets

### 1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

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

**2023**

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	81
Serotyping	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	3
Antimicrobial detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	0
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	0

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

**2023**

Type of the test (description)	Rearing flocks	Adult flocks
Total No of flocks (a)	0	15 469
No of flocks in the programme	0	15 469
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	0	81
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	81
No of official samples taken	0	81
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	0	23

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks

(b) A checked flock is a flock where at least one official sampling visit will take place. A flock shall be counted only once even if it was visited several times.

(c) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.

(d) Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST

Salmonella Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Hadar, Infantis, Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

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## *E. Financial information*

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

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

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

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays?

(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

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

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?

(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

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



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

This is not applicable.

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)

This is not applicable.

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

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

## Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

### 2. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

*yes*

*no*

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

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

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

This is not applicable.

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## Attachments

### IMPORTANT :

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

## List of all attachments

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