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 Breeding flocks of Turkeys

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 15:18:57

Submission Number

1669817940271-18931

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

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 1190/2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and Typhimurium in flocks of turkeys,

- 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 maximum annual percentage of flocks of breeding turkeys remaining positive to *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST)(including the serotypes with the antigenic formula I,4,[5],12:i:-)('Union target') to 1% or less.
However, for MS with less than 100 flocks of adult fattening turkeys, the Union target shall be that annually no more than one flock of adult fattening turkeys may remain positive.

☒ *yes* ☐ *no*

if no, please explain

The National Programme takes account of the specifications set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1190/2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the Community objective of reducing the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in turkeys. Accordingly, the target will be the reduction of the maximum percentage of fattening turkey flocks that continue to test positive for Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium, including monophasic strains of Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-, to 1 % or less and the reduction of the maximum percentage of adult breeding turkey flocks that continue to test positive for Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium, including monophasic strains of Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-, to 1 % or less.

However, given that there are currently fewer than 100 breeding turkey flocks in Spain, the Community target could be no more than one adult breeding turkey flock continuing to test positive.

DEFINITION OF POSITIVE

For the purposes of verifying the attainment of the Community objective, a flock of turkeys shall be considered positive when:

a) the presence of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, including monophasic strains of Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- (therefore different from the vaccine strains) has been detected in the flock at any time, or

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

Positive flocks of turkeys shall be counted only once per round, irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations and only be reported in the year of the first positive sampling.

If either of the two serotypes (S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium, including the strains with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) is detected in any of the samples taken from fattening turkey flocks, the appropriate measures shall be taken and shall involve at least the following:

1. In all turkey flocks in which a positive result was obtained, an in-depth epidemiological investigation shall be carried out in an 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. If it is considered necessary, an official sample may be taken of the feed and/or water being used on the holding or given to that flock.

2. A thorough check of the biosafety measures for all the flocks in the holding will be carried out in accordance with the guideline protocol for verifying biosafety measures on turkey holdings, and it will be verified that own checks on such flocks are being carried out correctly on these flocks.

3. No movements of live turkeys to or from the area will be permitted unless prior authorisation has been obtained for them to leave the holding 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.

4. Products obtained from these birds may be placed on the market for human consumption only in compliance with Community legislation on food hygiene in force 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.

5. Once the birds have been removed, the holding will be cleaned efficiently and thoroughly (including complete removal of the bedding and excrement), followed by disinfection, insect removal and rat extermination. The above tasks shall be performed using properly authorised and registered products. A

suitable time after disinfection is complete, environmental samples will be taken to check the effectiveness of the cleaning and disinfection and to make sure that Salmonella is no longer present in the environment. The competent authorities shall check whether the cleaning and disinfection measures applied following the destocking of the shed have been performed to a satisfactory standard and, if appropriate, shall authorise restocking with new animals.
For the cleaning and disinfection procedure to be considered valid, measures explained in point 14 of this programme shall be performed.

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

However, 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.

7. The competent authorities shall be informed of the dates of departure of the birds in 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, when appropriate, slaughter or destruction of the animals and restocking) must all take place under official supervision.

8. 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 in an 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 checks on the biosafety measures for all flocks on the holding in accordance with the procedure for checking biosafety measures on turkey holdings.

2. Geographical coverage of the programme

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

☒ *yes* ☐ *no*

if no, please explain

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

3. Flocks subject to the programme

	Total number of flocks of breeding turkeys in the MS	Number of flocks with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take plase	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	80		80	2
Adult flocks	105	105	105	105
NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.				

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

It shall apply on all holdings where turkeys are reared for breeding in accordance with point 1 of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012.

In breeding turkey holdings from which the producer directly supplies small quantities of primary products to the final consumer or to a local retail establishment directly supplying primary products to the final consumer; at least 1 FBO control shall carry out in all flocks in the farm at that moment. The competent authorities of the Autonomous Communities shall take the necessary steps to ensure control and monitoring of salmonellosis of importance for public health.
This programme shall not apply to holdings that produce primary products intended for self-consumption (for private domestic use). Holdings to which the programme applies must be authorised and registered by the competent authorities. For the purposes of the programme, an epidemiological unit shall be considered to be a flock of turkeys, defined as all poultry reared for the production of meat or 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 turkeys shall have an individual identification. To identify the flocks on a holding a capital letter corresponding to the shed shall be used (this letter must be written on the door to the shed), and the date of entry of the birds to the shed must be written in the format mm/yyyy.

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 individuals or companies, and particularly veterinary officers, must notify the competent authorities of any confirmed or suspected cases of salmonella, whether or not these are related to the action performed within the framework of the national salmonella control programmes. Therefore, all confirmed or suspected results of samples taken and analysed by operators outside the framework of the Salmonella National Control Programme (SNCP) must be reported as if they had taken place under the SNCP.

If Salmonella spp is isolated in samples taken in checks by the operator, the laboratories shall serotype them, in order to be able to at least distinguish between the serotypes subject to this programme's tests and other serotypes of Salmonella spp. Serotyping may be performed by the laboratory itself or could be outsourced to another laboratory, authorised under the SNCPs, as described in point 10 of this programme. If the serotyping shows positive for one of the serotypes subject to checks, or any other serotype, or if the presence of any serotype cannot be ruled out, and the initial sample was taken in an own check, it shall be reported to the competent authority as soon as possible, and never later than 24 hours after the laboratory or the farm operator receives the results of the analysis.
As soon as the operator becomes aware of the existence of a positive result he shall be responsible for taking the appropriate measures, as set out in this programme for cases where the Salmonella serotypes concerned by the programme are detected. The competent authority may carry out a confirmatory analysis in exceptional cases and if considered appropriate.
It is mandatory to record all the results of own checks using the computer application developed to this end for the authorised laboratories to communicate the results, the provisions of the preceding paragraph notwithstanding.
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 in point 3 of this programme.
The competent authority of the livestock service and Public Health shall, between them, ensure that there is sufficient information about the 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, describe the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy (max. 32000 chars) :

Biosecurity measures shall be verified at least once a year, observing the protocol included in this programme for checking biosecurity measures, on all of the turkey holdings from which samples are collected as part of the official controls.

The data gathered in such exercises must be recorded using the computer application in the 'Biosecurity' section, whether or not official samples were collected.

If, in the course of an inspection, significant shortcomings in the biosecurity measures are detected, this shall be made known to the holder by means of an official notice, drawn up in at least triplicate and addressed to the holder or 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 ensure compliance with 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. Other measures or sanctions may also be applied to the flock, or to the whole holding: depending on the seriousness of the shortcoming detected, they may range from placing the holding under quarantine to withdrawing the health authorisation for its operation.

The guideline protocol to be observed when checking and evaluating biosecurity measures on turkey holdings is attached.

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

The EU minimum requirements for FBO sampling are as follows:

- Rearing flocks: at day-old, at four weeks of age, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- Adult flocks: Every third week during the laying period at the holding or at the hatchery (only at the holding for flocks producing hatching egges intended for trade within the union). The last sampling session takes place withing three weeks before slaughter.

☒*yes* ☐*no*

If the EU target is achieved for more than 2 consecutive calendar years in the whole member state, the CA has accepted to implement the derogation of point 2.1.(a).(iv) of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 and therefore the EU minimum requirements for FBO sampling frequency at the holding on adult flocks is every four weeks. However the CA may decide to keep or revert to a three week testing interval in the case of detection of the presence of the relevant Salmonella serotypes in a breeding flock on the holding and/or in any other case deemed appropriate by the CA.

☐*yes* ☒*no*

If no please explain. Indicate aso 1)if additional FBO sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed (to be described) 2) who is taking the official samples

Samples shall be taken in accordance with the following minimum requirements:

Flocks of breeding turkeys

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

Stages of production to be covered by sampling
1.1 Rearing flocks. I. One-day old turkeys.
II. 4-week old turkeys.
III. 2 weeks before moving to the laying unit or phase.

1.2. Adult flocks. I. Every 3 weeks during the laying period.
II. Turkeys during the 3 weeks prior to departure to the slaughterhouse. The results of the analysis on the samples must be known before the animals leave for the slaughterhouse. Sampling of all the flocks on a holding in the course of own checks shall be performed by the holder and the veterinarian responsible for the holding, or may be carried out by qualified staff of the laboratory performing the analyses. The veterinarian responsible for the holding shall ensure that the sampling protocol is in accordance with the conditions laid down in this programme.

Recording results in the Ministry's own-check application

The data and information collected in the holdings where the own checks are performed (ANNEX FOR OWN-CHECK SAMPLES), as well as the laboratory results shall be recorded in the computer application of the National programme for monitoring Salmonella https://servicio.mapa.gob.es/.

The results of the own-check samples must be recorded in the own-check application, together with the required accompanying data, within one month of the laboratory analysis result being obtained; the results must be obtained within 15 days of the sampling, on average, except in exceptional circumstances. The sampling annex must be filled in appropriately because it will not be possible to record the samples in the application if any data are missing.

All the samples and data referring to the samples flocks that are not recorded in the applications of the ministry (official control and own check) shall not be validity for the SNCP. However, any positive results for Salmonella, which is considered to have public health significance, should be notified as determined by the SNCP.

7. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012

☒ *yes* ☐ *no*

If no, please explain.

1.Rearing flocks:

The following procedure shall be adopted in rearing flocks:
a) Day-old birds:
1º. One sample made up of from 10 samples taken from the internal coverings of the cages transporting the chicks when they are delivered to the holding. The bases of the cages may be used directly as a sample, which shall 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

2º. Liver, caecum and yolk sac of 60 chicks (parts of the viscera may be removed and processed as a

single sample), or

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

b) Four-week old birds and two weeks before transfer to the laying unit (or the start of the laying phase):

1º. A mixture of fresh faeces, each weighing at least one gram, collected at random from at least 10 different points in the house in accordance with the following chart. The faeces may be mixed together for analysis, creating a minimum of two composite samples:

Number of birds kept in one house	/// Number of portions of faeces that must be taken in one house/ group of houses at the holding
1-24	(number equal to 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

2º. Or use a damp chamois located at the end of the dropping belt so that at least five metres of it can be sampled when it is in operation. Samples shall be taken from at least 10 different points of the belts and all these may be pooled for analysis up to a minimum of two pools.

2. Flocks of adult breeding turkeys

Sampling shall involve obtaining sufficient faecal samples to detect 1% of infected birds in the flock with a 95% confidence limit.

To that effect, the samples shall comprise one of the following:

a) Pooled faeces obtained from individual samples of fresh faeces weighing not less than 1 g, taken at random from various parts of the building in which the poultry are kept, or where the birds have free access to more than one building on a particular holding, from each group of buildings to which the flock has access. The faeces shall be pooled and a minimum of 2 pooled samples per flock analysed.

The number of individual samples necessary to obtain the mixture is obtained from the following table:

Number of birds in the flock ///	Number of individual faeces samples to be taken in the building
250 – 349:	200
350 – 449:	220
450 – 799:	250
800 – 999:	260
1000 or more:	300

b) Boot swabs and/or dust samples.

I. The samples shall consist of: 5 five pairs of boot swabs, with each pair representing 20% of the area of the shed. Measures must be taken to avoid the inhibiting effects of the development of bacteria that could be produced by the disinfectants used in the footbaths at the entrances to the buildings housing the poultry. The swabs may be pooled for analysis into a minimum of two pools of five boot swabs each or

II. at least one pair of boot swabs representing the whole area of the shed and an additional dust sample collected from multiple places throughout the shed from surfaces with visible presence of dust.

c) For caged flocks, sampling shall consist of naturally mixed faeces from dropping belts, scrapers or deep pits, depending on each holding's dropping collection system.

Two samples of at least 150 g each shall be collected to be tested individually.

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 the pit.

Specific instructions for certain types of holdings

• For free range flocks of turkeys, samples shall only be collected in the area inside the shed.

• In flocks with fewer than 100 turkeys, where it is not possible to use boot swabs as access to the sheds, they may be replaced by hand drag swabs, where the boot swabs or socks are worn over gloved hands and rubbed over surfaces contaminated with fresh faeces, or if not feasible, by other sampling techniques for faeces fit for the intended purpose.

Preparation of laboratory samples (CO and ATC)

a) Absorbent boot swabs:

-The pair(s) of boot swabs should be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material Then placed in 225 ml of buffered peptone water (BPW) pre-warmed to room temperature. If necessary, more peptone water could be added so that there is free liquid around the sample to allow the migration of Salmonella.

- 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 pooled and thoroughly mixed and a 25 g subsample shall be collected for culture.
- Add 225 ml buffered peptone water to the 25-g sub-sample and shake gently

- The culture of the sample shall be continued by using the detection method described in this programme.

The dust sample shall preferably be analysed separately. However for fattening flocks, the competent authority may decide to allow it to be pooled with the pair of boot/sock swabs for analysis.

UNE-EN ISO 6887-6 on '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 the samples and results of the analyses

The samples sent must be properly preserved and identified (in accordance with the specimen report drawn up to accompany the samples to the laboratory: Sampling Sheet). There are two sampling annex models, one for official controls and another for own checks because it is not necessary to collect as much information for own checks as for official controls. In both cases it must be clearly visible that the samples are part of the SNCP so as to avoid confusion with the holding's private samples.

These annexes must be completely filled in since all the data collected is needed for SNCP assessment.

A copy or duplicate of the sampling annex must be kept at the holding, alongside the results sheet sent by the laboratory, in order to ensure that all of the documents relating to the samples (sampling annex and results sheet) are at the farm. These documents must be available to the official veterinary services when they perform the official controls under the SNCP. The documents required may be presented in either paper or digital format. In order to ensure adequate traceability of the samples, the following information, at least, must be recorded in the analysis results reports:

1. Date on which the samples were taken.
2. Identification of the flock. REGA CODE, THE CAPITAL LETTER IDENTIFYING THE SHED, DATE ON WHICH THOSE BIRDS ENTERED THE SHED (mm/yyyy).
3. Poultry population (breeding birds, laying birds, broilers, fattening turkeys and turkey breeders)
4. Samples (specimen, number and weight or volume) that have arrived at the laboratory and the way that they have been pooled for analysis.

The following sentence must appear in clear and easily visible lettering on all results sheets of sample analyses performed under the SNCP, as well as in the sampling annexes: "THESE SAMPLES FALL UNDER THE SALMONELLA NATIONAL CONTROL PROGRAMMES"

8. Specific requirements laid down in Annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant (due to the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-), all birds of infected reading or adult flocks are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and all eggs are destroyed or heat treated):

☒*yes* ☐*no*

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

If no, please explain. If yes, indicate if birds are slaughtered or killed and destroyed and if eggs are destroyed or heat treated (max. 32000 chars) :

If either of the two serotypes (S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium, including strains with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) is detected in any of the samples taken from fattening or breeding turkey flocks, the appropriate measures shall be taken and shall involve at least the following:

1. In all turkey flocks in which a positive result was obtained, 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 survey attached to the programme. If it is considered necessary, an official sample may be taken of the feed and/or water being used on the holding or given to that flock.

2. A thorough check of the biosecurity measures for all the flocks in the holding shall be carried out in accordance with the guideline protocol for verifying biosecurity measures on turkey holdings, and it shall be verified that own checks on such flocks are being carried out correctly on these flocks.

3. No movements of live turkeys to or from the area shall be permitted unless prior authorisation has been obtained for them to leave the holding 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.

4. In the event of a positive result of SE or ST (including STM), all birds in the flock, including day-old chicks, must be slaughtered or destroyed in order to minimise the risk of spreading Salmonella. Slaughtering must be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene and 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.

5. Furthermore, with regard to breeding turkeys, non-incubated eggs from the flock must be destroyed. However, such eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of Salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene and in compliance with the provisions of part D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Where eggs for hatching from flocks in which a Salmonella serotype is present are still present in a hatchery, they must be destroyed or treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and the Council.

6. Once the birds have been removed, the holding shall be cleaned efficiently and thoroughly (including complete removal of the bedding and excrement), followed by disinfection, insect removal and rat extermination. The above tasks shall be performed using properly authorised and registered products. A suitable time after disinfection is complete, environmental samples shall be taken to check the effectiveness of the cleaning and disinfection and to make sure that Salmonella is no longer present in the environment. The competent authorities shall check whether the cleaning and disinfection measures applied following the destocking of the shed have been performed to a satisfactory standard and, if

appropriate, shall authorise restocking with new animals.

For the cleaning and disinfection procedure to be considered valid, measures explained in point 17 of this programme shall be performed.

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.

However, 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 departure of the birds in 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. Depopulation of the shed in which the positive flock was kept (and, when appropriate, slaughter or destruction of the animals) and restocking must all take place under official supervision.

9. 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 shall 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 checks on the biosecurity measures for all flocks on the holding in accordance with the procedure for checking biosecurity measures on turkey holdings.

9. If birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO (i.e. the farmer) 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 (max. 32000 chars) :

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 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.
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 (max. 32000 chars) :

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.
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: http://www.aesan.gob.es/AECOSAN/docs/documentos/seguridad_alimentaria/gestion_riesgos/PROPOLLO.pdf
By way of example we enclose a diagram setting out the procedure for handling birds sent to a slaughterhouse.

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 --Amendment 1 of -- Standard EN/ISO 6579-1. 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.

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

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 the 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 reporting Decision 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 2.2.4 and 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 48 hours following receipt and within 96 hours after sampling.

☒*yes* ☐*no*

If no please explain.

Samples shall be packed to ensure identification and safety of contents up to their arrival at the

laboratory, using sterile, hermetically sealed containers. 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

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 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) :

Turkey holding operators shall have a code of good hygiene practice adapted from that applying to breeding turkeys holdings to achieve the aim of this national Salmonella surveillance and control programme, and shall ensure that the health information is kept up-to-date. 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.

e) All the results of the Salmonella analyses and controls performed on the holding during the production stage. The results of the analyses of any samples taken in the incubator relating to that flock must also be kept. All these records shall be kept by the holder for at least three years. Those relating to the last 12 months shall be kept on the holding itself.

f) All movements of flocks entering and leaving the holding must be recorded in the holding register. The flock sheet must be kept for at least three years after the flock is slaughtered.

g) There must also be a documentary record of:

1. The protocols and records of cleaning and disinfection work (dates, products used, the person or company responsible for this work).

2. 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.

3. 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 chickens must report on the health status of the breeding flock of origin and on any vaccinations and own checks during the rearing of the chickens; this information must accompany the chickens when they are transferred to the producing holdings.

The holder shall have all the mandatory health documentation and record all the necessary details to

enable the competent authority to perform ongoing checks on compliance with the holding health programme and the code of good hygiene practice, and in particular the records mentioned above under a), b), c), d), e), f) and g).

All holdings included in the programme shall be placed under the veterinary supervision of both the official veterinary services and of the authorised or competent veterinarians responsible for the holding, as laid down in Law No 8/2003 on animal health.

Without prejudice to Royal Decree No 328/2003 and Royal Decree 1084/2005, the owner of the holding must adopt protective livestock rearing measures to control the introduction of or contamination by Salmonella spp on the holding. In particular:

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

b) Appropriate measures must be taken to control rodents, insects, wild birds and other domestic or wild animals which might introduce the disease. A rat extermination programme must be carried out either by the holding itself or by authorised establishments;

c) Day-old poults are obtained from breeding turkey holdings and hatcheries which have satisfactorily passed inspections to prevent the vertical transmission of S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium, including its single-phase variant, the supplier must certify that the said chicks come from holdings free from the said serotypes, and documentation including the results and dates of the laboratory analyses (own checks and official sampling) performed since the last official sampling at the source holding must be made available to the purchaser;

d) Appropriate washing, cleaning, disinfection and rat extermination measures are taken in the production sheds and ancillary structures and on the materials and tools used in the production activities;

e) Tests are carried out to ensure that the cleaning and disinfection operations were performed appropriately.

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 laboratories authorised under the national Salmonella monitoring and control programmes.

The detection methods used must be the same as those used for all other SNCP samples.

The results must be recorded in the computerised own-check application of MAPA. These samples shall

be recorded within the samples of the outgoing flock. The Annex for own-check samples shall be used to send the 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, shall authorise installations to be occupied by new animals.

f) Adequate measures must be taken to prevent the transmission of Salmonella spp through drinking water.

g) The appropriate measures must be 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 shall 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 for operators and, if necessary, for the owners of the holding shall be carried out;

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

k) Appropriate measures are taken in the event of positive cases of salmonellosis caused by either of the two Salmonella serotypes;

l) Appropriate measures must be taken to ensure the proper management of by-products of animal origin not intended for human consumption.

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

- once a year, all flocks with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys between 30 and 45 weeks of age and in all holdings with elite, great grand parents and grand parent breeding turkeys; the competent authority may decide that this sampling may also take place at the hatchery; and
- all flocks on holdings in case of detection of Samonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium from samples taken at the hatchery (FBO or official samples), to investigate the origin of infection;

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

☒ *yes* ☐ *no*

If no, please explain. If yes, indicate 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) :

Official samples must be taken by the qualified or authorised veterinarian or in some cases by sufficiently trained authorised personnel under veterinary supervision, and shall cover at least:
1. Breeding turkeys
• Once a year, all flocks on holdings with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys between 30 and 45 weeks of age and all holdings with elite, great-grandparent and grandparent breeding turkeys.
• All flocks on holdings where Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, including monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium strains with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-, are detected in samples taken at the hatchery by the producer or as part of official controls, to investigate the source of infection.

Sampling performed by the competent authority may replace sampling on the initiative of the food business operator (own check). If necessary, results may be requested of laboratory analyses of the worker/s in charge of the animals in order to determine whether there are any Salmonella spp. carriers among them.
Other official samples Whenever the competent authorities consider it necessary, official samples of animal feed and drinking water and environmental samples may be taken to confirm the effectiveness of cleaning and disinfection measures. Other types of samples may also be taken
The competent authority may decide to increase the minimum number of samples in order to ensure representative sampling on a case-by-case evaluation of epidemiological parameters, such as biosecurity conditions, the distribution or size of the flock.

c. If confirmatory samples taken at the holding (after positive results at the hatchery, or suspicion of false positivity on FBO samples taken on the holding) are negative, please describe the measures taken:

☒ Testing for antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors (at least 5 birds per house) and if those substances are detected the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented (annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003)

☐ Other official samples are taken on the breeding flock; if positive, the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented, if negative, all restrictive measures are lifted

☐ Other official samples are taken on the progeny; if positive, the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented, if negative, all restrictive measures are lifted

☐ None of these measures

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

In exceptional cases, and with a view to ruling out false positives or false negatives, the competent authority may decide to carry out confirmatory analyses on breeding turkeys:

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 25 g sub-sample must be taken for analysis from each sample of faecal material or dust; 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 content of 4 000 eggs from each flock in pools of maximum 40 eggs.

In addition to the sampling provided for above, the competent authority shall check that there has been no use of antimicrobials which may affect the results of the sampling analyses.

Whenever there is a confirmatory result, samples of feed and water shall be taken to check whether the use of antimicrobials has affected the said result.

In addition to the arrangements referred to above, the sampling may include a sample of birds taken at random from each house at a holding, normally up to five birds per house unless the competent authority deems it necessary to take a larger sample.

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, Salmonella infection shall be considered confirmed.

Similar to breeders programme of Gallus gallus, 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.

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 (at the holding and at the hatchery). For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The checks made by the competent authorities (laboratory tests or documentary decks 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

- [x] Voluntary
- [ ] Compulsory
- [ ] Forbidden

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

Comments - If performed please describe the vaccination scheme (vaccines used, vaccines providers, target flocks, number of doses administered per bird, etc) (max. 32000 chars) :

Vaccinations are performed in accordance with Article 3 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006. Vaccination is not obligatory, but if it is performed, 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. Once vaccination has been carried out, at least the following information shall 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 and quantity of each dose), name and address of the supplier of the medicinal product and identification of the batch of animals treated, and vaccine use shall be registered by means of a computerised application.

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

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

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

The competent authority shall order the compulsory slaughter of breeding turkeys that tested positive for the Salmonella serotypes covered by the programme.

In these cases, the animals must be slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of Articles 20 and 21 of Law No 8/2003 on Animal Health. In cases where the competent authority orders the compulsory slaughter of birds, the owners of the birds shall 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, Food and the Environment 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 (numbers of samples, number 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 programme relating to the detection of Salmonella comply with the requirements established in parts D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and are developed in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012, including requirements for detection tests (type of samples, sampling frequency, preparation of the samples, laboratories, analysis methods 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) :

Council Directive 92/117/EEC, repealed by Directive 2003/99/EC, concerning measures for protection against specified zoonosis and specified zoonotic agents in animals and products of animal origin in order to prevent outbreaks of food-borne infections and food poisoning.

A reference study was made of prevalence at Community level of Salmonella in turkey flocks of the species Meleagris gallopavo between October 2006 and September 2007. Analyses were made and samples taken from selected flocks of turkeys in accordance with Community guidelines as laid down in Commission Decision 2005/662/EC.

According to information obtained from the study, prevalence of S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium serotypes in breeding turkey flocks was 0% and 2.8% in turkeys for fattening, rising to 5.3% in breeding turkeys and 56.3% in turkeys for fattening for Salmonella spp.

The evolution of the prevalence of the types of Salmonella covered by checks on breeding turkey flocks is shown in the attached graphic.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The obligation to register livestock holdings in Spain derives, firstly, from Article 39 of Law No 8/2003 of 24 April 2003 on Animal Health More specifically, and in terms of poultry keeping, the obligation to register poultry-keeping holdings is regulated by the following legislation:

Royal Decree No 479/2004 of 26 March 2004 setting up and regulating the general register of livestock

holdings. This applies to all livestock species.

They must be registered with a registration code/number and be classed in one of the following groups:
• Meat-producing farms, and
• Breeding farms.

Royal Decree 2021/637 of July 27, regulating the basic rules of management of poultry Farms. Applicable to holding that breed or keep poultry for both egg and meat production, excluding own-consumption holdings, as set out in Article 1.

Legislative measures and provisions concerning identification of the flocks:

The programme shall cover breeding turkey flocks, since individual animals are not identified.

Poultry flocks shall be defined in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

For the purposes of the programme, an epidemiological unit shall be considered to be a flock of turkeys, defined as all poultry reared for the production of meat or 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 turkeys shall have an individual identification. To identify the flocks on a holding a capital letter corresponding to the shed shall be used (this letter must be written on the door to the shed), and the date of entry of the birds to the shed must be written in the format mm/yyyy.

REGA+SHED (CAPITAL LETTER)+ ENTRY DATE OF THE BIRDS (mm/yyyy)

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Taking 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.

Finally, a plan to control own checks and inspect own-check laboratories is in place.

With a view to ascertaining that the own checks are being performed correctly, the competent authority may carry out the following plan to control own checks and inspect own-check laboratories (document to be inserted).

The official veterinary services shall perform a quality control of the own checks in a certain percentage of holdings, selected annually on the basis of the following prioritised risk criteria: Holdings in which own checks have shown negative results for the serotypes covered by the checks and official controls have shown positive results. Holdings in which own checks have shown negative results for the serotypes covered by the checks and in which there has been some Public Health communication regarding positive results. Holdings with negative results for own checks relating to the serotypes covered by the checks and positive LOD effectiveness control analysis.
Holdings in which own checks have shown negative results for the serotypes covered by the checks and in which there are no official controls, chosen at random.

The checks performed during the inspection shall consist of a series of questions to ascertain whether the stipulations of the programme are being fulfilled and an on-site inspection of the own-check sampling.

In this case, the own-check sampling shall be performed in the presence of an official veterinarian who, as an observer, shall try to identify practices that are not in line with the sampling procedures that are set out in the National Programmes and applicable to both CO and AUT. They must check critical aspects of these that can presumably have an impact on the results (e.g. use of enriched peptone water in boot swabs, origin, expiry, representativeness of the sample, number of steps and surface area used, where relevant, dispersion of the aliquots of faeces in order to generate sufficient representativeness in the pools, etc.). How and where the 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.

During this inspection, the competent authority shall ask any questions it deems relevant and request the necessary documents regarding implementation of the 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, shall be used by the competent authority to draw up an appraisal report. If any anomalies are detected, they shall be reported to the producer as quickly as possible so that they may be corrected immediately for use in successive own checks, irrespective of the administrative effects that could arise in this case in particular. The competent authority shall give a copy of the report to the person responsible for the own-check sampling.

If the competent authority considers it appropriate, duplicate samples shall be taken. One of the samples shall be taken by the official veterinarian, using his own materials, and shall remain in his possession. This sample shall be sent to an official laboratory, together with the sampling sheet. The other sample shall be taken by the person in charge of own-check sampling and shall be taken using materials provided by this person. It shall remain in his possession and must be analysed like any other own check.

Whenever there are large discrepancies between the official control results and the own-check results on the same flock, the competent authority may request, if it deems it necessary, the isolated strains of the said flock from the own-check laboratory that analysed them in order to perform an analysis of them in

an official laboratory in its Autonomous Community.

The inspections in the laboratories shall take place in accordance with the document attached above. Within two years, each Autonomous Community must have inspected all of the laboratories in its territory.

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year : 2023

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	230
Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	15
Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	5
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	15

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)	80	105
No of flocks in the programme	80	105
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	2	105
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	2	115
No of official samples taken	14	230
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	1	1
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	1	1
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	10 000	1 500
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	500
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	10 000

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

(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	70
Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	70
Number of birds expected to be vaccinated	200 000
Number of doses expected to be administered	600 000

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.

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 breeding turkeys is voluntary. 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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