



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 : OESTERREICH

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Fattening flocks of Turkeys

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

1. Contact data

Name Phone

Email within the CA :

Submission Date

01/12/2022 19:09:04

Submission Number

1669918144715-19001



Fattening 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 *Salmonella* 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. The aim of the programme** is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the maximum annual percentage of flocks of *turkeys* remaining positive to *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST)(including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-)('Union target') to 1% or less. However, for the 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 percentage of positive fattening turkey flocks had been below the target for years, there even was no positive flock with *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* in 2014 and 2017. The target could be reached in 2021 with 3 positive flocks (0.64)

2. Geographical coverage of the programme

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

yes

no

If no please explain.

Austria consists of nine federal provinces with 94 districts altogether. The programme will be implemented on the whole territory of Austria.

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3. Flocks subject to the programme

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

yes

no

If no please explain.

The statement is correct.

	Number of holdings
Total number of holdings with fattening turkeys in the MS	181
Total number of houses in these holdings	291
Number of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys	147
<i>NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.</i>	

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

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

yes

no

If no please explain.

In addition to the national reference laboratory (NRL), there are three laboratories designated by the central competent authority (CCA) to perform analyses within the framework of SNCP. All positive results within the SNCP are directly sent from the laboratory via the integrated database used (PoultryHealthData - PHD) to the FBO, his/her private veterinarian, the responsible district veterinary office, provincial government and the national expert within the Federal Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection. The national expert does a follow-up on the cases through the database and advises/instructs provincial experts of certain tasks if needed.

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5. Biosecurity measures

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

yes

no

If no, please explain also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy (or indicate the URL address)

The Poultry Hygiene Regulation 2007 (Geflügelhygieneverordnung 2007, BGBl II 100/2007), based on the Animal Health Act (Tiergesundheitsgesetz, BGBl I Nr. 133/1999), is the most important piece of national legislation, relevant to the SNCP.

Paragraphs 7 and 8 are dealing with hygiene on farm:

General hygiene provisions for establishments:

1. Only water satisfying the microbiological requirements of the Trinkwasserverordnung [Drinking Water Ordinance], BGBl. II No 304/2001, may be used in the relevant establishments.

2. Only feed in connection with which appropriate measures have been taken to prevent contamination with Salmonella or to kill any Salmonella present may be used in establishments.

- Unless feed law requires manufacturers to retain samples of each production batch for a particular period of time and the batch can be identified at any time from records kept by the proprietor, a one kilogramme sample shall be taken from each delivery of feed, marked with details of the type, quantity, source, delivery date and batch number, placed in a sealed container and kept in a suitable safe place until the birds fed with it have been slaughtered (but for not more than six months). These samples shall be made available to the authority without charge on request as test material for examinations pursuant to outbreaks.

3. Plant, buildings, facilities and equipment shall be kept in a good state of repair so that good hygiene conditions can be maintained and cleaning and disinfection easily carried out. They shall be regularly serviced and maintained.

4. The location, arrangement and method of production of plant, equipment and other articles shall be appropriate for the respective type of production and make it possible to prevent diseases from being introduced and spread.

5. Appropriate precautions and measures shall be observed in farm buildings to ensure that insects, birds, rodents and other animal pests are prevented from entering. Windows, doors and lighting and air conditioning equipment shall be designed with that in mind.

- Building forecourts shall have a hard surface; external walls shall be freely accessible, steps must be taken to prevent growth of vegetation.

- Other domestic animals shall be kept away from operational premises.

6. If more than one production unit is operated or more than one flock is kept at the same site, the various operation areas and houses shall be clearly separated.

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7. Establishments may only keep poultry that is covered by the terms of the ordinance. Such poultry shall in any case be kept clearly separate from aviary and other birds.

Special hygiene provisions for establishments:

1. The proprietor of the establishment shall in cooperation with the supporting (private) veterinarian establish hygiene rules for production and must be able to demonstrate that they have been brought to the attention of operational personnel.

2. Houses and hatcheries may be accessed only through the entry points provided and only when wearing overalls (including head covering) and footwear provided specifically for the area in question. Reusable footwear shall be disinfected before entering and on leaving the premises. Disinfection facilities shall be provided at the entrance for this purpose. Reusable overalls shall be cleaned and disinfected regularly.

3. The proprietor shall ensure that persons not belonging to the establishment enter establishments pursuant to only with his consent and accompanied by him or a member of staff designated by him and that they comply with all hygiene requirements.

Persons entitled to enter the premises by law shall as far as possible and unless there is imminent danger notify the proprietor before entering the premises and comply with the hygiene requirements.

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

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

All flocks of fattening turkeys within three weeks before slaughter.

yes

no

The competent authority may authorise sampling in the last six weeks prior to the date of slaughter in case the turkeys are either kept more than 100 days or fall under organic turkey production according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.

yes

no

If no please explain. Indicate also who takes the FBO samples. If the derogation is applied, how many holdings and flocks are concerned.

FBO-samples have to be taken by the assigned private veterinarian. The derogation is applied. As most flocks are slaughtered after the age of 14 weeks the derogation is applied to approximately 80% of them. The *Salmonella* examination might not be older than 36 days.

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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.

Two pairs of boot swabs are usually taken. Furthermore, documentary checks as well as samples (faeces) for antimicrobial detection are obligatory with every official sampling.

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

Measures implemented by the FBO (farm level)

All Salmonella testing results are always included in the FCI. They are part of the accompanying documents of the animals to the slaughterhouse. Additionally slaughterhouses get the information about the relevant holdings via the database PHD electronically.
After emptying the barns they have to be cleaned and disinfected. Disinfection control has to be performed before restocking.

Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)

According to the meat inspection regulation (Fleischuntersuchungsverordnung, BGBl II 2006/109) positive flocks have to be slaughtered separate and the carcasses have to be added to the samples according to Regulation 2073/2005.

Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

Carcasses of infected flocks have to be treated according to Reg. (EC) No. 2160/2003, Annex II lit E. (heat treatment).

A holding where a positive flock was found would also be one where official samples before slaughter would be taken in other flock(s) (10% of holdings, according to Com. Reg. 1190/2012).

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

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yes

no

If no please explain.

There are three laboratories designated by the CCA to perform analyses within the framework of SNCP (official and own check samples). The involved laboratories are accredited according to EN ISO/IEC 17025 and the Salmonella analytical method is within the scope of accreditation. They are also regularly taking part in ring tests performed by the NRL.

10. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/AmdI: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 Kauffman-White-Le Minor scheme. For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO 16140.

yes

no

If no please explain.

All isolates taken within the framework of the SNCP (own checks and official sampling) are sent to the NRL for Salmonella and serotyped there following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme.

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

yes

no

If no please explain.

The (designated) laboratories are obliged to take care of both (control of age of sample, early start of examination). The check has to be logged. If time limits are exceeded, the laboratory informs the one who took the samples and sampling has to be repeated.

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

In Austria Salmonella in feed is part of a permanent surveillance and monitoring programme (risk based multi annual control plan). The official control staff takes feed samples at the farm level but also at the level of warehouses and storage houses, at the site of feed material production and compound feed production. Official samples are regularly taken from feed materials and finished feed. The procedure of sampling is according to Regulation (EC) No 152/2009.

The most important source of Salmonella contamination in feed are protein-rich extracted meals and cakes of soy beans, sunflower seed, rape seed and linseed and also dried yeast: These products are mainly by-products from oil seed processing plants and are imported from third countries (Brasil, Argentina, India) and other EU member states (2021: Germany, Italy, Czech Republic, Poland (1)). Through contaminated feed materials Salmonella are able to enter the feed chain and can so further spread and contaminate the compound feed which has been produced from these feed materials.

Feed producers are responsible for the feed safety at any stage of the production and therefore they are obliged to carry out self-checks at regular intervals and according to the quantity of the production. Positive batches must either be returned to the supplier or properly disposed of or decontaminated (by heat or with organic acids). After decontamination of the feed the efficacy of the treatment must be verified by a tenfold analysis. Furthermore feed business operators have to take certain actions and perform a hygiene programme (swab and dust samples, cleaning and disinfection, increase number of self-checks in feed, assessment of the supplier). Any positive consignment imported to Austria and found positive for Salmonella is notified to the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) by the competent authority. Positive consignments exported from Austria are notified as well.

In Austria any Salmonella serotype in feed is considered a risk. The most frequent serotypes found in feed were S. Havanna, S. Senftenberg, S. Mbandaka, S. Llandoff, S. Thompson, S. Tennessee, S. Isangi (2), S. Quakam(3).

(1) + (2): dried yeast from Poland

(3): soy bean meal extracted from India

13. Official controls at holding and flock level

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to the Poultry Hygiene Regulation 2007, an official control of each holding subject to it has to be performed at least once in three years (every year in holdings registered for intra-Community trade). The CCA provided checklists, that can be used by the federal states.

The controls are also registered in the PHD – Database.

Actions in case of unsatisfactory result depend on the severity of the case but usually would entail at least another visit.

++Please refer to B.1 for a short explanation on indirect federal administration. There is no central

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coordination for those official checks performed on the holdings. The regional governments are responsible for them – and for the checklists used. However, there are random checks by the CCA, if those visits were performed in acceptable intervals. Furthermore – as described in A.5. - Austrian legislation gives not much room on the question, what has to be checked, as biosecurity measures on farm, including water and feed hygiene are well described. All those points are included in the checklists.
++

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

■ in one flock of fattening turkeys per year on 10% of holding comprising at least 500 fattening turkeys;

yes

no

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

1. More than 10% of the flocks are usually sampled (risk based approach). Usually one flock per holding is sampled.

According to C.1.2. 25 visits are estimated. The selection of the holdings/flocks are in the responsibility of the regional governments it can not be said, how many holdings will be sampled exactly.

2. Official samples are taken by official veterinarians or in some provinces by private veterinarians authorised for this task (authorised veterinarians - AVs) by the provincial CA. In the latter case they are not allowed to act as private veterinarians in the poultry sector in order to avoid any conflict of interest.

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

After positive official samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

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When official confirmatory sampling is performed, additional samples are taken for checking the presence of antimicrobials:



Always



Sometimes



Never

Please insert any comments. Describe the criteria used to determine if confirmatory sampling is performed. Indicate also which samples (if any) are taken to check the presence of antimicrobials.

IF confirmatory samples WOULD be taken, there WOULD be an additional sample to check for the presence of antimicrobials (always done with official sampling). As stated above, confirmatory sampling is not done.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

A documentary check and an additional sample (faeces) for antimicrobial testing are mandatory each time official samples for *Salmonella* are taken in fattening turkey flocks. The analysis is done following the STAR protocol. It provides reliable results but as no chemical analysis is possible from faeces, muscle is analysed in case of a positive result.

Furthermore checks on the use of veterinary medicinal products is an important part of the official controls mentioned in point 13a.

According to CR (EU) No. 1190/2012 the flock is considered positive in case of a positive result. The CA has to be informed and an official control according to §13 of the residue control ordinance is initiated immediately.

14. Please describe the official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house. (no of samples, of tests, sample taken, etc)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Whenever poultry have been removed on the basis of action ordered by the official veterinarian, the official veterinarian has to determine the necessary scope of the cleaning and disinfection procedures. Otherwise the private, designated veterinarian has to take care of that.

The success of disinfection has to be checked by means of bacteriological tests before the premises are re-populated.

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For this purpose, 60 samples have to be taken from house floor and walls, feeding, watering and air conditioning equipment and other critical parts of the houses under the direction of the competent veterinarian. Samples of the same kind (floor; walls; feeding-, watering equipment; etc.) may be pooled for testing.

Excrement, feed residues and other waste have to be removed from open areas that are not hard surfaces (pens) as thoroughly as possible whenever poultry have been vacated.

Bedding, excrement and other waste removed from house areas and surfaces shall be stored in such a way as to prevent as far as possible pathogenic agents from being transferred back into house areas, or onto equipment and surfaces.

Barns may not be re-populated with poultry until cleaning, disinfection and proof of success of disinfection have been completed and no less than 14 days after the last flock has been evacuated.

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) :

In Austria the ultimate responsibility for coordinating the implementation of the SNCPs lies with the Federal Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection, Division III, Group B (Consumer Health), Department 15 (Zoonosis and co-ordination of international matters of the sector) which is the CCA.

However, enforcement is delegated to the nine Provincial Governors as part of the indirect federal administration. The statutory basis for this is provided by federal acts (Animal Health Act, Poultry Hygiene Regulation 2007), other regulations and general circulars/instructions issued on the basis of such legislation. These are enforced by the Provincial Governors through the authorities under their control (i.e. district veterinary offices). A more detailed description of the CA can be found in the country profile for Austria on DG-SANTE's website.

The Poultry Health Service (PHS) as a non-profit organisation, among other things, is responsible for managing the electronic database (Poultry Health Data -PHD). PHS provides regular training on use of the database and on sampling procedures. PHS provides sampling materials (i.e. bootswabs) for own-check sampling.

The PHD, which serves as an official register of poultry holdings, links the poultry farms, hatcheries, poultry slaughterhouses, egg packing centres, assigned private veterinarians, laboratories and the competent district-, provincial- and national authorities. The database contains all records on use of veterinary medicinal products, vaccines, samplings (both official and own-checks), laboratory results and results of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections related to flocks. Levels of access to the database are well defined. For instance Food Business Operators (FBO) have access to their own data only, and CA access depends on its territorial responsibilities.

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2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Poultry Hygiene Regulation 2007 (Geflügelhygieneverordnung 2007, BGBl II 100/2007), based on the Animal Health Act (Tiergesundheitsgesetz, BGBl I Nr. 133/1999), is the most important piece of legislation relevant to the SNCP. The relevant EU legislation is implemented in Austria by this regulation. It applies to every farm keeping more than 350 birds at once, except for breeding flocks of gallus gallus, as 250 birds is the mark there as required by EU legislation. Sanctions are as suggested in Reg. (EC) No 2160/2003 and following regulations. Own check samples have to be taken by private veterinarians. Each food business operator (FBO) has to register one private vet responsible for his holding with the local authority. Official samples are taken by official vets or veterinarians authorised by the CA to carry out this task.

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) :

The target set for flocks of fattening turkeys in Commission Regulation 1190/2012 (following CR 584/2008) - less than 1 % positive flocks by the end of the year 2012 - could be reached and kept since then. After not being able to reach the target in 2020, it could be reached again in 2021. Prevalence was 0.64, which equals 3 positive flocks.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to the LFBIS Act (which also includes Directive 2002/4/EC) each farm gets a unique number during the admission process. This number is commonly used to identify farms and is also used within the database (PoultryHealthData, PHD). Individual flocks are registered as they enter the holding. They are uniquely identified by the farm's number of identity, the year in which they enter the barn and a consecutive number.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

See also Point B1 the database is a very valuable and important tool to monitor the implementation of the programme.

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The Central Competent Authority regularly evaluates data from the PHD database to verify whether the target for the number of official samples to be taken by the provinces is met.

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C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2023

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	26
Serotyping	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	5
Antimicrobial detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	3
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	12

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)		490
No of flocks in the programme		490
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)		26
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)		26
No of official samples taken		52
Target serovars (d)		SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars		3

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks

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

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

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

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

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E. Financial information

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

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

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

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

Sampling is in the responsibility of the 9 provincial governments. Official samples are taken by official veterinarians or in some provinces by private veterinarians authorised for this task (authorised veterinarians - AVs) by the provincial CA. In the latter case they are not allowed to act as private veterinarians in the poultry sector in order to avoid any conflict of interest.

Also depending on the province sampling is partly paid by the farmer, partly by the provincial governments. Sampling equipment is provided by the provincial governments, shipping is paid by the laboratories (also state budget).

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)

Three laboratories are designated to perform the testing of official samples. Costs related to the testing are entirely paid from the state budget. Each isolate taken in the frame of the SNCP (official and private samples) is serotyped. This is done at the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella,

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AGES IMED Graz. Serotyping (private and official samples) is paid from official funds.

Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection is part of the National Salmonella control plan. Nevertheless it is usually performed by the private veterinarian and not paid by state budget. In such case, the costs are of course not included in the final financial report.

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)

Compensation is not foreseen in Salmonella positive fattening turkey flocks.

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)

Fattening turkey flocks are not vaccinated against Salmonella Enteritidis.

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

In Austria the NRL for Salmonella regularly carries out molecular testings (pfge, mlva) as well as WGS on Salmonella isolates taken in the frame of the SNCP. This is also important to thoroughly identify isolates and discover possible pathways of infection. Performance of these methods is also paid from official funds.

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2. Source of funding of eligible measures

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

yes

no

3. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

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

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

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.**
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