



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 : DANMARK

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

1. Contact data

Name Phone

Email Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date

28/11/2022 12:59:22

Submission Number

1669636763071-18847



Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

A. Technical information

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

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

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

1. The **aim of the programme** is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce to 1% or less the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* remaining positive for the target *Salmonella* serovars: *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE), Typhimurium (ST)(including the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-), Hadar (SH), Infantis (SI) and Virchow (SV).

For a MS with less than 100 adult breeding flocks of *Galus gallus* the target is to have no more than one such flock remaining positive for the relevant *Salmonella* serovars per year.

yes

no

If no please explain.

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

yes

no

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If no please explain.

3. Flocks subject to the programme

	Total number of flocks of breeders in the MS	Number of flocks with at least 250 adult breeders	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	320		320	320
Adult flocks	210	210	210	210
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the hatchery		210	210	210
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the holding		210	210	210

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Routine official sampling scheme takes place at the holding with additional sampling at the hatchery. In the Danish programme, all flocks are tested by FBO both at the holding and at the hatchery. The numbers are the total number of expected flocks - not the number of flocks on a given date.

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.

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5. Biosecurity measures

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

yes

no

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

Order no. 1450 of 23 December 2009 on poultry production deals with establishment and production in holdings with rearing for egg production and in hatcheries and any holding delivering to hatcheries. Houses must be brick-built or equivalent. Floors must be water impenetrable and with drain. There must be an entrance room, with a clean section and an unclean section separated by a grating. When a premise is empty between flocks, room and equipment must be cleaned and disinfected before a new flock is introduced.

Holdings with rearing for egg production:

It is specified, that the buildings including outdoor areas must be epidemiologically separated from the surroundings.

Hatcheries and holdings delivering to hatcheries:

Gallus gallus must be kept indoor. Boots should be changed in the entrance room. All rooms and equipment must be kept clean and well maintained. Outdoor areas must be kept clean and vegetation should be removed in case it obstructs pest control. The rooms must be secured as well as it is possible against pests. The staff must not have contact to other poultry. In case staff members have any contact to other livestock, clothes must be changed completely.

Poultry hatcheries and breeders must have an approval from the authorities before they start production. Such an approval is based on a.o. an evaluation of the hygiene standard of the buildings and the surroundings, and protection against introduction of infectious diseases. There are also provisions for the daily operation of the production such as cleaning and disinfection of buildings and surroundings before new chicks are put into the houses as well as requirements for transport of chicks and measures taken in case of suspicion of illness among the animals. These provisions are laid down in Order No. 1450 of 23 December 2009, which implements annex II of Council Directive 2009/158/CE of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs in Danish legislation.

The general requirements for hygiene measures in the primary production are specified in annex I of regulation 852/2004 apply to broiler flocks.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators :

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

- a. Rearing flocks: day-old chicks, four-week-old birds, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- b. Adults breeding flocks: depending if the MS achieved the EU target for more than 2 years

Every second week during the laying period (at the holding and at the hatchery)

Every three weeks during the laying period at the holding.
Sampling frequency remains at every 2nd week at the hatchery.
(derogation of point 2.1.1 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010)

Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples

FBO samples are taken by the FBO or by the veterinary practitioner. Thoroughly written instructions are given by the authorities. Also, the FBO can be trained by a private veterinarian.
When the CA sampling is performed, the FBO performs one or some of the samplings under CA surveillance, demonstrating that the sampling is correctly performed. In addition, the industry has produced some instructional papers for the owner.

7. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010

yes

no

If no please explain.

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

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yes

no

If no please explain. Indicate also if birds are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and if eggs are destroyed or heat treated.

Birds are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and all eggs are destroyed or heat treated in compliance with the regulation

9. Please describe the measures that shall be implemented in a flock (rearing and adult) where **Salmonella Hadar, Infantis or Virchow is detected**:

(max. 32000 chars) :

Holdings with breeding flocks of poultry (rearing and adult) infected with either S. Virchow, S. Infantis or S. Hadar, will be placed under public veterinary supervision according to Order no. 782. Hereafter, they will immediately be either slaughtered or destroyed. In addition, all hatching eggs are destroyed or heat-treated.

They are treated like flocks with SE or ST (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-).

10.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 meat from infected flocks must be heat-treated. The owner is obliged to inform the slaughterhouse before transporting the birds to the slaughter house, in case of an infected or suspected infected flock. The flock is slaughtered as last batch of the day and the week, and thoroughly cleaning and disinfection is done. Also a very extensive sampling scheme (neck skin samples) must be followed for these slaughter houses.

Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)

All meat from infected flocks must be heat-treated. The slaughterhouse must ensure, that it happens.

Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

All meat from infected flocks must be heat-treated.

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11. 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.

All laboratories that carry out analyses aimed at diagnosing infectious diseases in animals, identifying zoonotic agents in animals or materials hereof, must be approved by the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (Order no. 536, 28. May 2014). For approval, the laboratories must be accredited according to the European standards (EN ISO/IEC 17025).

The laboratories currently approved to carry out analyses for Salmonella, and the list can be found at www.fvst.dk

Danish Laboratories

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration's Laboratory

Address: Søndervang 4, 4100 Ringsted

Eurofins Steins Laboratorium A/S

Address: Ladelundvej 85, 6600 Vejen

HKScan Denmark A/S

Elmegårdsvej 4, 9460 Brovst

Non-Danish Laboratories

Agro Food Lab – Heijsgroep

Address: Parmentierstraat 12, 7903 TP Hoogeveen, The Netherlands

Centraal Laboratorium voor Pluimvee (CLvP)

Address: Maalstoel 6, NL 7773 NN Hardenberg, The Netherlands

Veterinair Centrum Someren

Address: Slievenstraat 16, 5711 PK Someren, The Netherlands

AL Control AB

Address: Olaus Magnus v. 27, 583 30 Linköping, Sverige

AniCon Labor GmbH

Address: Muehlenstraße 13, 49685 Hoeltinghausen, Tyskland

Lohmann Tierzucht Veterinärlabor

Address: Abschneide 64, 27472 Cuxhaven, Tyskland

LVL Lebensmittel- und Veterinärlabor GmbH

Address: Ecopark-Allee 6, 49685 Emstek, Tyskland

WEK

Address: Lohe 13, 49429 Visbek, Tyskland

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12. 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 yes, please describe the alternative method(s) used.

NMKL 187, Edition:2018, Salmonella. Detection in foods, animal faeces and environmental materials from primary animal production using MSRV.

It is validated equivalent to ISO 6579, annex D

Serotyping: Whole Genom Sequencing and the tool FVST TypeFinder (CGE homepage: <https://www.genomicepidemiology.org/>)

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. If timelimits are exceeded, please indicate what is done.

As Denmark is a very small country, the transport time is short and timelimits are therefor easily respected.

All laboratories are accredited and therefore have procedures to ensure that samples are tested according to the regulation, also regarding time limits.

Serotyping is performed at the DVFA laboratory in Ringsted. No specific methods are mentioned in the regulation, only that it must be validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140

13. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 3.1.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 48 hours following receipt and within 96 hours after sampling.

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yes

no

If no please explain.

All samples are checked if they are fit for analyses.

If the samples are found un-fit for analyses they will typically be discarded at the laboratory, the relevant persons will be contacted in order to resolve the matter e.g. acquire replacement samples.

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Danish feed business operators producing poultry feed have implemented a Code of practice for poultry feed processing based on HACCP principles. The feed business operators must implement a Bio security Monitoring Programme, which among other things includes heat-treatment of compound feed at 81°C, sampling plans, cleaning procedures and corrective actions in case of high counts of coli bacteria or detection of Salmonella. Operators following the Code of practice are inspected 4 times a year by a third party, who reports to a survey group. The survey group, in which the CA participates, decides on quarterly meetings which companies that are given a certificate of approval for the following quarter. The decision is made on the basis of the status of the company, the recommendations from the third party stated in a technical report along with the discussion in the survey group. The official control of salmonella in poultry feed does not include sampling, but findings of Salmonella in own-check samples must always be reported to the CA via the survey group

15. Official controls at holding, flock and hatchery level

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

At poultry hatcheries and breeder holdings, the official checks concerning the general hygiene provisions (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, are performed by the CA once a year.

Also on other visits, for example when doing sampling or making papers for export, the CA will check the general hygiene.

In case of an unsatisfactory outcome a warning is given. Next step is an enforcement order or a fine. Besides, extra salmonella-sampling by the CA can be done if it is found that a risk of infection has

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occured.

- b. Routine official **sampling scheme when FBO sampling takes place at the hatchery**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. :

If the EU target is achieved for more than 2 years, the CA has decided to implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 and therefore the EU minimum requirement for official sampling are once a year at the hatchery and once a year on the holding during the laying phase.

yes

no

If no, the EU minimum requirements for official sampling are implemented as follows:

- every 16 weeks at the hatchery
- twice during the laying phase at the holding (within four weeks at the beginning, within eight weeks before the end), and
- at the holding each time samples taken at the hatchery are positive for target serovars

yes

no

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

The EU minimum requirements for official sampling are implemented as follows:

Three times during the laying phase at the holding (within four weeks at the beginning of the laying period, within eight weeks before the end and a third one in between - at week 22-24 after animals transferred to the layers house)

A flock has an estimated average life span of 65 weeks. The first sampling is usually performed at age 20 weeks and the last sample is performed at age 62 weeks. The middle age is 41 weeks; the animals are tested at age 42-44 weeks, which is close to the middle of the period.

After each hatch, per hatch: Wet dust samples. Up to 4 hatchers of the same flock can be pooled.

Sampled by FBO

Every week, per unit: 5 pairs of boot swabs (analysed as two pools), or 2 faecal samples consisting of 150 g each (not pooled) or 2 pairs of boot swabs (analysed as one pool) and 1 dust sample. Sampled by FBO.

0-4 weeks after moving, 22-24 weeks after moving and 8-0 weeks before slaughter, per unit: 5 pairs of boot swabs (analysed as two pools), or 2 faecal sample consisting of each 150 g analysed individually or 2 pairs of boot swabs (analysed as one pool) and 1 dust sample. Sampled by CA.

After positive findings, per unit: 5 pairs of boot swabs (analysed as two pools), 2 dust samples (250 ml) and 5 birds (analysed for antimicrobial substances). Sampled by CA

In rearing flocks, official sampling is performed 2 weeks before moving to layers house.

At hatchery, no official sampling is performed as Denmark performs all sampling at farm level (200/2010,

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appendix, nr. 2.1.1)

- c. Routine official **sampling scheme when FBO sampling takes place at the holding**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. :

If the EU target is achieved for more than 2 years, the CA has decided to implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 and therefore the EU minimum requirement for official sampling are twice during the laying phase at the holding.

yes

no

If no, the EU minimum requirements for official sampling are implemented as follows:

- Three times during the laying phase at the holding (within four weeks at the beginning, within eight weeks before the end and a third one in between)

yes

no

If no, please explain. Indicate also : 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, please describe, 2) who is taking the official samples

The official sampling is done by Danish Veterinary and Food Administration.

After each hatch, per hatch: Wet dust samples. Up to 4 hatchers of the same flock can be pooled.

Sampled by FBO

Every week, per unit: 5 pairs of boot swabs (analysed as two pools), or 2 faecal samples consisting of 150 g each (not pooled) or 2 pairs of boot swabs (analysed as one pool) and 1 dust sample. Sampled by FBO.
0-4 weeks after moving, 22-24 weeks after moving and 8-0 weeks before slaughter, per unit: 5 pairs of boot swabs (analysed as two pools), or 2 faecal sample consisting of each 150 g analysed individually or 2 pairs of boot swabs (analysed as one pool) and 1 dust sample. Sampled by CA.

After positive findings, per unit: 5 pairs of boot swabs (analysed as two pools), 2 dust samples (250 ml) and 5 birds (analysed for antimicrobial substances). Sampled by CA

In rearing flocks, official sampling is performed 2 weeks before moving to layers house.

At hatchery, no official sampling is performed as Denmark performs all sampling at farm level (200/2010, appendix, nr. 2.1.1)

- d. 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:

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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) :

Every week, the breeding flock is tested for salmonella by the FBO. If these samples are found positive, the herd is declared infected. These samples are also used to decide whether the progeny is to be suspected of salmonella based on the hatching period.

Pending the results of confirmatory sampling (when carried out after positive result at the hatchery), eggs from the flock, which are still at the farm, are not allowed to leave the farm. The flock will be put under restrictive measures until confirmatory sampling with two negative results has been done.

If the serotype found is *S. Typhimurium*, (including the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis* or *S. Virchow* the flock is declared infected without further sampling.

e. 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 the serotype found is *S. Typhimurium*, (including the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis* or *S. Virchow* the flock is declared infected without further sampling.

Denmark only uses confirmatory sampling after finding salmonella, if the serotype found in the first sample is not *S. Typhimurium*, (including the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Infantis* or *S. Virchow*.

In that case the flock is declared "suspected". If a flock is declared suspected the CA collects samples from the flock for confirmation of the infection. If the samples turn out to be negative, sampling must be repeated once more. In the meanwhile, the flock is still regarded as suspected. However, if the second confirmatory sampling is also negative, the flock is declared free of salmonella. In order to ensure that, repeated detection of these serotypes in the same flock from time to time does not go unsanctioned, it has been decided that if the same serotype is subsequently detected at any other time during the lifespan of the same flock, from a previous flock in the same house or another flock at the same premise within the same timeframe the flock shall be considered infected and subsequently be destroyed irrespective of the fact that the flock may have tested negative once or several times between the first and second detection.

The progeny is sampled if it is suspected that the infection might have been transferred to them.

Samples taken for testing the presence of antibiotics: five birds from each flock. If sampled twice (suspicion sampling after non - SE/ST/SH/SI/SV), five birds are tested each time

1	2	3	4
For routine samples taken at the holding	No of flocks positive to SE / ST	Out of the flocks in column 2, No of cases where official confirmatory samples ³ were taken	Out of the cases in column 3, No of cases where confirmatory samples were negative
FBO samples ¹	1	0	0
Official samples ²	0	0	0

¹ Reg 200/2010, point 2.2.2.1 of the Annex

² Reg 200/2010, point 2.2.2.2 of the Annex

³ Reg 200/2010, point 2.2.2.2.c of the Annex

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What happened to the flocks counted under 4 (re checked for the presence of Salmonella (on the progeny? on the same flock)? Checked for the presence of antimicrobials?) (max. 32000 chars) :

Denmark only uses confirmatory sampling after finding salmonella, if the serotype found in the first sample is not S. Typhimurium, (including the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-)S. Enteritidis, S. Hadar, S. Infantis or S. Virchow.

In that case, the flock is checked for presence of antimicrobials by testing of five birds from each flock. If sampled twice (suspicion sampling after non - SE/ST/SH/SI/SV), five birds are tested each time

- f. 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 control on the use of antimicrobials is performed via VetStat, a system all veterinarians must use when prescribing medicine, including antibiotics. Antibiotics are not allowed for the prevention of spread of salmonella. Should it happen, the flock will be declared infected, and the owner will be legally prosecuted

All substances in the plan are monitored in Denmark by aid of screening methods, which are validated according to Decision 2002/657/EC or other specific regulation in the case of contaminants. When confirmation is needed, it will be performed by aid of validated analytical methods in Denmark or in another Member State.

In 2021, as part of routine controls, 176 samples of poultry were taken at the slaughterhouses. They were tested in muscle by LC-MS/MS for approx. 75 different antibiotics. In 2022, 152 samples have been planned in muscle using LC-MS/MS, while 25 samples are planned to be tested for tiamulin. The number of planned tests for 2023 is not yet known, but will not differ much from the number for 2022.

No results above MRL have been found several years back.

16. Salmonella vaccination

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

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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) :

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

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

From 1 January 2001, the poultry industry has been covering all expenses for routine analyses. From 1 February 2003 expenses in connection with routine and suspicion samples and analysis have been covered by the poultry industry.

No national funding exists, except for compensation for slaughter or destruction of breeding flocks infected with either *Salmonella* Enteritidis, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Virchow*, *S. Infantis* or *S. Hadar*, and ordered destruction or heat-treatment of hatching eggs in compliance with the Zoonosis Directive.

According to Danish legislation, there will be a compensation for the value of the animals and the destruction costs as well as a 20% compensation for the owners operating loss. Furthermore, compensation is also given for the value of killed hens for control of use of antimicrobials at salmonella suspicion.

In Order No. 420 of 5 April 2022 on Expenses and Compensation by Combating and Preventing Animal Diseases it says, that no compensation etc. is provided if it is proved that the owner by his actions has intentionally or negligently been to blame for the illness.

The value of the birds is based on age of the flock, as described in the intermediate report in august 2012. The value of the eggs is based on documentation from the owner, proving how much the eggs would have been sold for, or how much an earlier, comparable batch was sold for.

As soon as the flock is found infected, the CA will go to the farm to make sure that the destruction of the birds and eggs is done correctly and with no hesitation. They validate the number and age of the birds and the number of eggs. The owner will be told to send the necessary documents for the DVFA to process the case. Any income from eggs being heat treated, or birds used for any kind of products, are calculated as a value.

No insurance scheme exists in Denmark.

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18. Please describe the official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house (number of samples, number of tests, samples taken, etc...)

(max. 32000 chars) :

After depopulation of an infected flock or a flock with an unknown salmonella status, repopulation of the premises is not allowed before the CA has controlled and approved cleaning and disinfection of the house and the premises.

A visual inspection is performed, and if the premises are visually clean, swaps are made. The procedure includes swap samples taken at walls, floors, water and feed supply, conveyor belts, ventilation and other relevant parts of the premises. 12 locations are tested with 5 samples each. They are pooled, so a total of 60 samples are pooled in to 12.

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) :

The public administration is divided into one central and 3 regional sections (East, West and North). The central section is located in the headquarter of the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, situated in Glostrup outside Copenhagen, where the Division for Feed and Food Safety is responsible for activities relating to the National Salmonella Control Programme. The Division for Feed and Food Safety is supervising and having the overall control with the programme. The central section controls among other things the regional follow-up on suspected and infected flocks and products thereof.

The regional sections are each divided into Regional Veterinary and Food Control Authorities (RVFCA) and are responsible for the practical accomplishment of the National Salmonella Control Programme, i.e. the administration of investigating positive salmonella results has been delegated to the RVFCA. The activities of RVFCA comprise collection of some routine samples and all samples from suspected flocks, placing infected herds under public supervision, information to farmers about restrictions and precautions etc., as well as approval of cleaning and disinfection after removal of infected flocks.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

National legislation, implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of Salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents, Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus, Regulation (EC) No

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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.

Order No. 2227 of 30 November 2021 on feed and feeding stuffs producing establishments.

Order No. 782 of 2 June 2020 on the control of salmonella in hatching egg layer hens and pullet reared for them

Order No. 1819 of 2 December 2020 on salmonellosis in poultry and salmonella and campylobacter in poultry flocks and poultry meat, etc.

Order no. 499 of 23 March 2021 on the Control of Salmonella in Table Egg Flocks and Pullets Reared for them.

Order no. 1450 of 23 December 2009 on poultry production and turnover of poultry

Order no. 420 of 5 April 2022 on Expenses and Compensation by Combating and Preventing Animal Diseases

Order no. 867 of 11 May 2021 on Registration of Holdings in the Central Husbandry Register and identification of cattle, swine, sheep, goats, deer or camels

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):

From 1 January 2010, the Union target, as referred to in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, for the reduction of Salmonella spp. in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus (the Union target) shall be a reduction to 1 % or less of the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus remaining positive for Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella hadar, Salmonella typhimurium including monophasic ST with antigenic type 1,4,[5],12:i:-) and Salmonella virchow (the relevant salmonella serotypes).

The target has been achieved, as the prevalence of the serotypes above in 2021 was 0.3 % in Danish breeding flocks.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

All holdings are registered in a central database, named the Central Husbandry Register (CHR) according to Order no. 867 of 11 May 2021. The CHR is owned by The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, and was launched in 1992. An unambiguous number registers each holding. For every holding the database covers measures and data concerning the flocks. The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration is responsible for supplying the database with information.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

(max. 32000 chars):

In 1996, when the National Salmonella Control Programme started in Denmark, the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration developed a database in which all analysis results were entered on an ongoing basis.

In 2001, the responsibility for the Salmonella Database was transferred to the industry, represented by the Danish Poultry Council. The data and the database is still owned by the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration.

The present database is based on the original version developed by the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration. The Danish Poultry Council receives files every day from the laboratories containing laboratory results, and adds them to the database. The database is accessible via the Internet and can be accessed by anyone with a username and password and is a broadly used tool for all partners in the programme.

All poultry producers are registered in the database under the CHR registration number. A holding with an affiliated CHR number is usually subdivided into houses. At the time of registration, each house is assigned a unique number. Each flock placed in one or more houses is assigned a flock identification number combined with the house number and a serial number identifying the birds. This number is used in the database for identifying the flock concerned. The database contains information on all sampling done in relation to the programme in every flock and the results of the samples.

All holdings receive a call for samples every time they are to be sampled. If the results don't appear in due time, a reminder is sent. If the owner does not respond, the case is sent to the competent authorities, who will take over the case.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2023

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	1 800
Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	2
Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	4
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	2

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)	320	210
No of flocks in the programme	320	210
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	320	210
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	300	600
No of official samples taken	300	1 800
Target serovars (d)	All serovars	All serovars
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	20 000	30 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	450 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	150 000

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

- (a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks
- (b) A checked flock is a flock where at least one official sampling visit will take place. A flock shall be counted only once even if it was visited several times.
- (c) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.
- (d) Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST
Salmonella Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Hadar, Infantis, Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :* **2023**

Type of the test (description)	Target on vaccination
Number of flocks in the Salmonella programme	0
Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	0
Number of birds expected to be vaccinated	0
Number of doses expected to be administered	0

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

E. Financial information

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

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

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

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

The CA (DVFA) performs the official sampling. The FBO pays for that as well as laboratory costs. Sampling equipment for the FBOs testing is paid by the industry and delivered from a private laboratory. Sampling equipment for the CA is delivered by a DVFA-laboratory.

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)

Regional public laboratories and private laboratories do the testing. Positive isolates are sent to the DVFA-laboratory in Ringsted for serotyping. All this is paid for by the FBO/the industry.
Testing for use of antimicrobials are performed at the DVFA-laboratory in Ringsted.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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 paid by the central level of the state veterinary services at the DVFA.

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)

Vaccination against salmonella is not allowed in Denmark.

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

Compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services at the DVFA.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

2. Source of funding of eligible measures

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

yes

no

3. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

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

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

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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

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			Total size of attachments :	