



**submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution**

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

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

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Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : PORTUGAL

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

1. Contact data

Name  Phone

Email  Your job type within the CA :

**Submission Date**

**01/12/2022 16:49:47**

**Submission Number**

**1669913390417-18995**



# Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

## A. Technical information

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

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

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

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

yes

no

If no, please explain.

## 2. Geographical coverage of the programme

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

yes

no

If no, please explain.

The program will be implemented on the whole territory of Portugal: Continent and the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and Azores (maps attached ). The Competent Authority (CA) is the official veterinary services - DGAV (General Directorate of Food and Veterinary).

# Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

## 3. Flocks subject to the programme

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

|  | Number of holdings |
|--|--------------------|
| Total number of holdings with broilers in the MS                             | 1 149              |
| Total number of houses in these holdings                                     | 2 632              |
| Number of holdings with more than 5,000 broilers                             | 1 046              |
| <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.

## 5. Biosecurity measures

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

yes

no

# Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

*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.*

Biosecurity measures to be implemented are explained in the Procedures Manual for Producer available on DGAV website (Annex ?).

To prevent the introduction of Salmonella in the holding the minimum biosecurity measures are (summary):

- Sealing of farm perimeter to prevent the entry of domestic and wild animals, people and non-essential vehicles.
- Access reserved only to the indispensable personnel and vehicles (transport of animals and food). These vehicles must be previously disinfected.
- Contact with birds from other farms or other animals should be avoided by owners and handlers.
- Full protective clothing, for exclusive use in the holding, should be wear.
- Integrity of protection devices against wild animals (windows networks, fan grills, etc) should be in place and monitored regularly.
- Supply of food and water in outdoor parks is prohibited.
- Food and bed materials should be stored in separate spaces, indoors and protected from wild birds and rodents.
- The collection of dead birds should be done twice a day with correct methods of transport and disposal
- Disinfection between production cycles of all places, equipment, utensils and transport vehicles should be carried out.
- Drinking water should be treated and in the case of this being carried out at the holding, periodic analysis of water and a register should be maintained.

The verification of biosecurity measures by the CA is done:

- as part of the registration process,
- for granting approval for intra-EU trade in accordance with Directive 2009/158/EC,
- when there are positive results of the targeted Salmonella serovars,
- in case of positive Salmonella test results detected in the slaughterhouse (during sampling in accordance with Regulation (EC) 2073/2005) and,
- under animal welfare controls.

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

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

All flocks of broilers within three weeks before slaughter.

yes

no

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

The FBO has the responsibility of own-check sampling under the SCP.

However he may delegate sampling in the veterinarian responsible or technicians who perform other tasks on the farm (farm staff).

## Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

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

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

yes

no

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

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

yes

no

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

DGAV authorize sampling in the last six weeks prior to the date of slaughter in case the broilers are either kept more than 81 days or fall under organic broiler production according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.

This derogation is applied to 217 holdings and about 1150 flocks.

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

yes

no

*If no, please explain.*

## Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

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)*

Flocks infected with SE or ST can only be transported to the slaughterhouse with authorization of the Regional CA . The OV of the slaughterhouse chosen has to be informed in advance by both, the regional services and the FBO responsible for the slaughterhouse.

The FCI that accompanes the animals has to mention the result of the Salmonella testing.

In the holding, after the depopulation of an infected flock, FBO must perform the cleaning of the poultry house, including safe disposal of waste and beds. After disinfection, environmental samples are collected by FBO following the instructions of the CA. The restocking can only be made in case of negative results to Salmonella, and after authorization of DSAVR.

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

Flocks infected with SE or ST can only be transported to the slaughterhouse if the Regional CA authorizes this.

The OV of the slaughterhouse chosen has to be informed in advance either by the regional services and by the FBO responsible for the slaughterhouse.

The FCI that accompanies the animals has to mention the result of the Salmonella testing.

The OV informs the FBO of the procedures that have to be adopted during the slaughter of the positive flock.

The FBO of the slaughterhouse has to comply with all the procedures imposed by the OV. This means that the infected flock has to be slaughtered after all the negative flocks to avoid cross contamination and that the speed line may have to be lowered to permit the careful evisceration and the watchful PMI of the animals.

The carcasses and offals with pathology compatible with infection caused by Salmonella will be subject to total condemnation, according to the OV criteria.

The positive flocks shall have priority for the purpose of sampling for the hygiene criteria analysis and the OV confirms that the FBO gives priority to the positive flock when sampling for hygiene criteria.

The OV introduces all the relevant information regarding this slaughter in the national database system.

Slaughterhouse operators are required to comply with the sampling provided for in Regulation (EC) 2073/2015 of the Commission of 15 November 2015, for application of the relevant microbiological criteria. Failure to comply is punishable under Article 24 of Decree-Law 164/2015 of August 17 and Article 6, paragraph a) of Decree-Law 113/2006 of 12 June.

If the results of this sampling are positive for Salmonella SE or ST, the FBO has to:

- withdraw the product that is already at retail level;
- process the product in order to eliminate the danger - if the product is a stage prior to retail.

## Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

The OV supervises the corrective measures implemented by the FBO.

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

The OV informs the FBO of the procedures that have to be adopted during the slaughter of the positive flock.

The PMI is done with even more care and for that the speed line may have to be lowered.

The carcasses and offals with pathology compatible with infection caused by Salmonella will be subject to total condemnation, according to the OV criteria.

The OV introduces the national database system all the relevant information regarding this slaughter.

The OV confirms that the FBO gives priority to the positive flock when sampling for hygiene criteria.

The OV supervises the corrective measures implemented by the FBO.

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

yes

no

*If no, please explain.*

All the detection tests (both official and own-checks) are made according ISO EN 6579-1. No alternative methods are used.

Provisions of Regulation (UE) 2019/268 are put in place.

There are 3 official laboratories (1 in the mainland, 1 in Azores and 1 in Madeira) and 9 private laboratories.

10. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. '*Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. -- Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage*'.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme.

yes

no

*If no please explain.*

## Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

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

yes

no

*If no please explain.*

All the laboratories testing FBO samples are accredited by IPAC (National Accreditation Body) and Salmonella detection is performed following ISO 6579:2002, according their Annex to Accreditation Certificates.

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

yes

no

*If no, please explain.*

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

*Comments (max. 32000 chars) :*

DGAV is the National Competent Authority for the Portuguese Feed Official Control Plan (CAA) under Reg. (EU) 2017/625. According to this plan, planned, executed, monitored and evaluated by DGAV, samples are annually collected and inspection actions are conducted at the level of all chain feed operators, including primary producers, feed materials producers, compound feed manufacturers, feed intermediaries, and feed imports from third countries.

Sampling provides for the execution of several analytical determinations, including the presence of Salmonella spp. Salmonella is the only microbiological criteria legally established at national level for non-animal origin feed, according to article 5 (3) of D.L. No 105/2003. For this Salmonella is analyzed in 20% of samples of compound feed collected at feed mills (industrial or home-mixers), in plant origin



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feed materials randomly sampled at producers and import third countries level. For consignments of animal origin feed imported from third countries, and in all by-products national processing plants, Salmonella is controlled in all collected samples. All non-compliant results obtained for Salmonella spp. are subjected to serotyping for adoption of subsequent measures, which vary with the pathogenicity of the strain to humans or animals. Thus, besides the sanctioning measures provided by national and / or Community law in force, there will be additional controls in the feed establishments of origin for preventive and corrective measures, including traceability of products for, whenever applicable, withdrawal from the market with a view to their treatment or destruction, as well as knowledge of livestock holdings of destination for adequate surveillance of those nonconformity feed destined to poultry production.

During inspection actions, which have a frequency proportional to the risk characterization of the feed establishment, a documentary control is performed in order to check compliance with the legal requirements, including the implementation and effectiveness of HACCP systems and of quality control programs developed by operators, where the assessment of the possible microbiological risk assessment, and in particular the presence of Salmonella, is always taken into consideration.

### 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) :*

Hygiene and biosecurity measures are regularly checked in the holdings under several official controls carried out, in particular for the attribution of the number of approval for intra-Community trade in accordance with Directive 2009/158/EC, when there are positive results of the targeted serotypes in SCP, in case of positive results for Salmonella detected at slaughterhouse (during sampling in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005) and under animal welfare controls.

The checklist for verifying hygiene and biosecurity measures is in Annex 3.

In case of unsatisfactory outcome in Biosecurity measures the CA notifies the FBO to rectify the non-compliance detected.

Non compliances in biosecurity measures on farms are subjected to sanctions in accordance with Decree-Law n° 164/2015.

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

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

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yes

no

If no, please explain. - Indicate also: 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed give a description of what is done 2) who is taking the official samples (max. 32000 chars) :

The holdings selection is made taking into account several issues namely new farms, Biossecurity, problems with Welfare (some of them detected in slaughter), and previous positive results to Salmonella in the farm or slaughterhouse.

Additional official sampling:

\* In case of positive results for Salmonella detected at slaughterhouse (during sampling in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005)

\* If failures are detected during the monitoring actions .

The official samples are taken by DSAVR.

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

After positive official samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

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

Always

Sometimes

Never

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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.

Sampling may be repeated in exceptional cases where the CA has reason to suspect the occurrence of false positives or false negatives results.

Under the SNCP confirmatory sampling it may be requested by the FBO (or initiated by the CA) within 72 hours of notification of an initial positive result.

The confirmatory sampling procedure exists in the SCP in broilers so there is no discrepancy with other species. Thus, FBO or CA may apply for contesting the initial results (positive or negative). So far there has never been a confirmatory sampling in this group. .

For the purposes of acceptance of the confirmatory sampling, DSAVR must assess, on the holding:

- the history of compliance of the own-checks,
- the history of positivity and
- the biosecurity measures.

Through this evaluation confirmatory sampling will only be accepted in holdings which:

- Under the national control program fully comply with the sampling of own-checks in all flocks and;
- Have no positivity repetition on the same premises in the case of the same flock or the immediately preceding flock and,
- Have a positive assessment on the application of biosecurity measures.

The samples are always taken by de CA (DSAVR) and consists in five pairs of boot swabs , two samples of 250 ml powder containing at least 100 gr of powder and two birds for antimicrobial detection.

These analyses are carried out, in accordance with the decision of the FBO, in a laboratory authorised by the CA for this purpose.

The entire procedure is monitored in person by a representative of the CA. The laboratory carrying out the detection tests will simultaneously carry out a preliminary search for the presence of antimicrobials.

All restrictive measures are prolonged until the results of the confirmatory sampling become available.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The use of antimicrobials in flocks is documentary checked by CA in each official control.

Specific sampling:

Samples for antimicrobial tests will be taken:

## Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

- When a flock is suspected to be positive, when the confirmatory sampling is done;
- In any case when the CA considers it appropriate.

Type of sample:

The samples consist in 2-5 birds per flock

Analytical method used:

Rapid Method (FBO laboratories)

Reference methods (NRL – INIAV): Screening and confirmation by LC-MS/MS.

Consequence of a positive result in the detection of antimicrobials:

The flock is considered positive in scope of SCP.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

After the depopulation of an infected flock, FBO must perform the cleaning of the poultry house, including safe disposal of waste and beds. After clean, disinfection is carried out and followed by environmental samples collection by FBO under the instructions of the CA. The restocking can only be made in case of negative results to Salmonella, and after authorization of DSAVR.

## 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) :*

### CENTRAL COORDINATION

General Directorate of Food and Veterinary (DGAV), namely its Epidemiology and Animal Health Unit, is the authority at central level that is responsible for the preparation, coordination and monitoring of the program.

### REGIONAL COORDINATION

There are five Regional Food and Veterinary Service Directorates (DSAVR) and two Autonomous Regions that are local veterinary authority, control the execution of the measures of the program in their region, and also execute some of the programme actions, such as the issue of movement restriction and the sampling.

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The Regional Food and Veterinary Service Directorate and two Autonomous Regions are identified by the following acronyms:

DSAVRN: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Norte

DSAVRC: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Centro

DSAVRLVT: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Lisboa e Vale do Tejo

DSAVRALT: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Alentejo

DSAVRALG: Food and Veterinary Service Directorate of the Region Algarve

RAA: Autonomous Region of Açores

RAM: Autonomous Region of Madeira

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The legislation applicable to the programme :

- Regulation (EC) No 200/2012.

- \* Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/268 amending Regulations (EU) No 200/2010, (EU) No 517/2011, (EU) No 200/2012 and (EU) No 1190/2018 as regards certain methods for Salmonella testing and sampling in poultry.

- Decree-Law nº 164/2015: about the implementation of SCP and defines the sanctions in case of noncompliance

- Decree-Law No. 79/2011 of 20 June – transposes into national law Directive No. 2008/73 / EC of 15 July, and approves, among others, the regulation concerning animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade and imports from third countries of poultry and hatching eggs.

- Decree-Law No. 142/2006 of 27 July on animal registration

- Public notice No. 1- Control eggs come from positive flocks

- Decree-Law No. 193/2004 of 17 August – transposes into national law Directive No. 2003/99 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November, on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents,

- Decree-Law No. 39209 of May 14, 1953 - Def

- . Regulation(EC) No 2160/2003

- . Reg. (EC) No 1177/2006.

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):

In the baseline study conducted under paragraph 1 of article 1 of Decision 2005/636/EC it was observed that the level of prevalence of *Salmonella Typhimurium* and *Salmonella Enteritidis* in the national holdings of broilers sampled was 39,3%.

## Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

The NSCP in broiler flocks was approved, for the first time, for 2009 (Commission decision n° 2008/897/EC of 28 November).

The results obtained from 2009 to 2021 resulting from the implementation of the program, are summarized in Annex

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The licensing system of livestock production (NREAP) in the case of poultry production is described by Decree-Law n.º 81/2013, 14 June (except backyard holdings) and Decree-Law n.º 142/2006, 27 July and subsequent changes regarding the National System for Animal Registration and Information (SNIRA). All poultry production units have an individual holding mark with a alphanumeric code containing the letters PT and letters coding for the geographical area and number of holding. A "V" after a slash identifies a poultry holding

The farm registry contains data on the owner, on the holding, its location, the species under production, the type of production.

The identification of broiler flocks is a responsibility of the FBO and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 (a) of article 5 of Decree No. 164/2015, each flock must be identified with a unique code, up to slaughter, allowing its distinction from other flocks.

The control of flock identification is carried out by the Regional Services of CA, both during official controls and through the follow-up of own checks data sent to the laboratories with the samples. At the Central Services of CA, this information is verified and organized being available for all national territory.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The monitoring of the program is based on the establishment of an information circuit to allow the follow up of sampling and other measures carried out by the FBO and Regional Veterinary Services (Annex 6)

For the circuit of information established and summarized in flowcharts, several models of documents and procedures were created:

- Uniform request forms for analyses
- Standard submission forms (Excel)
- List of authorized laboratories
- Conditions of acceptance of samples by laboratories
- Procedure manuals for the sample collection

For the results to be valid within the PNCS, the FBO must:

- Perform the sampling according to the procedures stipulated
- Fill all fields of the requisition form for analysis and
- Deliver samples in authorized laboratories

## Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

Under the information circuit, the authorized laboratories:

- Check fill request form
- Check the conditions of the samples for their acceptance
- Enter the data information on the spreadsheets tables
- Transmit information to regional services

The request forms and the spreadsheets tables contain data on FBOs' own-check and official sampling, including identification of holdings and flocks, vaccination status of flocks, age of sampled birds and results of detection tests for Salmonella.

The data and results are supplied by the designated testing laboratories to the DSAVR. This information is transmitted, on a monthly basis by the DSAVRs to the central level DSPA, using the uniform spreadsheets.

These data are analyzed centrally and discussed during meetings of a specialized working group for SNCP, held on average 2 times per year.

In these meetings are presented and discussed the data for:

- \* Existing flocks numbers
- \* Number of flocks sampled (own-checks and official control)
- \* Non compliance detected

# Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

## C. Targets

### 1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

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

**2023**

| Type of the test (description)                        | Target population               | Number of planned tests |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bacteriological detection test                        | Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus | 105                     |
| Serotyping  | Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus | 25                      |
| Antimicrobial detection test                          | Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus | 5                       |
| Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection | Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus | 0                       |

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

**2023**

| Type of the test (description)                    | Rearing flocks | Adult flocks |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| Total No of flocks (a)                            | 0              | 12 158       |
| No of flocks in the programme                     | 0              | 12 158       |
| No of flocks planned to be checked (b)            | 0              | 12 158       |
| No of flock visits to take official samples (c)   | 0              | 105          |
| No of official samples taken                      | 0              | 105          |
| Target serovars (d)                               | SE + ST        | SE + ST      |
| Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars | 0              | 10           |

(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



# Broiler 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 official sampling is performed by the regional veterinary services (DSAVR)  
Sampling material and equipment are paid by DGAV/Autonomous Regions (AR).

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 testing of the official samples is performed in public laboratories (INIAV and public laboratories in AR).  
Serotyping is always performed in INIAV.  
The costs of serotyping are supported by DGAV/AR.

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

There is no compensation following positive results to the target serotypes under this program.

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 is optional. The cost of vaccination is supported by the FBO.

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

The verification of the efficacy of the disinfection of a poultry house is supported by the FBO.

## Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

### 2. Source of funding of eligible measures

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

*yes*

*no*

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

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

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

# Broiler 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

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