



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

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

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

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : MALTA

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

12/08/2022 10:45:58

Submission Number

1660293959598-18835



Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

A. Technical information

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

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

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

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

yes

no

If no, please explain.

2. Geographical coverage of the programme

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

yes

no

If no, please explain.

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3. Flocks subject to the programme

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

	Number of holdings
Total number of holdings with broilers in the MS	58
Total number of houses in these holdings	440
Number of holdings with more than 5,000 broilers	41

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

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

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

yes

no

If no, please explain.

FBOs inform the Competent Authority. VRD is creating an Memorandum of Understanding with the private labs involved in the Salmonella Control Program. The private labs will notify to the CA and to the FBOs presence of the relevant Salmonella setorypes without delay.

5. Biosecurity measures

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

yes

no

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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.

In Malta a national legislation is in force for providing general rules for the eradication of salmonella in broilers (Veterinary Services Act SL 104). The regulation refers to the control measures stated in the EU legislation and provides rules for the producer eligibility for compensation, including biosecurity measures. The mentioned national legislation states that "the producer shall follow all advices and recommendations regarding biosecurity measures to prevent salmonella infection" and the compensation of infected flocks is connected to the presence of proper biosecurity measures, a biosecurity programme is not officially requested to the farmers except for breeding animal farms (Animal Welfare Act SL 119/2005).

No farm has separate entrances. It is recommended that preferably, vehicles should not enter a farm. The use of a pressure -washer for the wheels is highly recommended.

• Personnel on farm:

A high percentage of farms are small in capacity and are family-run, therefore few people would be responsible for the daily management of the animals. There is no legal obligation for people handling live animals to carry out medical checks. The larger holdings have employees.

• Pest control (mice, rats and birds) is generally addressed through the use of nets on the windows, correct maintenance of building structures and the use of venom.

In 2020 a training course was organized for the farmers with the aim of improving their knowledge on the good hygiene practices and on the measures foreseen within the control programmes. During this training course, the need of bio security measures were detailed and a video detailing proper cleaning and disinfection practices was shown. Leaflets were also distributed regarding the general rules for bio-security, general hygiene and good husbandry of the animals was distributed. Biosecurity guidelines were placed on the website of the Department. These guidelines deal with hygiene and biosecurity measures (e.g. disinfection facilities at the entrance of the farm, clean area around the holdings, usage of separate clothes, separate area for the storage of tools, proper feed storage, disinfection of the holdings before the introduction of new animals).

Local legislation relevant to Compensation for Salmonella infection under the SNCP, takes into consideration the bio security measures applied on the holding. If measures are not in place , there would be a reduction of the compensation is calculated. FBOs have become motivated and are very conscious of the importance to respect biosecurity measures.

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

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

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

yes

no

If yes - Indicate how many holdings and flocks are concerned

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

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

Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

yes

no

If no, please explain.

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)

) The owner has to respect the restrictive measures . The entry of vehicles and personnel on the infected holding is to be restricted and strict biosecurity measures (protective clothing, boots, the use of foot baths and disinfection pits for vehicles) have to be respected to avoid spreading of infection out of the holding and between different houses.

Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)

b) The operator is to inform the CA on the date or dates of slaughter. information of the Salmonella status has to appear on the food chain information form which the operator submits to the slaughterhouse.

Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

Positive batches are slaughtered at the end of the day and increased cleaning and disinfection procedures. Environmental samples are taken after the cleaning and disinfection and no bird are allowed before a negative Salmonella result is issued.

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.

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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.

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.

Currently all private laboratories which are performing the private analysis for FBOs are all EN/ISO16140 accredited, with the *Salmonella* method in their scope of accreditation.

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

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If no, please explain.

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Official controls at feed -level:

There are four large feed mills (two small feed mills had ceased production and are distributing packaged feeds from EU). These source and produce the majority of feed supplied to local farms. The feed mills source premixes and concentrates from approved EU countries (predominantly UK). These are then mixed with other ingredients such as cereals and soya imported predominately from EU. A small number of farms carry out home mixing.

To date all of the feed mills carry out their own sampling, and have samples tested at accredited labs in EU.

Official visits are carried out on all feed mills and also the home mixers. The large commercial companies have an HACCP programme in place and are visited at least once annually by CA officials.

Documentation regarding auto-control checks are verified during official controls. The CA also runs an annual sampling programme on feeds, whereby official samples are collected from all the major feedmills. The sampling programme includes residue analysis but also analysis for Salmonella spp. An average of ten to twelve samples are collected for salmonella testing from the feed mills. Random sampling, is also carried out on some of the home mixers. In 2020, there were no positive samples collected for Salmonella isolation under the national control programme on commercial feed mills.

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 853/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Routine veterinary inspection on farms:

According to national legislation, "The Veterinary Service Act, Chapter 437 of 2001, article 35 (f) states that "the owner, the keeper, the dealer or the importer, the consignee, the carrier, the retailer or any other person authorised under the provisions of this Act shall notify the veterinary services of any suspicion of zoonosis or other diseases or any other phenomenon or circumstances liable to present a serious threat to animal or public health." The Animal Welfare Act 439 regulates welfare issues.

Local farms being generally small in capacity, do not have their own private veterinarian visiting on a regular basis but only in case of necessity. One of the largest local feed mills provides free technical support. A lot of the farmers buying their feed from this feed mill make regular use of the technical

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personnel. If there is any cause for suspicion, the company's veterinarian is then called out. There is no delegation of official control of poultry in Malta.

Since the SNCP has been implemented, the vast majority of sampling under the framework of the legislation has been carried by the CA. Any official control is carried out by auxiliaries under the supervision of the OV, when the OV cannot perform himself the official control. From the beginning of the programme, the officers conduct an animal welfare check list at least once annually per registered farm. A biosecurity check-list, common to all commercial flocks is also filled in once annually. Every check-list is a control document.

Any non-compliance follows the internal SOP for enforcement. The enforcement measures consist of: Verbal and written improvement notice.

Corrective action request with deadline.

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

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

yes

no

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

Official controls at flock-level:

All registered and functioning broilers as described in the NCP, on both Malta and Gozo , are sampled.

The CA, to date , has been carrying out the majority of sampling described in point 2.1 of the Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011, this means that the CA carries out both official and non-official sampling of most broilers farms. Any sampling and testing carried out by the CA on behalf of the FBO is financed by state budget.

An official veterinarian and two veterinary support officers are responsible for sampling on poultry farms. They have been trained in sampling techniques as per Regulation requirements. they also take blood samples for Avian Influenza monitoring and residue analysis samples. These samples fall under the Animal Unit and are supervised by the OV in charge of the Poultry Section. Official Samples to be taken are in accordance to Annex point 2.1 (a) to (e) of CR No. 517/2011.

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):

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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

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.

Such criteria may be implemented only for layer flocks under the following circumstances:-

(i) the FBO proves with documentation a vaccination programme according to requirements as requested by the CA in point 10 of the SNCP and that the premises are up to relevant standards of hygiene and biosecurity.

(ii) reasonable suspicion of improper sampling, not according to Regulation (EU) 517/2011.

Confirmatory Sampling is not implemented when:

(a) a FBO is found repeatedly non-compliant in relation to bio security measures.

(b) If there are investigations of Salmonella outbreaks in humans which would be reported to the CA and which would implicate the particular farm or restricted area.

If confirmatory sampling is being carried out, restrictive measures are applied until confirmatory result is available. The CA imposes restrictions on the sale of eggs and movement of the birds, even between houses on the same holding. When these measures are being enforced, officers from the CA, go daily to the infected holding, to conduct a census on the production of eggs to ensure that there is no sale of eggs.

The restriction measures are lifted, once the bacteriological tests turn out negative (no target Salmonella serovar detected) and the test to detect the presence of antimicrobials are also negative.

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- 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) :

One bird per holding is tested for antimicrobials.

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) :

8 environmental samples are taken and no bird are allowed to be introduced before a negative *Salmonella* test report is issued.

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) :

There is only one Competent Authority being the Animal Health and Welfare Department, under the Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Rights. There are three Directorates and the National Veterinary Laboratory under the Department (organogram attached - doc 1.)

Veterinary Regulation Directorate
Animal Welfare and Promotion Services Directorate
Plant Health Directorate
National Veterinary Laboratory

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The Veterinary Regulation Directorate and the National Veterinary Laboratory (NVL), are responsible for the supervision, coordinating, implementation and reporting of the Salmonella Control Programme. The Island of Malta is 350sqm and therefore there is only one central authority; all offices are situated in the same premises, with the exception of the Border Inspection post and of the office on the smaller Island of Gozo. The office on the Island of Gozo is only responsible of sampling all broiler farms on that Island.

1. The National Veterinary Laboratory (NVL) is ISO 17025 accredited and Salmonella isolation as per ISO method 6579 is part of the accreditation scope:

The responsibilities under the SNCP of the NVL are:

(i) The collaboration with the Animal Health Unit – Poultry Section in the supervision of the sampling and implementation of the SNCP.

(ii) The analysis of official and part of unofficial samples under the SNCP, ensuring that samples are analysed in accordance to time frame and methodology as laid down in the programme in accordance to Commission Regulations.

(iii) Collaborate and co-ordinate with the Public Health Laboratory for the typing of positive Salmonella spp. isolated at the NVL.

(iv) Issuing of laboratory reports to be sent by post/ e-mail to operators.

(v) Communicate confirmed isolation of Salmonella targeted serovars within 24 hours positive results (excluding weekends) to the OV of the Poultry Section, the official veterinarians at the white meat slaughterhouses (for broiler flocks) and the Director of the VRD, via e-mail and/or phone. Restriction of movement of positive flocks is issued with the test report.

(vi) Train VRD personnel to sample poultry flocks in accordance to the Commission Regulations responsible for sampling.

(vii) Organise training session for operators and private laboratories, as necessary, in sampling protocol of the SNCP.

(viii) Recommend and supervise private labs, authorised to carry out analysis of unofficial samples.

(ix) Collecting and maintaining SNCP analytic data.

(x) Reporting to the Commission.

(xi) Co-ordinate with the Health Promotion Department regarding epidemiological trend of Salmonellosis in humans.

2. The Animal Health Unit:

The Poultry Section is headed by an official veterinarian. The Section is responsible for certain provisions under the SNCP, as listed below.

(i) The registration of local poultry farms and hatcheries and issuing of operating licenses.

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- (ii) The registration and management of unique batch identification numbers of poultry flocks purchased by the operators.
- (iii) The issuing of the movement document.
- (iv) Management of related data on poultry holdings uploaded on the National Livestock Database (Intertrace).
- (v) The sampling on poultry holdings, including the SNCP.
- (vi) On-farm inspections (Bio-security and Welfare checks, census checks).
- (vii) Supervision and/or implementation of regulatory provisions required under the SNCP on poultry holdings.
- (viii) Collaborate with the National Veterinary Laboratory and the official veterinarians on white meat slaughterhouses in the implementation of the SNCP.
- (ix) The issuing of notices and letters to operators and communication of positive results to operators (through meetings or phone communication).

3. The Safety of the Food Chain Unit: responsible for slaughterhouses and processing plants

- (i) Responsible for the checking of food chain information at the white meat slaughterhouses.
- (ii) Sampling at the slaughterhouses, whenever necessary.
- (iii) Issuing and enforcement of any corrective actions at slaughterhouse level.
- (iv) Ensure that provisions under the SNCP are implemented by the Food Business Operator (FBO).

4. The Trade Unit implement checks on intra-communitarian trade and third country imports.

- (i) Control of Intratrade certification
- (ii) Co-ordination with the Animal Health Unit with regards to supervision of trade of day-olds and pullets.

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

COMMISSION LEGISLATION:

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the Control of Salmonella and other Specified Food-borne Zoonotic Agents.

Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry

Commission Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 of 8 August 2008 laying down a list of third countries, territories, zones or compartments from which poultry and poultry products may be imported into and transit through the community and the veterinary certification requirements

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1237/2007 of 23 October 2007 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from Salmonella infected flocks of laying hens.

Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the

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prevalence of certain *Salmonella* serotypes in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010;

Commission Regulation (EU) No 852/04, on the hygiene of foodstuffs;

Commission Regulation (EU) No 2073/05 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs

Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC

NATIONAL LEGISLATION :

Veterinary Service Act Chapter 437.

Products Safety Act L.N. 345 of 2003 on Egg Marketing Standards Regulation.

The Standard Hatchery Requirements - SL 36.41

Legal notice 441/2010 under Chapter 36 of the national legislation enforces registration of all farms having more than 20 broilers with the CA.

LN 255 of 2012 titled "Measures for the Eradication of *Salmonella* Regulations, 2012", issued under the Veterinary Services Act Chapter 437

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) :

Malta has been very successful in achieving the Commission target, but recently an increased prevalence of the target *Salmonella* serovars has been observed and training activities and legislation updates have been provided to improve the current situation.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Malta and the smaller sister Island of Gozo are considered as one region for the surveillance and control of disease. The Competent Authority responsible for the *Salmonella* Control Programme at farm level, feed level, primary production and manufacturing level excluding retail, falls under the Veterinary Regulation Directorate (VRD) under the Animal Health and Welfare Department within Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Rights

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Registration of Farms:

There are no breeding flocks of Layers in Malta at present.

Layer farms are registered with the CA. The operators book the number of pullets or day-old chicks for the next rearing from the hatcheries who import hatching eggs, day-olds and pullets. The farmers do not import any day-olds for themselves but all book through the hatcheries. There is no association of poultry breeders and the industry is made up of a quite a number of small farms, all operating individually.

The number of birds reared are decreasing from year to year.

Hatcheries:

There are two registered hatcheries on the Island of Malta.

Hatching Regulations LN48 of 1997 lays down the provisions that regulate the national hatchery establishments.

Hatching eggs are imported from EU member states, primarily from France, Italy, Netherlands and Belgium. All consignments are imported with the official Intra Trade Certificate issued according to Council Directive 539/90.

The hatcheries are legally obliged to report to the VRD, as competent authority, the number of hatching eggs imported, submitting a copy of import/trade documents. The Animal Health Unit authority then prints out a "hatch report" which is passed on to the hatchery. This form is returned to the competent authority once the particular batch of eggs have been hatched and sold. This hatch report includes a list of farms which are the destination of chicks sold. From this documentation, staff at the Animal Health section record all relevant data on the National Livestock database (Intratrace).

A movement document is issued by the competent authority and given to the farmer. This document follows the flock up to the slaughterhouse, where the slaughterhouse fills in the number of birds slaughtered. The movement document is then returned to the CA. A new movement document for a new batch of birds is only issued after a three-week resting period between rearing of different batches.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

FBO`s are trained every two years, by the CA on SNCP sampling methods in accordance to Commission Regulations. A certificate of attendance is given to all those FBO`s approved to collect own samples. The sampling sheet, as required by the CA, is submitted by the FBO with the poultry muscle for antimicrobial residue screening. As already explained, this screening antimicrobial residue test is always carried out by the National Vet Lab for all samples, even when the FBO sends the unofficial samples to a private lab. The name of the person signing the sampling form is always verified with the list of approved samplers. Internal Audits are carried out by the Chief Internal Auditor of the Division, in line with the procedure and programme based on risk assessment. This programme and risk assessment is available on line for public consultation. The last audit was in 2016. Moreover, constant monitoring of the sampling frequency is carried out by the Poultry and Lagomorphs Section within the Animal Health Unit of the Veterinary Regulation Directorate. Amongst its duties, this section is responsible for the implementation of official sampling, monitoring of the sampling frequency carried out by the FBO and receipt of the unofficial laboratory results. In the case of layer holdings, the monitoring is performed using a calendar. An officer within the section, monitors the implementation of the sampling calendar. The officer cross-checks with the National Vet Lab, when a poultry muscle has been submitted by the FBO for screening

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of residues. In this way, the date of sampling of unofficial samples is made known to the CA. The FBO is required to bring in a poultry muscle for screening of antimicrobial residues when unofficial samples are collected and sent to a private laboratory. This system alerts the CA that unofficial sampling has occurred and contributes to the monitoring of timely notification of unofficial results. If there are cases of repeated delays, the CA takes action in accordance to the enforcement SOP.

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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	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	5
Serotyping	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	3
Antimicrobial detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	5
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	40

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)	440	0
No of flocks in the programme	440	0
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	5	0
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	11	0
No of official samples taken	15	0
Target serovars (d)		
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	3	0

(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))

There is only one central CA and official sampling is carried out by trained support officers. The salary, cost of fuel, and consumables come from the 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)

The NVL under the Veterinary Regulation Directorate (VRD) carries out the testing and has a contract with the PHL to pay for the serotyping analysis .

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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)

Compensation is paid by the VRD under the Ministry from State funds . There is a LN regulating compensation payments. This had been included as an attachment. As prescribed in paragraph 5, the rates are prescribed by a notice issues. The average market prices are provided by the National Statistics office. Time-lines are not detailed in the legislation. The farmer applies for the compensation and once the vetting of all the documents is satisfactory and the rates have been published, the compensation is passed for payment.

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 farmer pays for the vaccination bought from the veterinary pharmacy.

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

Any other essential measures are always paid for by the VRD from State funds.

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 :	