



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 : LUXEMBOURG (GRAND-DUCHE)

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Laying 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

02/12/2022 15:12:59

Submission Number

1669990379965-19015



Laying 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 517/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in laying hens 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. Aim of the programme

It is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the prevalence of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) in adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* ('Union target') as follows:

- An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 10% where the prevalence in the preceding year was less than 10%.
- An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 20% where the prevalence in the preceding year was more than or equal to 10% and less than 20%.
- A reduction of the maximum percentage equal to 2% or less of positive flocks of adult laying hens.
- The Member States has less than 50 flocks of adult laying hens: the target is to have not more than one adult flock remaining positive.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

The Union target shall be achieved every year based on the monitoring of the previous year.

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

Between 2021-2020 there was no positive case of Salmonellea Enterititdis and Typhimurium in laying hens.

In 2019 there was a positive case of Salmonella typhimurium in a laying hen flock. Between 2017-2018 no positive flock was monitored.

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

yes

no

If No, please explain :

3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* but does not apply to flocks for private domestic use or leading to the direct supply, by the producer, of small quantities of table eggs to the final consumer or to local retail establishments directly supplying the eggs to the final consumer.

For the latter case (direct supply), national rules are adopted ensuring *Salmonella* control in these flocks.

The programme covers also all rearing flocks of future laying hens.

yes

no

If No, please explain :

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

	Total number of flocks of layers in the MS	Number of flocks covered by the programme	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	0		0	0
Adult flocks	73	45	45	14
Number of holdings with more than 1,000 laying hens				14
Number of flocks in these holdings				45
<i>NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.</i>				

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

In Luxembourg, there is a legal obligation that all holdings have to register with more than 350 laying hens. However in practice the CA goes even further and registers all holdings/operators with laying hens, who voluntary declare their keeping.

Following to the Regulation 2016/429 all holders of poultries registers at the national database. the database SANITEL is the national database for the registration of all farm animals, which is under the responsibility of the Luxembourg Veterinary and Food Administration.

This database includes all establishments with all types of poultries. The following criteria are registered:

- Name of the establishment holder,
 - Address,
 - contact detail (email and telephone number),
 - Animal species ,
 - Numbers of flocks,
 - free-range, organic, barn- system
- etc

The program is in line with the provision of the regulation 517/2011; 200/2012 and 2160/2003.

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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Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

5. Biosecurity measures

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

yes

no

if no, please explain. If yes, please describe the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) (max. 32000 chars) :

The level of biosecurity applied in Luxembourg varies between the different types of holdings, in particular between free range establishments and holdings with barn. In general the operators applies high standards of biosecurity and general hygiene.

The general hygiene provisions foreseen in the regulation 852/2004 (point 4(h), Part A (II) of Annex I) are applied.

At farm level the standards biosecurity rules applied are inter alia:

- The new layers flocks are sampled before entering,
- selection of breeders with high animal health status, biosecurity,
- vaccination of the laying hens at the breeders (SE and ST),
- systematic cleaning and disinfection of the poultry housing before repopulation, period of keeping the holding empty between the repopulation
- regular testing of the drinking water and feed,
- Stock of feed and bedding material are performed to prevent contamination,
- pest control,
- prevent contact with domestic and wild animals,
- no access of foreign person,
- adapt and establish at level of building, infrastructure a high biosecurity level (entry, exit of the animals)
- ...

There is no official guidance document, but the farmers follow biosecurity standards, best practices published by the stakeholders.

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

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, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- b. Adults laying flocks: every 15 weeks during the laying period

yes

no

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

if no, please explain - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples, and, if additional FBO sampling, going beyond the minimum sampling requirements, is performed, please describe what is done.

The FBO samples are taken by the private vet or by the FBO (following to instructions and training of the official veterinarian). The official vets coordinate the whole process of the FBO sampling process. For example at the beginning of each year the Luxembourg veterinary and food administration contacts all registered establishment to remind them of the sampling requirements. Each 13 weeks a reminder transmitted to FBO to remind them about the deadline.
All results of the FBO sampling are automatically forwarded by the laboratory to the official vets.

7. **Samples are taken** in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011

yes

no

if no, please explain :

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8. **Specific requirements** laid down in Annex II.D of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant. In particular:

- due to the presence or the suspicion of the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST I,4,[5],12:i:-) in the flock, eggs cannot be used for human consumption unless heat treated;
- eggs from these flocks shall be marked and considered as class B eggs.

yes

no

if no, please explain - Indicate also if prompt depopulation of the infected flocks is compulsory.

Restrictive measures are implemented on the holding after initial detection. Notably:

- tracing of the eggs which are placed on the market.
- restriction to place on the market the eggs / products
- no movement of the laying hens

In case of a positive flock the procedure at farm level are inter alia:

- 1-Always prompt depopulation of the infected flock and destruction of the eggs take place.
- 2-Subsequently to the depopulation cleaning and disinfection,
- 3-Before repopulation official sampling

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

9.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)

In Luxembourg there is no slaughterhouse which slaughters the positive flocks. The measures are applied by the competent authority of that Member state slaughterhouse.

If the farmer has meat of the positive flock at the farm level, this poultry meat will be destroyed.

FBO has an obligation to inform the presence of a positive SE/ST case in the food Chain Information (Annex II, Section III of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 (FCI))

Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)

Salmonella positive flocks are slaughtered and the meat is heat treated in the slaughterhouse. In Luxembourg there is no slaughterhouse which slaughters the positive flocks. The measures are applied by the competent authority of that Member state slaughterhouse.

FB is informed by the presence of a positive SE/ST flock via the following ways:

Firstly this information is included in the TRACES certification:

For all intra-community movement an INTRA-trade TRACES Certificate are issued, which includes mandatory the information of an infected SE or ST flock.

Secondly, Salmonella positive result is part of the Food Chain Information of all animals subject to slaughtering.

Thirdly, the slaughterhouse requires always the result of the Salmonella test.

Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

In Luxembourg there is no slaughterhouse which slaughters the positive flocks. The measures are applied by the competent authority of that Member state slaughterhouse.

the Competent authority informs via the TRACES transport health certificate the the laying hens are positive for the Salmonella serovar.

MS always informs about the the Salmonella positive result.

Firstly this is included in the TRACES certification:

For all intra-community movement an INTRA-trade TRACES Certificate is issued, which includes mandatory the information of an infected SE or ST flock.

Secondly, Salmonella positive result is part of the Food Chain Information of all animals subject to slaughtering.

Thirdly, the slaughterhouse requires always the result of the Salmonella test.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

yes

no

If no, please explain :

Laboratory is accredited to ISO 17025 for the Salmonella tests.

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

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

yes

no

If no please explain.

The LMVE- Laboratory of veterinary medicine in Luxembourg put in place the analytic methods following the norm ISO EN 6579-1 and the LMVE is accredited for this norm.

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.

In Luxembourg, official and FBO samples are analyzed in the same laboratory, who is accredited to ISO 17025.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

12. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 4 days after sampling.

yes

no

If no, please explain :

The LMVE- Laboratory of veterinary medicine in Luxembourg control at the reception of the sample the date of sampling. If the time limit of 4 days is exceeded the sample is not accepted. If the samples exceeds the time limit, they will not be tested.

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

In Luxembourg is only 1 compound feed producer, who is not producing feed for poultry, +/- 40 retailers of feed including feed for poultry, 34 farms with more than 150 laying hens (40000 hens = max) and 11 farms with more than 100 chickens for fattening (8000 chickens =max).

The competent authority for feed control, ASTA, is realizing risk-based controls of feed at all the stages of production, retail, transport and use of feed, including feed for poultry. Each year is selected for inspection at least one farm with more than 150 laying hens and one farm with more than 100 chickens for fattening. In the multiannual control plan are foreseen 100 feed samples to be analyzed on salmonella (not only feed for poultry). The number of feed for poultry analyzed on salmonella per year is varying between 3 and 10. There were no findings of salmonella in feed for poultry the last years.

Sampling : The sampling equipment is disinfected by heating. 1 sample is taken representatively from the whole lot or of a part of the lot of feed to be analyzed and the result is delivered in "absence" or "presence" of salmonella in 25 gramm by the laboratory. The designated laboratory is LNS (laboratoire national de la santé de Luxembourg).

14. 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.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

(max. 32000 chars) :

all in all out; bio security measures;

Once a year, when sampling for salmonella, the official veterinarian checks the general state of hygiene in the buildings. The state of hygiene is in order in the farms that are visited 100% each year. If there were problems, the operator would be notified of the stop of payments (if positive cases) until the time of the correction of the default states.

No other measures are foreseen if the general hygiene provision and biosecurity is deficient.

No regular inspection are performed in laying farms with less then 1000 birds. Only in in case of complain and suspicion these farms are inspected.

In Luxembourg there is national no legal basis which prescribes specific biosecurity measures which are only applicable for layers.

There are the general hygiene and biosecurity provisions as indicated in A5.

The operators has the responsibility to foresee appropriate biosecurity measures in Layers.

The national layers sector publishes specific biosecurity measures, but these have no legal value.

Each operators takes biosecurity measures tailored to his holding and flock(s). However the different single details of the biosecurity framework are net legally prescribed in a national regulation.

During the official sampling the biosecurity measures framework and their application of each farm is checked by the competent authority.

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

■ in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1,000 birds;

■ at the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where the relevant Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;

■ in any case of suspicion of Salmonella infection when investigating food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC or any cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate, using the sampling protocol laid down in point 4(b) of Part D to Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;

■ in all other laying flocks on the holding in case Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium is detected in one laying flock on the holding;

■ in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

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

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Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Always
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes (criteria apply)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding	<input type="checkbox"/> Always
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes (criteria apply)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Never

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

<input type="checkbox"/> Always	<input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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.

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	0	0	0
Official samples ²	0	0	0

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

¹ Reg 517/2011, point 2.2.1 of the Annex

² Reg 517/2011, point 2.2.2 of the Annex

³ Reg 2160/2003, point II.D.4 of the Annex

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

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

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

At the day of the official sampling, the official veterinarian performs a check at the farm on the use of antibiotics. Each use of antibiotics has to register and each delivery of antibiotics by the veterinarian to the farmer is documented and registered.

These visits are carried out in 100% of barns with more than 1000 laying hens.

When antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors have been detected in the flock and there is no veterinary indication for this use, the flock is considered positive for Salmonella.

15. Salmonella vaccination

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

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

yes

no

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

If no, please explain. - If performed please describe the vaccination scheme (vaccines used, vaccines providers, target flocks, number of doses administered per bird, etc) (max. 32000 chars) :

The authorisation of vaccines in Luxembourg is performed by the Ministry of Health. They are published on the website <https://sante.public.lu/fr/prevention/medicaments-veterinaires/index.html>

The vaccines are administered in the breeding farm of laying hens of another Member State. In Luxembourg there is no breeding farm for laying hens.

In Luxembourg, the vaccination is performed by the veterinarian of the farm. Only authorised vaccines are used this is in line with the EU regulation of veterinary medicinal products and the regulation 1177/2006. The vaccination is registered by the veterinarian at farm level.

In Luxembourg for all strain of Salmonella detected (wild type, vaccine strain, SE,ST and all other strains) a sequencing is performed. Furthermore for all strain of Salmonella detected (idem) an antibiogram is performed.

In case of a positive Salmonella serovar, the competent authority takes preliminary measures on the farm inter alia

- tracing of the eggs which are placed on the market.
- restriction to place on the market the eggs / products
- no movement of the laying hens
- surveillance of the farm by the competent authority

16. 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 also how improper implementation of biosecurity measures can affect the payment of compensation (max. 32000 chars) :

Compensation is paid by the state budget.

The national legal basis for the compensation to owners of the animals is the : Règlement grand-ducal du 14 avril 1992 fixant les modalités d'indemnisation des détenteurs d'animaux éliminés pour cause de maladies contagieuses et soumises à déclaration obligatoire.

The value of the compensation is evaluated by the competent authority. This is based on the average value of the laying hens and the market value of the eggs. The revenue of the slaughtering will be deducted. Only 2/3 of the average value of the laying hens and eggs are subject to be compensated. Cleaning and disinfection is paid 100%.

The farmer has to submit an application for compensation. In this application all elements are taken into account (income of the slaughtering)

There is no specific time frame foreseen between slaughtering/culling and payment, but due to fact that the dossier has to be complete, different parties are involved in the compensation procedure and the payment is controlled by two different control bodies of the government , the procedure takes almost 2-6 months.

17. 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, No of tests, samples taken, etc).

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

(max. 32000 chars):

The samples for the verification of the efficacy of disinfection is performed by the CA. The test is performed by the Luxembourg veterinary Laboratory LMVE of the CA. the CA is notified by the result.

After the disinfection taken into account the waiting period prescribed by the disinfection product in the housing of the farm swab samples are taken. (+- 72h after disinfection)

Protocol of sampling:

Combination of cotton socks, swabs. The housing is divided in 2 regions. 5 Swabs and 2 cottons socks are sampled of each of the 2 regions. The 2*5swabs and 2*2socks are pooled in 2*2 pool to have 4 results of the 2 regions.

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 a central CA in Luxembourg;

- Program management structure:

The program is written and carried out in poultry holdings by the official veterinarian of the CA. The CVO is informed by the official veterinarian of all suspicious or positive cases. Together with the CVO, the measures to be taken in the event of positive results are decided: destruction or treatment of the eggs and poultry meat; payment of losses.

- Structure of the central control:

The CVO and the official veterinarians.

- Available resources:

The State budget

- Identifications of the flocks:

There is the Sanitel system including all the farms bovine, poultry... in our country (9500....)

Another system concerns only the poultry farms: xLUyyy; every flock has a number that is specific to this flock: 1,2,3, ...

- monitoring of implementation of measures (FBO sampling, official sampling, eradication measures, etc),

The official veterinarian is responsible for these measures. The FBO sampling is realized four times a year. The official vet is sending a letter asking the FBOs to proceed to their sampling. The off. Vet. gets the results from the national veterinary laboratory. Based on these results, further measures are taken or not.

- Responsibilities of competent authorities (CAs)

CA: implementation of the program

the food and feed business operators has to take the samples(two pairs of socks) by his own or by his private veterinarian and transport them to the official laboratory LMVE.

the Food and feed business operators has the responsibilities foreseen in the regulation 852/2004.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

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.
- UE regulations: 2160/2003; 517/2011; 1177/2016; 852/2004
- national legislation concerning compensation to owners.

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella serovars* (SE, ST)** implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

(max. 32000 chars) :

the monitoring of the target of the salmonella serovars SE et ST made our flocks free from salmonella in laying hens for nearly three years till 2019, 2020 and 2021.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

system for registration:

There is the Sanitel system including all the farms bovine, porcine, caprine, ovine, poultry... in our country (9500...)

Another system concerns only the poultry farms: xLUyyy; every flock has a number that is specific to this flock: 1, 2, 3, ...

• Due to the small size of the country there is 1 central authority (Administration of Veterinary Services) in Luxembourg. By the Traces the competent authority receives the information when a poultry flock is populated and depopulated (slaughterhouse).

Daily the movements of poultries in Luxembourg is under surveillance by the Administration of Veterinary services.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

surveillance by the competent authority

Laying 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	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	42
Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	2
Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	5
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	4

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	73
No of flocks in the programme	0	45
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	0	14
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	14
No of official samples taken	0	42
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	0	1
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	0	1
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	0	10 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	100 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	100 000

Laying 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	45
Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	0
Number of birds expected to be vaccinated	0
Number of doses expected to be administered	0

Laying 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))

a) The official veterinarian takes the official samples; he is paid by public funds, the sampling material also.

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)

b) the "Laboratoire de médecine vétérinaire de l'Etat" performs the testing of all the samples: the official samples and those taken by the FCO. the costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget.

Laying 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)

c) compensation is paid by the Administration of Veterinary Services

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)

d) The vaccination is voluntary at FBO level; there is no official vaccination foreseen.

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

e) socks and laboratory equipment provided by the CA and are paid by the state budget

Laying 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:

Laying 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 :	