EUROPEAN COMMISSION

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

Food sustainability, international relations

Unit D4 - Food safety programmes, Emergency funding

Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses 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 of eradication, control and surveillance 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).

Due to the late adoption of the SMP regulation all programmes will be submitted to be approved technically for 2021 and 2022.

Therefore , this document shall also be filled out and submitted after selection of the options:

This programme is multiannual: "YES"

Request for Union cofinancing from beginning 2021 to end of 2022.

If encountering difficulties:

- concerning the information requested, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- on the technical point of view, please contact SANTE-BI@ec.europa.eu, include in your message a printscreen of the complete window where the problem appears and the version of this pdf:

Instructions to complete the form:

1) You can attach documents (.doc, .xls, .pdf, etc) to complete your report using the button "Add attachments" on the last page of the form.
2) Before submitting this form, please use the button "Verify form"(bottom right of each page). If needed, complete your pdf document as indicated.
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4) Verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "Submit notification" button and your pdf document will be sent to our server. A submission number will appear on your document. Save this completed document on your computer for your record.
5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Doc version: 2021 2.1

Member state : ESPANA

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Fattening flocks of Turkeys

This program is multi annual : yes

Type of submission : New multiannual programme or Modification of already approved multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing from beginning : 2021 To end of 2022

First year of implementation of the programme described in this document: 2021

1. Contact data

Name [redacted] Phone [redacted]

Email [redacted] Your job type within the CA : [redacted]

Submission Date

18/10/2021 16:26:17

Submission Number

1634567180086-17703

A. Technical information

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

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium in flocks of turkeys,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

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

1. The **aim of the programme** is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the maximum annual percentage of flocks of *turkeys* remaining positive to *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and Salmonella Typhimurium (ST)(including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-)('Union target') to 1% or less. However, for the MS with less than 100 flocks of adult fattening turkeys, the Union target shall be that annually no more than one flock of adult fattening turkeys may remain positive.

☒*yes* ☐*no*

If no please explain.

The National Programme takes account of the specifications set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1190/2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the Community objective of reducing the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium in turkeys. Accordingly, the target will be the reduction of the maximum percentage of fattening turkey flocks that continue to test positive for Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium, including monophasic strains of Salmonella typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-, to 1 % or less and the reduction of the maximum percentage of adult breeding turkey flocks that continue to test positive for Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium, including monophasic strains of Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-, to 1 % or less.

However, given that there are currently fewer than 100 breeding turkey flocks in Spain, the Community target could be no more than one adult breeding turkey flock continuing to test positive.

DEFINITION OF POSITIVE

For the purposes of verifying the attainment of the Community objective, a flock of turkeys shall be considered positive when:

a) the presence of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, including monophasic strains of Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:- (therefore different from the vaccine strains) has been detected in the flock at any time, or

b) when antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors have been detected in the flock.

Positive flocks of turkeys shall be counted only once per round, irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations and only be reported in the year of the first positive sampling.

If either of the two serotypes (S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium, including the strains with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) is detected in any of the samples taken from fattening turkey flocks, the appropriate measures shall be taken and shall involve at least the following:

1. In all turkey flocks in which a positive result was obtained, an in-depth epidemiological investigation shall be carried out in an attempt to identify the cause of the positive result and detect the source of infection in accordance with the epidemiological enquiry attached to the programme. If it is considered necessary, an official sample may be taken of the feed and/or water being used on the holding or given to that flock.

2. A thorough check of the biosafety measures for all the flocks in the holding will be carried out in accordance with the guideline protocol for verifying biosafety measures on turkey holdings, and it will be verified that own checks on such flocks are being carried out correctly on these flocks.

3. No movements of live turkeys to or from the area will be permitted unless prior authorisation has been obtained for them to leave the holding for the purposes of slaughter or destruction. Any transfer of animals must be accompanied by a health document to be drawn up and completed by the competent authority indicating at least the number of animals and the information necessary to identify the holding and the transporter.

4. Products obtained from these birds may be placed on the market for human consumption only in compliance with Community legislation on food hygiene in force and with part E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

5. Once the birds have been removed, the holding will be cleaned efficiently and thoroughly (including complete removal of the bedding and excrement), followed by disinfection, insect removal and rat extermination. The above tasks shall be performed using properly authorised and registered products. A suitable time after disinfection is complete, environmental samples will be taken to check the effectiveness of the cleaning and disinfection and to make sure that Salmonella is no longer present in the environment. The competent authorities shall check whether the cleaning and disinfection measures applied following the destocking of the shed have been performed to a satisfactory standard and, if appropriate, shall authorise restocking with new animals.
For the cleaning and disinfection procedure to be considered valid, --a minimum of 10 samples (dust, fabric swabs, chamois or similar sampling materials) must be taken at various points on the holding and must yield negative results for Salmonella. The use of cotton swabs or brushes is not recommended as

they only pick up very small quantities of sample.
Samples may be combined to produce a minimum of one single culture. --
++measures explained in point 14 of this programme shall be performed.++(this text shall be added/ removed in order not to repeat the same text in different parts of the programme).

6. The premises shall not be restocked for 12 days after completion of the cleaning, disinfection, rat extermination and if necessary insect removal processes. Restocking may take place only if the environmental analyses carried out in accordance with the programme are satisfactory, and if biosafety measures considered inadequate or deficient by the competent authority have been properly corrected.

However, in those cases where the results of those tests prove the effectiveness of the cleaning and disinfection undertaken, the waiting period may be reduced to a minimum of 7 days.

7. The competent authorities shall be informed of the dates of departure of the birds in the flock, disinfection, taking of environmental samples and restocking, and all of these processes shall be duly recorded for possible consultation by the competent authorities. Preventive depopulation of the shed in which the positive flock was kept (and, when appropriate, slaughter or destruction of the animals and restocking) must all take place under official supervision.

++8. If necessary, results may be requested of laboratory analyses of the worker/s in charge of the animals or anybody who can be considered as a risk in order to determine whether there are any Salmonella spp. carriers among them. ++(this text shall be added because the sector demanded it)

If, however, a serotype not concerned by the control programme is identified, the following measures will be taken:
1. An in-depth epidemiological investigation shall be carried out in an attempt to identify the cause of the positive result and detect the source of infection. Where appropriate, official samples may be taken of the feed and/or water used on the holding or given to the positive flock.
2. Thorough checks on the biosafety measures for all flocks on the holding in accordance with the procedure for checking biosafety measures on turkey holdings.

2. Geographical coverage of the programme

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 fattening turkeys. It does not apply to flocks for private domestic use.

☒ *yes* ☐ *no*

If no please explain.

It shall apply on all holdings where turkeys are reared for slaughter in accordance with point 1 of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012.

In fattening turkey holdings from which the producer directly supplies small quantities of primary products to the final consumer or to a local retail establishment directly supplying primary products to the final consumer; ++at least 1 FBO control shall carry out in all flocks in the farm at that moment++The competent authorities of the Autonomous Communities shall --set up an own check programme and-- (this text shall be added/removed because we like to harmonised the FBO control in whole territotory of Spain) take the steps necessary to ensure control and monitoring of salmonellosis of importance for public health.
This programme shall not apply to holdings that produce primary products intended for self-consumption (for private domestic use). Holdings to which the programme applies must be authorised and registered by the competent authorities. For the purposes of the programme, an epidemiological unit shall be considered to be a flock of turkeys, defined as all poultry reared for the production of meat or eggs with the same health status kept on the same premises or within the same enclosure and constituting a single population in epidemiological terms; in the case of housed poultry, this includes all birds sharing the same airspace in accordance with Article 2(3)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Flocks of turkeys shall have an individual identification. To identify the flocks on a holding a capital letter corresponding to the shed shall be used (this letter must be written on the door to the shed), and the date of entry of the birds to the shed must be written in the format mm/yyyy.

	Number of holdings
Total number of holdings with fattening turkeys in the MS	690
Total number of houses in these holdings	4 250
Number of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys	685

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.

All legal or natural persons, and particularly veterinarians, must notify the competent authorities of any confirmed or suspected cases of salmonella, whether or not they are related, and of action taken in the context of the national programmes for the control of salmonella. Accordingly, all confirmed or suspicious results from samples taken and analysed by operators for purposes other than those of the National Salmonella Control Plans (PNCS) must also be reported as if they were part of the plans.

When Salmonella spp. is isolated in samples taken in controls by the operator, the laboratories must carry out serotyping to be able to distinguish at least between the serotypes to be monitored under this programme and others. The laboratory itself may undertake serotyping or commission another laboratory that is authorised for the purposes of the PNCS, as described at point 10 of this programme, to do so. If the serotyping shows positive for the serotypes to be monitored, for any other serotype or if the presence of these serotypes cannot be ruled out and the initial sample was taken in an own check, the competent authority must be notified as soon as possible, and never later than 24 hours after the laboratory and the owner of the holding receive the results of the analysis.

5. Biosecurity measures

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

☒*yes* ☐*no*

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

Biosecurity measures will be verified at least once a year, observing the protocol included in this programme for checking biosafety measures, on all of the turkey holdings from which samples are collected as part of the official checks.

The data gathered in such exercises must be recorded using the computer application in the 'Biosafety' section, whether or not official samples were collected.

If, in the course of an inspection, significant shortcomings in the biosecurity measures are detected, this

shall be made known to the holder by means of an official notice, drawn up in at least triplicate and addressed to the holder or his legal representative or the person in charge of the animals, setting out all the shortcomings and the deadlines set for them to be remedied.

The official veterinarian shall adopt a proportionate and progressive approach in his work to enforce biosecurity rules and measures.

The competent authority may, if necessary, make use of the measures established in Chapter IV, Title V, of Law 8/2003 on Animal Health. Other measures or sanctions may also be applied to the flock, or to the whole holding: depending on the seriousness of the shortcoming detected, they may range from placing the holding under quarantine to withdrawing the health authorisation for its operation.

The guideline protocol to be observed when checking and evaluating biosecurity measures on turkey holdings is attached.

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

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

All flocks of fattening turkeys within three weeks before slaughter.

☒*yes* ☐*no*

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

☒*yes* ☐*no*

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

Samples shall be taken in accordance with the following minimum requirements:

Sampling of all the flocks on a holding in the course of own checks shall be performed by the holder and the veterinarian responsible for the holding, or may be carried out by qualified staff of the laboratory performing the analyses. The veterinarian responsible for the holding shall verify that the sampling protocol is being observed in accordance with the conditions set in this programme.
Samples of faeces from all flocks on the holding shall be taken using boot swabs during the three weeks prior to the birds' departure for the slaughterhouse. The results of the analyses on the samples must be known before the animals leave for the slaughterhouse.

The competent authority may authorise sampling in the last six weeks prior to the date of slaughter in case the turkeys are:

• kept more than 100 days or;
• reared using organic production methods according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.

RECORDING OF RESULTS USING THE MINISTRY'S COMPUTER APPLICATION
The data and information obtained from holdings where own checks are performed (Own-check Sampling Annex) and the laboratory results shall be recorded using the computer application for the National Programme for the Control of Salmonella https://servicio.mapa.gob.es/

The results of the own-check samples must be recorded in the own-check application, together with the required accompanying data, within one month of the laboratory analysis result being obtained; the results must be obtained within 15 days of the sampling, on average, except in exceptional circumstances. All the data from the sampling annex must be properly filled in because it will not be possible to record the samples in the application if any data are missing. All the samples and data referring to the flocks sampled (official controls and own checks) that are not recorded in the Ministry's applications will not be valid for the purposes of the PNCS. Nevertheless, any positive result for Salmonella, which is considered to have public health significance, must be notified as laid down in the PNCS.

7. **Samples are taken** in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012

☒ *yes* ☐ *no*

If no please explain.

At least two pairs of boot swabs shall be taken.

All boot swabs may be pooled into one sample. In all sampling in which swabs are taken, before putting on the boot swabs, their surface shall be moistened by:
a) the application of maximum recovery diluents (MRD: 0,8 % sodium chloride, 0,1 % peptone in sterile deionised water);
b) the application of sterile water;
c) the application of any other diluents approved by the national reference laboratory referred to in Article 11 (3) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003; or
d) being autoclaved in a container together with diluents.

The way to moisten boot swabs shall be to pour the liquid inside before putting them on or to shake them in a container of diluent.
Furthermore, measures must be taken to avoid the bacterial growth inhibitory effects which the disinfectants in the footbaths at the entrance to sheds may have. It shall be ensured that all sections in a house are represented in the sampling in a proportionate way. Each pair of boot swabs must cover about 50 % of the area of the house.

On completion of sampling, the swabs shall be carefully removed from the boots so as not to dislodge adherent material. Boot swabs may be inverted to retain material. They shall then be placed in a bag or pot and labelled.

Fattening flocks of Turkeys

Specific instructions for certain types of holdings
• For free range flocks of turkeys, samples shall only be collected in the area inside the shed.
• In flocks with fewer than 100 turkeys, where it is not possible to use boot swabs as access to the sheds is not possible, they may be replaced by hand drag swabs, where the boot swabs or socks are worn over gloved hands and rubbed over surfaces contaminated with fresh faeces, or if not feasible, by other sampling techniques for faeces fit for the intended purpose.

Preparation of samples in the laboratory (official control and own checks).
a) Absorbent boot swabs:
- The pair(s) of boot swabs must be unpacked carefully to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material. They must be submerged in 225 ml buffered peptone water that has been pre-warmed to room temperature. If necessary, more peptone water may be added so that free liquid remains around the sample to permit Salmonella to migrate.
- Swirl to fully saturate the sample and continue with the detection method.

b) Other samples of faeces and dust:
- The two faeces samples shall be combined and uniformly mixed and a 25 g sub-sample shall be collected for culture.
- The 25 g sub-sample shall be added to 225 ml of BPW that has been pre-warmed to room temperature and the resulting mixture swirled.
- Culture of the sample shall then be continued using the detection method indicated in this programme.

The dust sample shall preferably be analysed separately. However for fattening flocks, the competent authority may decide to allow it to be pooled with the pair of boot/sock swabs for analysis.

UNE-EN ISO 6887-6 'specific rules for the preparation of samples taken at the primary production stage' may also serve as a guide when preparing all these samples.

Identification of samples and results of analyses

The samples sent must be properly preserved and identified (in accordance with the specimen report drawn up to accompany the samples to the laboratory: Sampling Sheet) There are two model sampling sheet annexes, one for official control and the other for own checks given that, in own checks, it is not necessary to collect so much information as in official controls. In both cases it must be clearly visible that the samples are for the purposes of the PNCS, so as to avoid confusion with the holding's own samples.

Those annexes must be completed in their entirety, because all the data collected therein are necessary for evaluating the PNCS.

A copy or duplicate of the sampling annex must be kept on the holding, and must be kept together with the test results sent by the laboratory so that all the documentation relating to the samples (sampling annex and test results) is available on the farm. That documentation must be available to the official veterinary services when the official controls are carried out for the purposes of the PNCS. The documentation required may be in hard copy or electronic format. To ensure suitable traceability of the samples, the test result reports must record the following at least:
1. Date when samples were taken.
2. Identification of the flock. (REGA, CAPITAL LETTER IDENTIFYING THE SHED, DATE ON WHICH THE BIRDS

ENTERED THE SHED (format mmyyyy).
3. Poultry population (breeders, layers, broilers, fattening or breeding turkeys)
4. Samples (specimen, number and weight or volume) arriving in the laboratory and how these have been pooled for analysis.

All statements of the results of analysis and sampling annexes for the purposes of the PNCS must include the following statement in clear, readily visible form.
'THESE SAMPLES FALL UNDER THE SALMONELLA NATIONAL CONTROL PROGRAMMES'

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)

++ (In order to clarify the SNCP of poultry, this text is amended as a part of the Action Plan aproved after the recommendation of report ref DSG(SANTE) 2019-6597 of the EU audit to evaluate SNCP carried out in November 2019, stating that the CA should ensure that only broiler and turkey flocks that have been sampled for Salmonella with a known test result can be sent for slaughter)++
In accordance with Royal Decree 361/2009 on food chain information, the operator of the livestock holding must ensure that in all shipments of animals to the slaughterhouse, full information on the results of all analyses of samples taken that have importance for human health, in the framework of the surveillance and control of Salmonella is sent to the slaugtherhouse operator; in other words, the slaughterhouse operator must be informed if the result of the last analysis (or last analyses, if the samples have been taken in the near future) has been negative or positive to Salmonella spp. and, in this last case, in addition, if it is negative or positive to S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium, and the information of the result/s of such analysis must be included in the FCI (Food Chain Information) to be considered complete.
If a flock on the holding tests positive for S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium, the operator of the livestock holding must also ensure that no live birds are moved into or out off this site unless prior authorisation has been obtained for them to leave for the purposes of slaughter or destruction. Any transfer of animals must be accompanied by a health document to be drawn up and completed by the competent authority indicating at least the number of animals and the information necessary to identify the holding and the transporter.

Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)

There is a “Manual for the broiler sector in Spain for compliance with Regulation (EU) No 1086/2011 amending Regulations (EU) No 2160/2003 and (EC) No 2073/2005”, which, although it is voluntary, can provide guidance as to the correct way of handling birds slaughtered in slaughterhouses in relation to Salmonella:
http://www.aecosan.msssi.gob.es/AECOSAN/docs/documentos/seguridad_alimentaria/gestion_riesgos/PROPOLLO.pdf By way of example we enclose a diagram setting out the procedure for handling birds sent to a slaughterhouse.

Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

The official veterinarian is responsible for verifying that the correct food chain information is passed on

as required pursuant to RD 361/2009: accordingly, he or she must check that the livestock holdings are passing this information to the slaughterhouses in a consistent and effective, valid and reliable manner and ensure that the relevant animal health and food safety information, including that relating to the results of Salmonella testing, is also passed on. Provision is thus made for slaughterhouses to only accept animals for which the relevant information on the holding of origin has been received. As a general rule the information should be received at least 24 hours prior to the arrival of the animals.

Slaughter in slaughterhouses must take place in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin, and in particular Section II of Annex III.

Official controls must be carried out in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/624 of 8 February 2019 concerning specific rules regarding the performance of official controls on meat production and regarding production and relaying areas for live bivalve molluscs in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627, of 15 March 2019 laying down uniform practical arrangements for the performance of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2074/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2074/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council. No. 2074/2005 of the Commission as regards official controls.

The provisions of Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005, on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs, also apply in relation to the criteria for Salmonella in poultry meat. Once positive results for S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium are found in a consignment, the official veterinarian will ensure that targeted sampling and tests using the EN/ISO 6579 methodology or a validated alternative method are carried out, and lastly that the carcasses are withdrawn from the market and destroyed or that the destination previously given for the product is changed.

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.

The Central Veterinary Laboratory in Algete (Madrid) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fish and Food is the National Reference Laboratory for all serotypes of Salmonella in animals.
Laboratories analysing official samples as part of the programme must be established, recognised or designated by the competent bodies in the Autonomous Communities. These official laboratories must operate and have access to accredited tests for Salmonella in all matrices monitored under the PNCS with which they work, and be accredited in accordance with Standard EN/ISO 17025 on general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories, or must apply quality assurance systems in accordance with that standard. They must also participate in the ring tests organised or co-ordinated by the National Reference Laboratory. The laboratories participating in the programme for the purposes of carrying out own checks must be recognised by the competent authorities of the Autonomous Communities in which they are established and must operate and have access to accredited tests for Salmonella in all matrices monitored under the PNCS with which they work, and be

accredited in accordance with Standard EN/ISO 17025 on general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories, or apply quality assurance systems in accordance with that standard. Laboratories must also regularly participate in collaborative testing organised or co-ordinated by the National Reference Laboratory.
The list of participating laboratories must be published, for information purposes, at least on the MAPA website. The competent authorities of the Autonomous Communities shall notify the Ministry of Agriculture, Fish and Food of the laboratories referred to in the previous paragraph or of any modifications to them so that the list may be published at least on the departmental website for information purposes. Where a laboratory serves at the same time as an Autonomous Community's official laboratory and participates in the own-check programme, it must notify the relevant competent authority or authorities and ensure that the two activities are managed separately, and is subject to monitoring and periodic inspection by the competent authority to check that these are separate. If it fails to notify the authorities, or cannot guarantee that the activities are kept separate, it cannot operate as an official laboratory. The results obtained by authorised laboratories for both official monitoring and own checks shall be valid and applicable throughout the country. Laboratories must reject samples which do not meet the requirements specified in this programme.

10. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amdl:2007. *'Microbiology offood and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. — Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage'.*
Serotyping is performed following the Kauffman-White-Le Minor scheme.
For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/IS016140.

☒*yes* ☐*no*

If no please explain.

Salmonella spp. shall be isolated in accordance with --Amendment 1 of -- Standard EN/ISO 6579++ -1++ -- -2002/Amd1:2007, entitled "Microbiology of food and animal feedingstuffs – -- (this text shall be added/removed because we need to update to Regulation (EU)2019/268). Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples at primary production level" which uses a semi-solid culture medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport -Vassiladis - MSRV) as a single selective enrichment medium. The semi-solid medium should be incubated at 41.5 ± 1 °C for 2x (24±3) hours. At least one isolate from each sample showing a positive reaction shall be typed, in accordance with the Kaufmann-White-Le Minor scheme. Laboratories may type their own Salmonella isolates or send them other laboratories authorised within the PNCS to be typed. The laboratory where typing takes place must issue a report including its results and send it to the laboratory that sent the isolates to be typed. The recording of results in the application and the notification of results as indicated in this programme are the responsibility of the laboratory that isolated the Salmonella. To prevent any delays in obtaining and notifying the results of typing:
• The isolate must be sent to another laboratory for typing no more than 24 hours following isolation.
• Typing must begin in the laboratory no more than 24 hours following receipt of the isolate in the laboratory.

• The issue and dispatch of the results report from the typing laboratory to the laboratory that sent the isolate, or the notification of the results, as appropriate, must take place no more than 24 hours after the results are obtained in the laboratory.
• The recording in the application and the notification of positive results by the isolating laboratory must take place within the deadlines laid down in this programme.

Alternative methods
--With regard to samples taken on the initiative of the food business operator, the methods of analysis provided for in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, may be used instead of the methods for the preparation of samples, detection and serotyping referred to above--
(this text shall be removed because we need to update to Regulation (EU)2019/268).
++Alternative methods may be used instead of the methods referred to above, if validated in accordance with EN ISO 16140-2 (for alternative detection methods).++'
(this text shall be added because we need to update to Regulation (EU)2019/268).

Storage of strains
At least the strains isolated from samples collected by the competent authority shall be stored for possible further characterization and antimicrobial susceptibility testing, as determined by Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1729 of 17 November 2020 on antimicrobial resistance surveillance and reporting Decision 2013/652/EU of 12 November 2013 on monitoring and reporting of antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic and commensal bacteria, using normal culture collection methods, which should ensure the integrity of the strains for at least two years.
Pursuant to that Decision, strains isolated from the own-check samples may also be stored to that end if the competent authority so decides.
To that end, the official control laboratories must send all strains of Salmonella isolated in the framework of the PNCS to the National Reference Laboratory (Algete). Own-check laboratories must also send the National Reference Laboratory (Algete), on request, any strains obtained in the framework of the PNCS. The frequency of dispatch of such strains shall be as agreed between the National Reference Laboratory and the laboratories.

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.

Samples shall be packed to ensure identification and safety of contents up to their arrival at the laboratory, using sterile, hermetically sealed containers. Samples shall be sent to the laboratories referred to in Articles 11 and 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, within 24 hours after collection, preferably by express mail or courier. If not sent within 24 hours, they must be stored refrigerated. They may be transported at ambient temperature as long as excessive heat (over 25°C) and exposure to sunlight are avoided. At the laboratory samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be started, if possible, within 48 hours of receipt and certainly within 96 hours of sampling.

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Control measures to avoid Salmonella spp. entering holdings via animal feed are based on ++current normative compliance controlled by Competent Authorities of Autonomous communities. This includes various aspects such as the verification of the acquisition of feed to registered or authorized operators, in accordance with Regulation (EC) 183/2005 laying down requirements in the field of feed hygiene, including the application of systems and self-checks based on HACCP principles and good hygiene practice guides.++
--a series of aspects as purchases toranging from checks on raw materials, maintenance, cleaning and disinfection of equipment, means of transport, feed mills, warehouses, control of environmental contamination and wild animals, to the use of specific feed control measures such as appropriate heat treatment or use of authorised additives (organic acids authorised as preservatives, etc). An important aspect of the control programme is the application of control processes based on the HACCP system in feed mills--
The aim is to ensure that no Salmonella contamination occurs while the bird feed is being processed.
--The general implementation of procedures based on the principles of hazard analysis and critical control points (HACCP), together with the application of good hygiene practice, will reinforce feed business operators' responsibility. Along with the guides to good practice, these principles are the way to ensure that operators throughout the food chain, including feed producers, meet food hygiene standards.--
It is also worth mentioning that the Feed Hygiene Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 183/2005), ++applied from 1 January 2006++, requires the establishment of harmonised microbiological criteria based on scientific risk criteria to harmonise intra-Community trade and ensure that imported feedingstuffs meet standards that are at least equivalent to those produced nationally. Under this regulation, feed business operators must comply with specific microbiological criteria. Such criteria and targets shall be adopted by the EU in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 31 of the cited Regulation.
It should be pointed out that there is no Community legislation laying down microbiological criteria for Salmonella (or any other micro-organisms) in feedingstuffs, with the exception of raw materials and feed from animal origin-- and pet foods--.

++The official control program on animal feed, approved within the National Coordination Commission on Animal Feeding (CNCAA), indicates that since these determinations do not have a maximum limit established in the current national or Community regulations, in case of a positive Salmonella result is produced, an identification of the serotype should be requested. Only in the case of S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium, S. Infantis, S. Virchow and S. Hadar, notification will be made through the Alert Network (RASFF).++
Community rules on zoonoses do not establish any criteria concerning the potential presence of Salmonella and other potential zoonotic agents in feedingstuffs.

--There are currently no harmonised microbiological criteria in the European Union, in spite of the fact that the abovementioned Regulation has been in force since 1 January 2006.—

++ Official controls on establishments that allocate products to animal feed includes analytical determinations to detect the presence of Salmonella in raw materials and feed. In the case of products of plant origin, analytical determinations are made taking into account the risk criteria established in public

documents approved by the CNCAA in which possible dangers to control in raw materials destined to the manufacture of feed are indicated and, therefore, , in the feeds of which they are part (DOC CNCAA 1/2015 vers 1. Main hazards to be controlled in self-control systems). This document has been disseminated to the FBO through their associations, the CA, and it is accessible in the SILUM application of the website of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:

https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/alimentacion-animal/acceso-publico/pruebaotros.aspx++
--Official checks to detect the presence of salmonella in feed are carried out in accordance with the risk criteria established by the Autonomous Community competent authorities for intra-Community trade and the sampling plan drawn up by MAGRAMA for imported products. These checks include verification of the own checks carried out by operators and the collection of official samples to detect Salmonella. -- Every year, ++more than++-- some-- 3 000 official inspection visits are paid to feed establishments in order to verify the fulfilment of FBO controls and more than 1000 --some 1 300-- official samples are taken to be tested for ++microbiological criteria --Enterobacteriae and—including Salmonella. ++These data are published in the PNCOCA Annual Report, breaking down the samples into raw materials, compound feedstuffs and other products.++
(this text shall be removed and added because of updating)

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) :

Turkey holding operators shall have a code of good hygiene practice adapted from that applying to fattening turkeys holdings to achieve the aim of this national Salmonella surveillance and control programme, and shall ensure that the health information is kept up-to-date. The following records must be kept at holdings:
a) A record of the type and source of feed supplied to the animals.

b) A record of the outbreak of diseases that could affect the safety of animal by-products.

c) An up-to-date visitors' register listing the people and vehicles that have entered the holding.

d) A record of medicinal treatments, containing the information specified under Article 8 of Royal Decree 1749/1998 setting out the applicable control measures for certain substances and their residues in live animals and their products.

e) All the results of the Salmonella analyses and controls performed on the holding during the production stage. The results of the analyses of any samples taken in the incubator relating to that flock must also be kept. All these records shall be kept by the holder for at least three years. Those relating to the last 12 months shall be kept on the holding itself.

f) All movements of flocks entering and leaving the holding must be recorded in the holding register. The flock sheet must be kept for at least ++three++ --two-- (this text shall be added/removed because of

updating to Spanish rules) years after the flock is slaughtered.

g) There must also be a documentary record of:
1. The protocols and records of cleaning and disinfection work (dates, products used, the person or company responsible for this work).

2. Analyses to check that cleaning and disinfection operations carried out during the depopulation period have been effective in guaranteeing control of Salmonella with public health significance.

3. The programmes and records of insect and rat extermination operations (dates, products used, procedure to check the effectiveness of the programme, etc.).

h) Producers of rearing chickens must report on the health status of the breeding flock of origin and on any vaccinations and own checks during the rearing of the chickens; this information must accompany the chickens when they are transferred to the producing holdings.

The holder shall have all the mandatory health documentation and record all the necessary details to enable the competent authority to perform ongoing checks on compliance with the holding health programme and the code of good hygiene practice, and in particular the records mentioned above under a), b), c), d), e), f) and g).

All holdings included in the programme shall be placed under the veterinary supervision of both the official veterinary services and of the authorised or competent veterinarians responsible for the holding, as laid down in Law No 8/2003 on animal health.

Without prejudice to Royal Decree No 328/2003 and Royal Decree 1084/2005, the owner of the holding must adopt protective livestock rearing measures to control the introduction of or contamination by Salmonella spp on the holding. In particular:

a) The design and maintenance of the installations must be suitable for preventing the entry of Salmonella spp.;

b) Appropriate measures must be taken to control rodents, insects, wild birds and other domestic or wild animals which might introduce the disease. A rat extermination programme must be carried out either by the holding itself or by authorised establishments;

c) Day-old poults are obtained from breeding turkey holdings and hatcheries which have satisfactorily passed inspections to prevent the vertical transmission of S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium, including its single-phase variant, the supplier must certify that the said chicks come from holdings free from the said serotypes, and documentation including the results and dates of the laboratory analyses (own checks and official sampling) performed since the last official sampling at the source holding must be made available to the purchaser;

d) Appropriate washing, cleaning, disinfection and rat extermination measures are taken in the production sheds and ancillary structures and on the materials and tools used in the production activities;

e) Tests are carried out to ensure that the cleaning and disinfection operations were performed appropriately.

--At least ten samples must be taken at various points in the holding (dust, chamois, fabric swabs or equivalent sampling methods). Samples may be combined to produce a minimum of one culture. The use of cotton swabs or brushes is not recommended as they only pick up very small quantities of sample.--

++ To verify cleaning and disinfection one or more moistened fabric swabs of at least 900 cm2 per swab, moistened using appropriate diluents (such as 0,8 % sodium chloride, 0,1 % peptone in sterile deionised water, sterile water or any other diluent approved by the competent authority, shall be used to swab as large a surface area in different points in the house (floor, walls, feeding equipments, watering equipments, belts, pilars, water and feeding pipes, scrapers and any other difficult point to clean and disinfect).
Samples can be pooled to perform and single culture, or by enriching the peptone water separately and then taking 1 ml of the incubated peptone water of each sample, mixing them well and then take 0.1ml of the mixture and inoculate the modified Rappaport-Vassiliadis semisolid medium plates (MSRV).++
(this text shall be removed and added because we need to harmonised sampling method to verify C&D processes)

These samples must be analysed in laboratories authorised under the national Salmonella monitoring and control programmes.

The detection methods used must be the same as those used for all other SNCP samples.

The results must be recorded in the computerised own-check application of MAPA. These samples shall be recorded within the samples of the outgoing flock. The Annex for own-check samples shall be used to send the samples to the laboratory.

The competent authorities shall check the suitability of the cleaning, disinfection and depopulation measures adopted in the hen houses and, where appropriate, shall authorise installations to be occupied by new animals.

f) Adequate measures must be taken to prevent the transmission of Salmonella spp through drinking water.

g) The appropriate measures must be taken to prevent the presence of Salmonella spp in raw materials and feedingstuffs.

Specifically, the manufacturer or supplier of feed to the holding must guarantee that testing for Salmonella has been carried out and make express provision for such tests in the relevant HACCP system.

The checks must include analysis of the corresponding samples, which shall be made available to the health managers of the holdings receiving the feed.

The veterinarian responsible for the holding may assist with the interpretation of the results of the analysis;

h) Suitable training courses for operators and, if necessary, for the owners of the holding shall be carried out;

i) Suitable health checks must be carried out to detect the possible source or sources of Salmonella contamination where the bacterium has been detected in animals or if this emerges from the epidemiological investigation;

j) Appropriate sampling and analyses are carried out to detect Salmonella spp.;

k) Appropriate measures are taken in the event of positive cases of salmonellosis caused by either of the two Salmonella serotypes;

l) Appropriate measures must be taken to ensure the proper management of by-products of animal origin not intended for human consumption

i) Suitable health checks must be carried out to detect the possible source or sources of Salmonella contamination where the bacterium has been detected in animals or if this emerges from the epidemiological investigation;

j) Appropriate sampling and analyses are carried out to detect Salmonella spp.;

k) Appropriate measures are taken in the event of positive cases of salmonellosis caused by either of the two Salmonella serotypes;

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

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

☒*yes* ☐*no*

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

Official samples must be taken by the qualified or authorised veterinarian or in some cases by sufficiently trained authorised personnel under veterinary supervision, and shall cover at least:

This shall be done once a year, on at least one flock on 10% of the holdings with at least 500 fattening turkeys, and may be repeated whenever the competent authority considers this appropriate.

In any Autonomous Community with fewer than 10 holdings an official control shall be conducted on at least one farm.

Among the risk criteria for choosing 10% of the holdings the following shall be taken into account:

a) characteristics of holdings:
• type of production
• size of the farm (poultry population)
• poultry density in the province (measured in this case by the number of holdings)

b) historical record of holdings
• changes in the results obtained in the sampled holdings in previous years.
• Priority to be given to those holdings on which no information is available

c) cases of non-compliance
• Priority to be given by assigning a greater risk to those holdings on which shortcomings in the biosafety surveys have not been remedied and those on which positive results have been obtained.

Sampling shall take place within the last three weeks before the birds are sent for slaughter.

Sampling performed by the competent authority may replace sampling on the initiative of the food business operator (own check).

If necessary, results may be requested of laboratory analyses of the worker/s in charge of the animals in order to determine whether there are any Salmonella spp. carriers among them.

All data and information gathered on holdings on which official sampling has been performed (SAMPLING SHEET AND BIOSAFETY PROTOCOLS ANNEX) and the laboratory results shall be recorded in a dedicated computer application developed for the National Programme for the Control of Salmonella. https://servicio.mapama.gob.es/

Other official samples
Whenever the competent authorities see the need, official samples of animal feed, drinking water and environmental samples may be taken to check the effectiveness of cleaning and disinfection measures. Other types of samples may also be taken.
The competent authority may decide to increase the minimum number of samples in order to ensure representative sampling on a case-by-case evaluation of epidemiological parameters, such as biosecurity conditions, the distribution or size of the flock.

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

Fattening flocks of Turkeys

After positive FBO samples at the holding

- [ ] Always
- [ ] Sometimes (criteria apply)
- [x] Never

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

- [ ] Always
- [ ] Sometimes
- [x] 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.

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 checks made by the competent authorities (laboratory tests or documentary decks on the records of the holding) must guarantee that no antimicrobial medicinal products that might affect the result of analyses have been used.
In addition to the sampling provided for, when appropriate a random sample of birds may be taken within each shed housing birds on a holding, usually of up to five birds per flock unless the competent authority considers it necessary to include a greater number of birds in the sampling.
The examination shall consist of a test, ++using accredited techniques to dectect the effect of bacterial growth inhibitors or antimicrobials++ -- in the samples in the form and on the conditions laid down in Royal Decree 1749/1998. A flock shall be considered to have failed if any of the birds test positive. In these cases a -- (this text shall be added/removed because we need to clarify the methods and not to refer it to related national rules).
Samples of feed and water may be taken simultaneously with the aim of detecting and quantifying the quantity of antimicrobials if necessary.
Where the presence of the Salmonella serotypes covered by the programme is not detected but

antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effects are detected it shall be considered and accounted for as an infected flock for the purpose of the Union target.
++These samples ,in the framework of the SNCP, shall not take in triplicate notwithstanding that these actions can be combined with other programs in which these samples in triplicate are necessary.
If, from this action, derive measures related to the national plan of investigation of residues of veterinary drugs, it will take the appropriate actions, according to the aforementioned regulations
++ (this text shall be added in order to adapt to national rules).

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Once the birds have been removed, the holding will be cleaned efficiently and thoroughly (including complete removal of the bedding and excrement), followed by disinfection, insect removal and rat extermination. The above tasks will be performed using properly authorised and registered products. A suitable time after disinfection is complete, environmental samples will be taken to check the effectiveness of the cleaning and disinfection and to make sure that Salmonella is no longer present in the environment.
The competent authorities will check whether the cleaning and disinfection measures applied following the destocking of the shed have been performed to a satisfactory standard and, where appropriate, will authorise restocking with new animals.
++ To verify cleaning and disinfection two or more moistened fabric swabs of at least 900 cm2 per swab, moistened using appropriate diluents (such as 0,8 % sodium chloride, 0,1 % peptone in sterile deionised water, sterile water or any other diluent approved by the competent authority, shall be used to swab as large a surface area in different points in the house (floor, walls, feeding equipments, watering equipments, belts, pilars, water and feeding pipes, scrapers and any other difficult point to clean and disinfect).
Samples can be pooled to perform and single culture, or by enriching the peptone water separately and then taking 1 ml of the incubated peptone water of each sample, mixing them well and then take 0.1ml of the mixture and inoculate the modified Rappaport-Vassiliadis semisolid medium plates (MSRV).++
These samples must be analysed in authorised laboratories in the framework of the national Salmonella monitoring and control programmes.
The detection methods used must be the same as for the other samples under the PNCS.
The results for the same must be recorded using the MAPA computer application for own checks.
The samples must be recorded alongside the samples for the outgoing flock.
The sampling sheet for own checks must be used when sending such samples to the laboratory.
If there is a positive result (we detect Salmonella spp.), cleaning and disinfection should be repeated.++
---For the cleaning and disinfection procedure to be considered valid, a minimum of 10 samples (dust, fabric swabs, chamois or similar sampling materials) must be taken at various points on the holding and must yield negative results for Salmonella spp. Samples may be combined to produce a single culture. The use of cotton swabs or brushes is not recommended as they only pick up very small quantities of sample. --
++The premises shall not be restocked for 12 days after completion of the cleaning, disinfection, rat extermination and if necessary insect removal processes. Repopulation may take place only if the environmental analyses carried out in accordance with the programme are satisfactory, and if biosecurity measures considered inadequate or deficient by the competent authority have been

properly corrected. Notwithstanding the above, in those cases where the results of those tests prove the effectiveness of the cleaning and disinfection undertaken, the waiting period may be reduced to a minimum of 7 days.++
this text shall be removed and added because we need to harmonised sampling method to verify C&D processes).

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) :

For the purposes of this programme, the competent authorities shall be those of the Autonomous Communities and the General State Administration responsible for animal health matters. The Subdirectora-te-General for Animal Health and Hygiene of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fish and Food (MAPA) is responsible for developing and coordinating this monitoring and control programme and for making any necessary amendments, particularly in the light of the data and results obtained; it shall liaise with the Commission, summarising the data and results obtained for communication to the Commission and reporting on the development of the disease. Royal Decree 1440/2001 of 21 December 2001 setting up the veterinary health warning system created the "National Veterinary Health Warning System Committee" (a diagram of the Health Warning System Network (RASVE) is enclosed), which is responsible for studying and proposing measures to prevent, control, combat and eradicate diseases covered by national programmes. Its tasks were reinforced by Law No 8/2003 on animal health. This committee is attached to the Ministry of the Agriculture, Fish and Food (MAPA), and its members represent all the Autonomous Communities and the Ministry of Health, consumption and welfare for zoonoses. Its tasks include the following:
a) Coordinating animal health actions across the different administrations.
b) Studying measures for preventing, controlling, combating and eradicating the diseases covered by the national programmes.
c) Monitoring the development of the epidemiological situation with regard to animal diseases at national, European and international level.
d) Proposing relevant measures.
This national committee could agree to set up a consultative committee on avian salmonellosis, which would be attached to it, and would include members of the most representative organisations and associations in this sector in Spain, and may also include the professional association of veterinary officers. The role of this consultative committee would be to advise the Committee when requested to do so and also to put any relevant issues to it for consideration.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The measures included in this programme relating to the detection of Salmonella comply with the requirements established in parts D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and are developed in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012, including requirements for detection tests (type of samples, sampling frequency, preparation of the samples, laboratories, analysis methods and notification of results).

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) :

Council Directive 92/117/EEC, repealed by Directive 2003/99/EC, concerning measures for protection against specified zoonosis and specified zoonotic agents in animals and products of animal origin in order to prevent outbreaks of food-borne infections and food poisoning.

A reference study was made of prevalence at Community level of Salmonella in turkey flocks of the species Meleagris gallopavo between October 2006 and September 2007. Analyses were made and samples taken from selected flocks of turkeys in accordance with Community guidelines as laid down in Commission Decision 2005/662/EC.

According to information obtained from the study, prevalence of S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium serotypes in breeding turkey flocks was 0% and 2.8% in turkeys for fattening, rising to 5.3% in breeding turkeys and 56.3% in turkeys for fattening for Salmonella spp.

The evolution of the prevalence of the types of Salmonella covered by checks on fattening turkey flocks is shown in the attached graphic.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The obligation to register livestock holdings in Spain derives, firstly, from Article 39 of Law No 8?2003 of 24 April 2003 on Animal Health More specifically, and in terms of poultry keeping, the obligation to register poultry-keeping holdings is regulated by the following legislation:

Royal Decree No 479/2004 of 26 March 2004 setting up and regulating the general register of livestock holdings. This applies to all livestock species.

They must be registered with a registration code/number and be classed in one of the following groups:
• Meat-producing farms, and
• Breeding farms.

Fattening flocks of Turkeys

Royal Decree 1084/2005 of 16 September 2005 regulating poultry rearing for meat Applicable to holding that breed or keep poultry for meat production, excluding own-consumption holdings, as set out in Article 2(b).

Legislative measures and provisions concerning identification of the flocks:

The programme shall cover fattening turkey flocks, since individual animals are not identified.

Poultry flocks shall be defined in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

For the purposes of the programme, an epidemiological unit shall be considered to be a flock of turkeys, defined as all poultry reared for the production of meat or eggs with the same health status kept on the same premises or within the same enclosure and constituting a single population in epidemiological terms; in the case of housed poultry, this includes all birds sharing the same airspace in accordance with Article 2(3)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Flocks of turkeys shall have an individual identification. To identify the flocks on a holding a capital letter corresponding to the shed shall be used (this letter must be written on the door to the shed), and the date of entry of the birds to the shed must be written in the format mm/yyyy.

REGA+SHED (CAPITAL LETTER)+ ENTRY DATE OF THE BIRDS (mm/yyyy)

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Taking account of the structure and organisation of the Spanish State, the General State Administration — represented by the Subdirectorate-General for Animal Health and Hygiene and Traceability of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fish and Food (MAPA) is responsible for developing and coordinating this monitoring and control programme and for making any necessary amendments, particularly in the light of the data and results obtained; it shall liaise with the Commission, summarising the data and results obtained for communication to the Commission; lastly, it is responsible for reporting on the development of the disease. The Autonomous Communities are responsible for the direct implementation and monitoring of the activities to be carried out under the programme. In addition, to facilitate monitoring and follow-up of the data obtained, we have two computer applications for recording information from own checks and official controls. Information from own checks is recorded by the authorised laboratories that analyse own-check samples, and information from official controls is recorded by the official veterinary services of the Autonomous Communities. The information is thus subject to double review: the Autonomous Communities review the information from both applications on their territory, and the Subdirectorate-General for Animal Health and Hygiene and Traceability globally reviews all of the results.

Finally, a plan to control own checks and inspect own-check laboratories is in place.

With a view to ascertaining that the own checks are being performed correctly, the competent authority may carry out the following plan to control own checks and inspect own-check laboratories (document to be inserted).

Fattening flocks of Turkeys

The official veterinary services shall perform a quality control of the own checks in a certain percentage of holdings, selected annually on the basis of the following prioritised risk criteria: Holdings in which own checks have shown negative results for the serotypes covered by the checks and official controls have shown positive results. Holdings in which own checks have shown negative results for the serotypes covered by the checks and in which there has been some Public Health communication regarding positive results. Holdings with negative results for own checks relating to the serotypes covered by the checks and positive LOD effectiveness control analysis.
Holdings in which own checks have shown negative results for the serotypes covered by the checks and in which there are no official controls, chosen at random.

The checks performed during the inspection shall consist of a series of questions to ascertain whether the stipulations of the programme are being fulfilled and an on-site inspection of the own-check sampling.

In this case, the own-check sampling shall be performed in the presence of an official veterinarian who, as an observer, shall try to identify practices that are not in line with the sampling procedures that are set out in the National Programmes and applicable to both CO and AUT. They must check critical aspects of these that can presumably have an impact on the results (e.g. use of enriched peptone water in boot swabs, origin, expiry, representativeness of the sample, number of steps and surface area used, where relevant, dispersion of the aliquots of faeces in order to generate sufficient representativeness in the pools, etc.). How and where the samples are kept before being sent to the laboratory must also be investigated, as must compliance with the deadlines for their being received in the laboratory.

During this inspection, the competent authority shall ask any questions it deems relevant and request the necessary documents regarding implementation of the own checks.

The official veterinarian must note down the results of the control in an inspection report. The information in that report, and any other information obtained when tracing the sample until it arrives in the laboratory, shall be used by the competent authority to draw up an appraisal report. If any anomalies are detected, they shall be reported to the producer as quickly as possible so that they may be corrected immediately for use in successive own checks, irrespective of the administrative effects that could arise in this case in particular. The competent authority shall give a copy of the report to the person responsible for the own-check sampling.

If the competent authority considers it appropriate, duplicate samples shall be taken. One of the samples shall be taken by the official veterinarian, using his own materials, and shall remain in his possession. This sample shall be sent to an official laboratory, together with the sampling sheet. The other sample shall be taken by the person in charge of own-check sampling and shall be taken using materials provided by this person. It shall remain in his possession and must be analysed like any other own check.

Whenever there are large discrepancies between the official control results and the own-check results on the same flock, the competent authority may request, if it deems it necessary, the isolated strains of the said flock from the own-check laboratory that analysed them in order to perform an analysis of them in an official laboratory in its Autonomous Community.

The inspections in the laboratories shall take place in accordance with the document attached above. Within two years, each Autonomous Community must have inspected all of the laboratories in its territory.

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year : 2021

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	88
Serotyping	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	60
Antimicrobial detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	5
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	15

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year : 2022

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	88
Serotyping	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	60
Antimicrobial detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	5
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	15

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year : 2021

Type of the test (description)	Rearing flocks	Adult flocks
Total No of flocks (a)	0	4 250
No of flocks in the programme	0	4 250
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	0	85

Fattening flocks of Turkeys

No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	95
No of official samples taken	0	95
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 serveral 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

1.2 *Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :* **2022**

Type of the test (description)	Rearing flocks	Adult flocks
Total No of flocks (a)	0	4 250
No of flocks in the programme	0	4 250
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	0	85
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	95
No of official samples taken	0	95
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 serveral 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

Fattening flocks of Turkeys

D.1. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

Costs of the planned activities for year : 2021

1. Testing of official samples

Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Fattening Turkeys: Bacteriological detection test	88	27.24	2397.12	yes	50	1 198,56	X
Testing	Fattening Turkeys: Serotyping	60	55.68	3340.8	yes	50	1 670,4	X
Testing	Fattening Turkeys: Antimicrobial detection test	5	26.88	134.4	yes	50	67,2	X
Testing	Fattening Turkeys: Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	15	44.86	672.9	yes	50	336,45	X

2. Vaccination

Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				0	no		0	X

3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)

Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	

4.Cleaning and disinfection

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Cleaning and disinfection	In case of full flock depopulation			0	no	50	0	X

Fattening flocks of Turkeys

5.Other essential costs

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				Add a new row				

6. Cost of official sampling

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Sampling	Fattening Turkeys: Official sampling visit	95	13.91	1321.45	yes	50	660,73	X

Total with Union funding request (€):	7866.67	including	3933.34
Total without Union funding request (€):	0		= requested EU contribution in €

Costs of the planned activities for year : **2022**

1. Testing of official samples

Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Fattening Turkeys: Bacteriological detection test	88	27.24	2397.12	yes	50	1 198,56	X
Testing	Fattening Turkeys: Serotyping	60	55.68	3340.8	yes	50	1 670,4	X
Testing	Fattening Turkeys: Antimicrobial detection test	5	26.88	134.4	yes	50	67,2	X
Testing	Fattening Turkeys: Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	15	44.86	672.9	yes	50	336,45	X

2. Vaccination

Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	

				0	no		0	X

3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)

Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	

4.Cleaning and disinfection

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Cleaning and disinfection	In case of full flock depopulation			0	no	50	0	X

5.Other essential costs

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				Add a new row				

6. Cost of official sampling

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Sampling	Fattening Turkeys: Official sampling visit	95	13.91	1321.45	yes	50	660,73	X

Total with Union funding request (€):	7866.67	including	3933.34
Total without Union funding request (€):	0		= requested EU contribution in €

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 reimbursment/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 samples are taken by official veterinarians. The cost of sampling is covered by the administrative authorities, in this case the Autonomous Communities.

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 official samples are analysed in the official laboratories of the Autonomous Communities. The cost of the analyses is covered by the Autonomous Community. The national reference laboratory (NRL, Algete) also carries out serotyping analysis of official samples. To a lesser extent, it also performs isolation and identification analyses. These analyses are paid for by the NRL.

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)

The official veterinary services of the Autonomous Communities (ACs) organise compulsory slaughter and are responsible for providing slaughter compensation. The ACs are responsible for financing this. For broiler chickens and fattening turkeys, slaughter in the case of positive flocks is not compulsory and therefore is not compensated.

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 of broilers and fattening turkeys is not compulsory and is not carried out. The administrative authorities therefore do not finance it.

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

Installations are always cleaned and disinfected after the sheds have been emptied. Before repopulating the sheds, cleaning and disinfection must be checked, taking environmental samples. These activities are the responsibility of the food business operators, who pay for them. On some occasions, the competent authority of the ACs also takes samples to check the effectiveness of cleaning and disinfection, in which case the administrative authorities cover the cost.

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

☐ Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

☐ Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

3. Source of funding of eligible measures

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

☒ *yes*

☐ *no*

4. 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:

Fattening flocks of Turkeys

Fattening flocks of Turkeys

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 :	