



**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 (Art. 2 of Decision (EU) 2015/2444 and Art. 12 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014).

For multiannual programmes already approved, this document shall also be filled out and submitted after selection of the options:

This programme is multiannual: "YES"

"Funding request for subsequent year of already approved multiannual programme"

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Member state : PORTUGAL

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Fattening flocks of Turkeys

This program is multi annual :

Type of submission :

Request of Community co-financing from beginning of : To end of

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

1. Contact data

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Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date
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1508492070142-12306

Fattening flocks of Turkeys

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.

2. Geographical coverage of the programme

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

yes

no

If no please explain.

The program will be implemented on the whole territory of Portugal: Continent and the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and Azores (maps attached - Annex 1). The Competent Authority (CA) is the official veterinary services - DGAV (General Directorate of Food and Veterinary).

Fattening flocks of Turkeys

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.

	Number of holdings
Total number of holdings with fattening turkeys in the MS	131
Total number of houses in these holdings	367
Number of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys	131
<i>NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.</i>	

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

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

yes

no

If no please explain.

The information flow between those involved in the salmonella control programme (SCP) is outlined in a flowchart (Annex 2). For the communication of laboratory results and other information regarding the samples taken, Excel data tables are used, prepared in accordance with the request forms submitted with the samples for analysis.

Following detection of *Salmonella* spp., the detection laboratory sends immediately the information to the DSAVR. Upon this suspicion preventive measures are activated - amongst others the flock is placed under health surveillance, bio-security measures are reinforced, the flock is actively monitored and its records are evaluated for traceability purposes.

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Simultaneously, the positive samples for Salmonella spp. are sent by the detection laboratory to the NRL for serotyping.

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 to be implemented are explained in the Procedures Manual for Producer available on DGAV website (Annex 3).

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

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

The verification of biosecurity measures by the CA is done:

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

Regarding transports:

Regulation (EC) 1/2005 of 22 December 2004, Decree-Law No. 265/07 of 24 June and Decree-Law No. 174/2015, establish specific rules in regard to cleaning and disinfection of vehicles, and the consequent noncompliance penalties. The control of these standards is conducted by technicians from the official services and the agents of the GNR-SEPNA. In order to ensure adequate control, training on transportation of animals has been carried out by DGAV. In addition, supervision of actions to control the transport of animals (monitoring plan of the Animal Protection Plan) are held by the CA.

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This information is available in DGAV website.

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 than 100 days or fall under organic turkey production according to Commission 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.

The FBO has the responsibility of own-check sampling under the SCP. However he may delegate sampling in the veterinarian responsible or technicians who perform other tasks on the farm (farm staff).

DGAV authorize sampling in the last six weeks prior to the date of slaughter in case the turkeys are either kept more than 100 days or fall under organic turkey production according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.

In Portugal the production cycle, extends up to 12-14 weeks for females and at 16-18 weeks for males. The existing holdings of fattening turkeys are practically all of intensive production.

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.

Salmonella detection is always performed following ISO 6579:2002/Amd1:2007 (Official and FBO).

After a positive detection result, the laboratory performing the analyses reports the positive result to the DSAVR and sends the strain to INIAV for serotyping.

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Serotyping is only carried out in the NRL, following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme.

8.If birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant **EU microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g:

Measures implemented by the FBO (farm level)

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

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

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

Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)

SH FBO must have in place a sampling program that shall comprehend microbiological hygiene criteria settled in Reg. (EC) No 2073/2005 (Salmonella spp.).

According to this regulation, SH FBO shall take samples for microbiological analysis at least once a week and the day of sampling shall be changed each week to ensure that each day of the week is covered.

The same regulation also requires that SH FBO include in their sampling plans poultry carcasses from flocks with an unknown Salmonella status or with a status known to be positive for SE or ST.

The FBO of the slaughterhouse has also to comply with all the procedures imposed by the OV.

- The infected flock has to be slaughtered after all the negative flocks,
- The speed line may have to be slower to permit detailed PMI of the animals,
- The positive flocks shall have priority for the purpose of sampling for the hygiene criteria analysis,

So, to comply with hygiene criteria, whenever it is schedule the week day sampling action, FBO shall include (and prioritize) in the sampling program, positive flocks for SE or ST.

Whenever positive results to Salmonella spp. are obtained, the isolates are serotyped for SE and ST in order to comply with safety criteria settled in the regulation. In case of positive results for these serotypes, SH FBO must take all actions to withdraw the product from the market. If the product is not yet at retail level, FBO may opt between dispose the product as by-product or process it in order to eliminate the danger.

Failure to comply with the sampling is considered an infringement under Article 24 of Decree-Law 164/2015 of August 17 and Article 6, paragraph a) of Decree-Law 113/2006 of 12 June, for which sanctions are foreseen.

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Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

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

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

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

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

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

The OV supervises the corrective measures implemented by the FBO.

The restocking can only be made in case of negative results to *Salmonella* in environmental samples, and after authorization of DSAVR.

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.

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/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 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/ISO 16140.

yes

no

If no please explain.

All the laboratories testing FBO samples are accredited (ISO 17025) by IPAC (National Accreditation Body) and *Salmonella* detection is performed following ISO 6579:2002/Amd1:2007, according their Annex to Accreditation Certificates.

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

yes

no

If no please explain.

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

DGAV is responsible for the official control Plan of feed under Reg. (EC) 882/2004. According to this plan, samples are annually collected and inspection actions conducted at the level of all chain operators, including compound feed manufacturers, primary producers and the imports from third countries. Samples collection provides for the execution of various analytical determinations, including the Salmonella spp. in 20% of samples of compound feed, collected from all manufacturers (industrial or self-producers), at random in samples of plant origin raw materials, imported from third countries and in all consignments of feeding stuffs of animal origin, imported from third countries, as well as in the raw materials of animal origin collected at the level of the processing by-products plants. All non-compliant results obtained for Salmonella spp. are subjected to serotyping and adoption of subsequent measures, which vary with the pathogenicity of the strain to humans or animals. Thus, besides the sanctioning measures provided by national and / or Community law in force, there will be additional controls in the establishments of origin and the traceability of products with consequent withdrawal from the market with a view to their treatment or destruction, as well as knowledge of livestock holdings of destination for adequate surveillance of those destined to poultry production. During the inspection actions, which have a frequency proportional to the risk of the activity performed, a documentary control is performed in order to check compliance with the legal requirements, including the implementation and effectiveness of HACCP systems and programs for self-control developed by operators, where the assessment of the possible microbiological risk assessment, and in particular the presence of Salmonella, is taken into consideration.

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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) :

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

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

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

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

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

■ in one flock of 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.

Additional official sampling:

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

* If failures are detected during the monitoring actions refered in 7.

The official samples are taken by the DSAVR.

In each year the selection of holdings is carried out by the CA. The selection is performed on a random basis taking into account the distribution of holdings in the country, the previous positive results and excludes farms which were previously sampled by the CA and tested negative.

It also performed an official sampling and the verification of biosecurity measures on farms with positive results for Salmonella under Regulation 2073/2005.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Under the national control program fully comply with the sampling of own-checks in all flocks and;

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- Have no positivity repetition on the same premises in the case of the same flock or the immediately preceding flock and,
- Have a positive assessment on the application of biosecurity measures.

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

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

Specific sampling:

Samples for antimicrobial tests will be taken:

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

Type of sample:

The samples consist in 2-5 birds per flock

Analytical method used:

Rapid Method (FBO laboratories)

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

Consequence of a positive result in the detection of antimicrobials:

The flock is considered positive in scope of SCP.

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

After the depopulation of an infected flock, FBO must perform the cleaning of the poultry house, including safe disposal of waste and beds. After clean, disinfection is carried out and followed by environmental samples collection by FBO under the instructions of the CA (Annex 4). The restocking can only be made in case of negative results to Salmonella, and after authorization of DSAVR.

B. General information

1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (max. 32000 chars) :

The General Directorate for Food and Veterinary (DGAV) is the CA responsible for the SNCP. At central level of DGAV, the Services for Animal Protection (DSPA), Division of Epidemiology and Animal Health carry out tasks related to the SNCPs, namely the elaboration of programme proposals to be submitted to the European Commission (EC), the collection and management of data and preparation of reports on implementation of the SNCPs for the EC and EFSA.

Coordination of SCP activities at regional level is carried out by five Regional Directorates for Food and Veterinary Services (DSAVR) in mainland Portugal. Each DSAVR has a coordinator or a nominated contact point responsible for SNCP issues. DSAVRs are also responsible for official sampling, for verification of FBOs' own-check sampling, for evaluation of biosecurity measures and for imposing measures in case of positive Salmonella analyses results.

In the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and the Azores, the CAs are the respective Directorates of Services for Agriculture and Agrarian Development. Technically, they report to DGAV

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The National legislation applicable to the programme :

- * Decree-Law n° 164/2015: about the implementation of SCP and defines the sanctions in case of noncompliance
- Decree-Law No. 79/2011 of 20 June – transposes into national law Directive No. 2008/73 / EC of 15 July, and approves, among others, the regulation concerning animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade and imports from third countries of poultry and hatching eggs.
- Decree-Law No. 142/2006 of 27 July on animal registration
- Public notice No. 1- Control eggs come from positive flocks
- Decree-Law No. 193/2004 of 17 August – transposes into national law Directive No. 2003/99 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November, on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents,

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• Decree-Law No. 39209 of May 14, 1953 - Defines the veterinary health measures to take to avoid, in order to limit or eradicate zoonoses and other diseases.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the baseline study conducted under paragraph 1 of article 1 of Decision 2006/662/EC it was observed that the level of prevalence of *Salmonella Typhimurium* and *Salmonella Enteritidis* in the national holdings of fattening turkeys sampled was 0%.

The NSCP in flocks of fattening turkeys was approved, for the first time, for 2010 (Commission decision n° 2009/883/EC of 26 November).

The results obtained from 2010 to 2016, resulting from the implementation of the program, are summarized in Annex 5.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

The control of flock identification is carried out by the Regional Services of CA, both during official controls and through the follow-up of own checks data sent to the laboratories with the samples.

At the Central Services of CA, this information is verified and organized being available for all national territory.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

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(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

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

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

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

Under the information circuit, the authorized laboratories:

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

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

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

These data are analyzed centrally and discussed during meetings of a specialized working group for SNCP, held on average 1-2 times per year.

In these meetings are presented and discussed the data for:

- * Existing flocks numbers
- * Number of flocks sampled (own-checks and official control)
- * Non compliance detected
- * Implementation percentages and
- * Percentage of positivity.

The implementation of FBOs' own-check sampling and the information about the controls made to the rearing flock is verified by the CA during official controls which includes official sampling. A specific form is used to document these controls.

Following isolation of Salmonella spp. (from an FBO or official sample), the laboratory immediately notifies DSAVR on the positive results and the isolate is forwarded to the Salmonella NRL for serotyping. The result of serotyping is send by NRL to DSPA that informs the DSAVR.

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C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year: **2018**

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	14
Serotyping	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	8
Antimicrobial detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	5
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	0

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year: **2019**

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	14
Serotyping	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	7
Antimicrobial detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	3
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	0

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year: **2020**

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	14
Serotyping	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	6
Antimicrobial detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	0
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	0

Fattening flocks of Turkeys

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year: **2018**

Type of the test (description)	Rearing flocks	Adult flocks
Total No of flocks (a)		1 048
No of flocks in the programme	0	1 048
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	14
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	0	2

- (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

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year: **2019**

Type of the test (description)	Rearing flocks	Adult flocks
Total No of flocks (a)		1 048
No of flocks in the programme	0	1 048
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	14
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	0	1

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- (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

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year : **2020**

Type of the test (description)	Rearing flocks	Adult flocks
Total No of flocks (a)		1 048
No of flocks in the programme	0	1 048
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	14
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	0	0

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