UK NATIONAL CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR *SALMONELLA* IN BREEDING FLOCKS (*Gallus gallus)*

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Aim of the programme

To reduce and/or maintain the prevalence of *Salmonellas* of public health significance in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* on holdings in the UK at least to the target level set out in Regulation 1003/2005 which is a reduction of the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks (comprising at least 250 birds) remaining positive to 1 % or less by 31 December 2009.

1.00 General

1.01 *Salmonellas* have been recognised as important pathogens and *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium have accounted for the majority of cases of human salmonellosis for many years and have consistently been the most commonly implicated pathogens in general outbreaks of foodborne disease.

1.02 A programme for the control of the two most important *Salmonellas* of public health significance, *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* has been in operation in the UK since 1989, and in its present form since 1993. As a result of the control programme the number of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium infected breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the UK is currently very low. Of the other three *Salmonella* serovars, *Salmonella* Hadar, *Salmonella* Infantis and *Salmonella* Virchow, the occurrence is likewise at low levels. Information was submitted to the Commission relating to the occurrence of *Salmonella* isolates in breeding flocks in the UK in 2004 (SANCO/1143/2005 http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/food/biosafety/salmonella/impl_reg_en.htm).
Analysis of the information submitted indicated that the level of *Salmonella* Hadar, *Salmonella* Infantis and *Salmonella* Virchow was 0.00%, 0.15%, 0.30% respectively. The overall occurrence of all *Salmonella* serovars was estimated at 6.3%. The occurrence of the five *Salmonella* serovars in the control programme was calculated as 0.4%.

1.1.0 The occurrence of the zoonosis or zoonotic agent concerned in the Member State.

Laboratory reporting trends – Salmonellosis in humans

1.1.1 A sharp rise in the incidence of human salmonellosis in the UK was observed in the mid 1980s. This was largely due to an increase in *S.* Enteritidis phage type 4 (PT 4) infection. The incidence of this phage type reached a peak in the early 1990s and remained broadly stable until 1998 when a significant fall was recorded throughout most of the UK which continued for the next two years. Since then, the decline has continued, albeit less sharply. However, in 2001 and 2002 there was an increase in non-PT4 *S.* Enteritidis in England & Wales, but not in Northern Ireland. In 2003, there was an increase in non-PT4 *S.* Enteriditis in all parts of the UK, accounting for a slight increase in total *S.* Enteriditis reports overall.

1.1.2 In England and Wales in 2004, 63% of the salmonellosis total of 12,887 were due to *S.* Enteritidis. *S.* Enteritidis PT 4 reports have continued to decline since 1997, when there were over 15,000 reports, to 2,201 reports in 2004. As in previous years, *S*. Typhimurium remains the second most commonly isolated serotype in humans (10.0%) in England and Wales. In Scotland in 2004, 1,143 *Salmonella* cases were reported, compared with 1,254 in 2003. The fall can be attributed to a reduction in isolates of *S*. Enteritidis PT 4 and in *S.* Typhimurium.

1.1.3 There was a marked increase in *Salmonella* reports from Northern Ireland with 451 reported in 2004 compared to 214 the previous year. This was the highest annual total since 1999 (689 reports). This increase was attributable to three outbreaks: *S.* Typhimurium DT104 (77 reports), *S*. Newport (92 reports) and *S.* Virchow (21 reports). Together these outbreak cases accounted for 190 reports and 42% of the annual total. Reports of *S.* Enteritidis and *S.* Enteritidis PT4 have fallen for the fifth consecutive year. Northern Ireland has not experienced the rise in human reports of *S.* Enteritidis non PT4 noted elsewhere in the UK.

1.1.4 The number of *Salmonella* Typhimurium reports continued its general downward trend in 2004 with 1,648 reports. *S.* Typhimurium DT 104 has continued to decrease and is now at its lowest level for over 30 years. *S.* Enteritidis remains the most commonly isolated *Salmonella* serotype, followed by *S.* Typhimurium, *S.* Newport, and *S.* Virchow in 2004 (Annex 1) in the UK as a whole. The outbreak involving *S*. Typhimurium put this serotype in first place in 2004 in Northern Ireland. Whilst *S.* Enteritidis and *S.* Typhimurium are the two most common serovars reported in humans, the next 3 most common serovars, which are reported less frequently, vary from year to year.

1.1.5 The top ten laboratory confirmed *Salmonella* serotypes isolated from people in the UK in 2003 and 2004 are given in Annex 1.

1.1.6 *Salmonella* control programme in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the UK

1.1.7 A programme has been in operation in the UK based on Directive 1992/117 since 1993. The programme has been successful in reducing the number of breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* infected with *S.* Enteritidis and *S.* Typhimurium to a low level. As mentioned above the percentage of flocks infected with *S.* Enteritidis, *S.* Typhimurium, *S.* Hadar, *S.* Infantis, and *S.* Virchow in 2004 using current detection methods is below the 1.0% target set for 31 December 2009. Further details of the programme and the success achieved are given in Annex 2.

1.1.8 A new national control programme will be implemented to comply with Regulation 2160/2003 and is planned to come into effect on or before 01 January 2007.

1.1.9 All breeding flocks of 250 birds or more, and all hatcheries with an incubator capacity of 1000 eggs or more will be required to register with the Competent Authority.

1.1.10 Operators will be required to implement the sampling programme in Annex IIB of EC Regulation 2160/2003. Samples for the detection of *Salmonella* will be taken from *Gallus gallus* day-old chicks to be used for breeding, when the birds are approximately 4 weeks of age, and approximately 2 weeks before the birds come into lay. During the production phase of laying eggs for hatching the flocks will be sampled every two weeks by the operator on the holding to verify the achievement of the target in adult breeding flocks. Sampling to verify the achievement of the target will be as detailed in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005. Samples will be submitted to a laboratory authorised by the Competent Authority and which applies quality assurance systems that conform to the requirements of the current EN/ISO standard.

1.2.0 The geographical area in which the programme will be implemented

1.2.1 The National Control Programme will be implemented throughout the UK and will cover all breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* containing 250 birds or more.

1.3.0 The structure and organisation of the relevant Competent Authorities.

1.3.1 The Competent Authority for this National Control Programme in respect of EC Regulation 2160/2003 for the control of *Salmonella* in breeder flocks of *Gallus gallus* is:

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 4a Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London, SW1P 3jJR.

- In Northern Ireland the operation of the Control Programme is under Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD).
- The programme in Wales operates with the collaboration of the Welsh Assembly.
- The programme in Scotland operates with the collaboration of the Scottish Executive for Environmental and Rural Development.

1.3.2 The Competent Authority in respect of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules is the:

- Food Standards Agency, Aviation House, Holborn, London.

1.3.3 Further information on the Food Standards Agency is given in Annex 3.

1.3.4 The Meat Hygiene Service is an Executive Agency of the Food Standards Agency and is responsible for the protection of public health and animal health and welfare in Great Britain, through proportionate enforcement of legislation in licensed meat premises. Enforcement in licensed premises in Northern Ireland is the responsibility of DARDNI.

1.3.5 In respect of EC Regulation No 183/2005 on feed hygiene, the Competent Authorities are the Food Standards Agency and local authorities (Trading Standards Departments and some Environmental Health Services).

1.4.0 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

1.4.1 The laboratories listed in Annex 4 have been authorised by the Competent Authority to test samples submitted under the current control programme. It is expected that these will be authorised under the control plan to be introduced on or before 01 January 2007. Official samples collected within the National Control Programme are analysed by the National Reference Laboratory for *Salmonella*, Veterinary Laboratories Agency, Weybridge, or at one of the regional laboratories of the Veterinary Laboratories Agency under its control. For samples in Northern Ireland the National Reference Laboratory is DARD, Veterinary Sciences Division, Stormont, Belfast. It is expected that by the time the national control plan is operational due to administrative changes the National Reference Laboratory in Northern Ireland will be in a new non-departmental public body.

1.4.2 The laboratories listed in Annex 4 may also be authorised to test samples taken under the Animal By-Products Regulations 2005 which make provision for the administration and enforcement of Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption (OJ No. L273, 10.10.2002, p1.). It requires operators of rendering plants to test samples of rendered animal protein that is intended for use in animal feedingstuffs for *Salmonella*. The feeding of processed animal protein to farmed animals is also covered by the TSE Regulations 2002 (as amended) which makes provision for administration and enforcement of certain Community legislation in relation to TSE. Under the terms of these Regulations only fishmeal tested under the Animal By-Products Regulations can be fed to poultry.

1.4.3 The laboratories which are authorised in Annex 4 are also required to report to Defra or DARD the number and type of samples which are examined in the national control plan for breeders each month for *Salmonella*, the number positive, and to supply the isolate for serotyping on request. (Laboratories authorised in Great Britain are also required to report findings in the examination of feed materials such as vegetable protein.)
The results of these analysis are published each year:
http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/vla/science/science-salm-intro.htm

1.4.4 The operators of all laboratories are required to report the isolation of *Salmonella* from any sample taken from livestock (including breeding birds of *Gallus gallus*), their environment, or their feed to the Competent Authority and to provide a sub-culture of the isolate on request under the Zoonoses Order 1989, and the Zoonoses Order (Northern Ireland) 1991.

1.4.5 For food the testing undertaken by Food Business Operator's when complying with the Microbiological criteria regulations (SANCO/4198/2001 Rev. 19 (PLSPV/2001/4198/4198R19) is carried out according to the specified reference method (ISO 6759).

1.5.0 Methods used in the examination of the zoonoses or zoonotic agent.

1.5.1 Samples from birds and their environment are tested in accordance with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 using the method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for *Salmonella* in Bilthoven, Netherlands: The method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002), where a semi-solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. The semi-solid medium is incubated at 41,5 +/– 1 °C for 2 × (24 +/– 3) hours.

1.5.2 Samples taken under the Animal By-Products Regulations 2005 which make provision for the administration and enforcement of Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption are examined by a method that conforms with—
ISO 6579/2002/BS-EN 12824:1998 (Detection of *Salmonella*) or equivalent,
or
NMKL 71: 1993 or equivalent

1.5.3 The reference method in the microbiological criteria regulation for broilers and processed meat is ISO 6579.

1.6.0 Official controls

1.6.1 Three samples will be taken under the control of the Competent Authority for Regulation 2160/2003 from each breeding flock during production of eggs for hatching as specified in 2.1.2.2 of Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005.

1.6.2 The records of samples taken by the operator will be made available for inspection to the Competent Authority and provide details of date of sample, type of sample, laboratory carrying out the examination, and the result.

1.6.3 The sampling under the Animal By-Products legislation is monitored by the Competent Authority with inspections carried out using a risk-based approach.

1.6.4 Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 of 15 November 2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs requires poultry abattoirs to undertake microbiological testing for *Salmonella* on 5 samples a week (each sample is 3 neck skins). Establishments producing minced meat, meat preparations and mechanically separated meat must also undertake weekly testing for *Salmonella*. FSA are the Competent Authority which monitors these controls.

1.6.5 The official monitoring of feed controls is described in 2.2 below and in Annex 5.

1.6.6 Operator/owner's Obligations

1.6.7 Operator/owners are required to take samples from rearing flocks of *Gallus gallus* intended for breeding for the detection of *Salmonellas* of public health significance as detailed in Annex II B 1 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 when the chicks are day old, when they are approximately 4 weeks of age, and approximately 2 weeks before the birds come into lay or moved to layer accommodation.

1.6.8 Operator/owners are required to take the samples as defined in Commission Regulation (EC) No1003/2005 in Annex 2.2.2.1 and submit them to a laboratory which has been authorised by the Competent Authority for the detection of *Salmonella* in a control programme under Commission Regulation (EC) 2160/2003.

1.6.9 The owner shall keep a record of date when each flock is sampled for *Salmonella*, the identity of the flock sampled, the age of the flock sampled, the laboratory which undertook the analysis, and the result of the tests and make these records available to the Competent Authority.

1.6.10 Samples taken as above shall be sent immediately (or may be stored for up to 48 hours in a refrigerator 3-5^{o} C) to a laboratory authorised by Defra or DARD for the detection of *Salmonella* in Breeding flocks.

1.6.11 Reporting of results

1.6.12 The person in charge of any laboratories which detects *Salmonella* or an isolate believed to be *Salmonell*a in any sample from a breeding flock or its environment must notify (under the Zoonoses Order 1989, and the Zoonoses Order (Northern Ireland) 1991) the Competent Authority without delay, and supply information on the type of sample, the name and address of the breeding flock, the name and address of the owner/operator, and supply the *Salmonella* isolate or sub-culture to the Competent Authority. The laboratory shall at the same time also advise the person/organisation who submitted the sample the results of the test. In practice the reports are made to the Senior Veterinary Investigation Officer in the local regional laboratory of the Veterinary Laboratories Agency in England and Wales, to the Divisional Veterinary Manager or Officer in Scotland and Northern Ireland respectively.

1.7.0 Official controls at other stages of the food chain.

1.7.1 Under the terms of the EC Feed Hygiene Regulation 183/2005 feed businesses must be approved or registered with their local authority. Approvals/registrations relate to producers of compound feeds, feed materials, feed additives and premixtures. The Regulation also covers transporters and storers of feed, food companies selling co-products for use as feed and pet food manufacturers. Approval requires a prior-inspection visit by a local authority to ensure that the premises are working to the required standards (possibly by taking samples), registration involves the placing of premises on a list with follow-up checks of their activities. Livestock farms growing and using or selling crops for feed use are also within the scope of the Regulation, although those which supply small quantities of primary products to local establishments directly supplying the final consumer (e.g. other producers) are not required to be registered or approved.

1.7.2 The Animal By-Products Regulations 2005 requires operators of rendering plants to test samples of rendered animal protein that is intended for use in animal feedingstuffs for *Salmonella*. The feeding of processed animal protein to farmed animals is also covered by the TSE Regulations 2002. Under the terms of these Regulations only fishmeal tested under the Animal By-Products Regulations can be fed to poultry.

1.8.0 Measures taken by the Competent Authorities with regard to animals or products in which zoonoses or zoonotic agents have been detected.

1.8.1 When a breeding flock of *Gallus gallus* is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium the flock is placed under official control by the Competent Authority. This applies to breeding flocks from day old through to end of production. If the flock is in the laying phase no further eggs may be sent for hatching and no birds or hatching eggs may leave the holding, except under licence issued by the Competent Authority. When infection with *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium has been confirmed, the owner is required to have the birds slaughtered in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Infection with *S.* Typhimurium and *S.* Enteritidis will be confirmed by samples taken by the Competent Authority as detailed in with Annex 2.2.2.1 of Regulation (EC) 1003/2005.

1.8.2 The owner or person responsible for the flock is required to clean and disinfect the building where the infected birds were kept, and provide evidence to the Competent Authority that the cleaning and disinfection has been satisfactory. Re-stocking may not take place until the cleaning and disinfection has been carried out.

1.8.3 Hatching eggs present in the hatchery from the time the flock was suspected to be infected are removed and destroyed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

1.8.4 When a breeding flock is suspected of being infected with *S.* Hadar, *S.* Infantis, or *S.* Virchow, the operator/owner of the flock will be required to draw up a plan in consultation with his/her veterinarian and the Competent Authority for the monitoring and control of the infection. The plan should include an epidemiological investigation, a review of biosecurtiy measures, any additional monitoring procedures, and measures to be taken to reduce or eliminate the infection. As appropriate the flock may be placed under official control.

1.8.5 The operator/owner in consultation with his/her veterinarian may consider vaccination of the flock against *Salmonella* with a product which has a marketing authorisation in line with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No.1091/2005 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella*. Vaccination may only be used as a preventative measure; it is not an alternative to the requirements in Annex II C of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella*.

1.8.6 Antimicrobial treatment may not be used for the control of *Salmonella* in the national control programme except within the limits set by Commission Regulation (EC) No.1091/2005.

1.9.0 Relevant national legislation.

1.9.1 The following legislation is administered by Defra or the Competent Authorities in the devolved administrations where equivalent legislation is in place.

- Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries Order 1993 – requires owners of more than 250 breeding birds to register the name of the holding with the Local Animal Health Divisional Office of the State Veterinary Service, which is an Agency of Defra. In Northern Ireland the Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries Scheme Order (Northern Ireland) 1994 is similar to the above Order with the same requirements to register with DARD. The Orders also require samples to be taken and examined in a laboratory for *Salmonella* in order to comply with Directive 92/117. This legislation will be reviewed and after consultation will be amended as necessary in order to bring it into line with the sampling required in Regulation EC No. 2160/2003 and Regulation EC No.1003/2005.

- Zoonoses Order 1989 and in Northern Ireland, the Zoonoses Order (Northern Ireland) 1991– requires the person responsible for all laboratories to report the isolation of a *Salmonella* and to provide a sub-culture on request. This legislation will be reviewed in 2006 to ensure that it supports the national control plan, and if necessary will be amended after consultation.

- The Animal Health Act, 1981 designates *Salmonella* as a disease of poultry and provides powers for the slaughter of flocks which are confirmed to be infected. In Northern Ireland the Disease of Animals (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 designates *Salmonella* as a disease of poultry and provides similar powers as above.

- The Animal By-Products Regulations 2005 – covers the disposal of animal by-products.

1.9.2 The following legislation is administered by the Food Standards Agency:

- Regulation EC No. 852/2004 requires food business operators to 'ensure that primary products are protected against contamination' ['contamination' means the presence or introduction of a hazard].

1.9.3 Further legislation will be introduced or current legislation amended during 2006 to provide a legislative basis for the National Control Plan for Breeders (*Gallus gallus*).

1.10.0 Financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the national control programme.

1.10.1 Currently, when *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium is confirmed in a flock the owner is compensated. Compensation is based on the costs incurred in rearing the bird to a certain age, less any income which has been derived from the bird (e.g., hatching eggs). A scale of compensation is published on a monthly basis according to the age of the bird, and whether it is a breeding flock on the meat production side or a breeding flock on the egg production side. An example of compensation rate is available at Annex 6.

2.0.0 Food and Feed businesses covered by the programme.

2.1.0 The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.

2.1.1 The structure of the breeding flocks in the UK is given in Annex 7.

2.2.0 The structure of the production of feed.

2.2.0.1 A number of Competent Authorities are involved in feed law policy and its enforcement. The Food Standards Agency deals with the composition and marketing of animal feeds (including undesirable substances, additives and labelling); Defra (Veterinary Medicines Directorate VMD) which deals with zootechnical and medicated feeds; and Defra animal health and veterinary group, or its equivalent in the devolved administrations, covers processed animal proteins and *Salmonella*. See 1.4.2 for the requirements on operators

of rendering plants and the controls on the use of processed animal protein in feed.

2.2.0.2 Many low moisture feeds, in particular those derived from cereals, oilseeds and sugar processing industries are widely used in the manufacture of compound feeds and blends. Soya bean and rapeseed meals are major sources of protein. The Animal By-Products Regulations 2005 requires operators of rendering plants to take samples of rendered animal protein (fishmeal) that is intended for use in animal feedingstuffs. The samples must then be tested at an approved laboratory for the presence of *Salmonella*.

2.2.0.3 Only a few feed compounders operate on a national scale, manufacturing and distributing compound livestock feeds on a nation-wide basis. Other feed compounders operate on a regional basis. Some feed compounders may be farmer controlled or co-operatives. A number of companies manufacture feeds as part of an integrated process of poultry and egg production.

2.2.1 The structure of the production of food.

2.2.2 At the end of the Breeder production period the birds are slaughtered and may go for human consumption. In accordance with Regulation 853/2004, chicken meat for human consumption must be slaughtered in approved slaughterhouses. There are 127 of these in Great Britain and 7 in Northern Ireland. The enforcement authority in these plants is the Meat Hygiene Service (an executive agency of the Food Standards Agency) in Great Britain and DARD Veterinary Service in Northern Ireland. The industry guide entitled "A guide to the food hygiene and other regulations for the meat industry" sets out the detailed requirements that apply to the slaughter and processing of broilers in such meat plants.

2.2.3 Producers who rear and slaughter on the farm, and who subsequently sell the meat locally or direct to the consumer, are exempt from the detailed requirements of Regulation 853/2004 and thus do not have to slaughter the birds in approved slaughterhouses. The rules that apply to these producers are also set out in the industry guide "A guide to the food hygiene and other regulations for the meat industry". The enforcement authority on these exempt premises is the local food authority. However, the number of producers of breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* who slaughter on farms is thought to be very low.

2.3.0 Relevant guides for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines.

2.3.1 A number of voluntary guides have been produced in collaboration with representatives of the industry on the control of *Salmonella* in poultry production. Relevant ones are listed in Annex 8, and some are also available on the website at
http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/zoonoses/salmonella-cop.htm
Hard copies are available on request.

2.4.0 Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

2.4.1 The owner is responsible for the health and welfare of the poultry on the holding, and for ensuring that a veterinarian is consulted on disease and welfare issues as appropriate. The Competent Authority carries out inspections on farms for animal welfare reasons, to take samples for residues and to check medicine records.

2.5.0 Registration of farms.

2.5.1 All poultry breeding flocks of more than 250 birds are registered (Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries Order 1993). The register is maintained at the local level by the Competent Authority or its agent (State Veterinary Service in Great Britain, DARD in Northern Ireland).

2.6.0 Record-keeping at farms.

2.6.1 All breeding flock operators are required to keep records of medicine usage, including vaccines, which must be available for inspection.

2.6.2 Members of the Poultry Health Scheme or the Northern Ireland Poultry Health Assurance Scheme must keep records (for two years after the flock has left the premises) on the movement of stock onto and off premises, morbidity and mortality with causes, laboratory tests and the place of origin of the flock.

2.6.3 The records at 2.8.0 below must also be kept.

2.6.4 The records mentioned at 1.6.0 above on details of sampling for *Salmonella* and results must be kept either at the holding or be readily available.

2.7.0 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

2.7.1 Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU Member State (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production. This can be obtained from a local Animal Health Divisional Office and must be completed and signed by the Official Veterinarian as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of Directive.
The IAHC will also require the reference number of the operator's poultry health certificate.

2.7.2 Under the Welfare of Animals Transport Order 1997 operators wishing to transport birds on a journey longer than eight hours (either within the UK or to another Member State or third country) must ensure that the consignment

is accompanied by a completed route plan which has been signed and stamped by the appropriate veterinarian.

2.7.3 The ITAHC will be amended to include the results of the last test for *Salmonella* as required in Commission Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 Article 9.1 prior to any dispatching of the live animals, or hatching eggs, from the food business of origin. The date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided for in Community legislation.

2.8.0 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

2.8.1 The Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries Order 1993 and the Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries Scheme Order (Northern Ireland) 1994 also requires the operators of hatcheries and the keepers of breeding flocks to keep records of poultry or hatching eggs entering or leaving the premises. The records must contain information on the number, date, and origin or destination. These records must be retained for one year and be available to the Competent Authority for inspection. The Diseases of Poultry Order 2003 (and equivalent legislation) extends this requirement to every person who is engaged in the transport or marketing of poultry.

2.8.2 All official veterinary health certificates issued for the export of poultry and hatching eggs are recorded on either the Centaur system or the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES). Both of these systems allow tracking of exports of live animals and hatching eggs accompanied by veterinary health certification. Centaur creates Export Health Certificates for exports to third countries while TRACES generates ITAHCs issued for intra-Community movements. TRACES is an internet-based service which is owned and maintained by the Commission. It is possible for traders (economic operators) to apply for both Centaur EHCs and TRACES ITAHCs on-line or using paper application forms. Operators wishing to export birds to EU Member States can register with TRACES via Defra's website or their local Animal Health Office.

3.0.0 Approved plans from Food Business Operators.

3.0.1 Approval has been granted to plans submitted by the following Food Business Operators.

Name of plan
Food Business Operator
Date of approval

3.0.2 The Commission will be advised of any food business operator plans which have been approved by the Competent Authority.

Annex 1

The top ten laboratory confirmed *Salmonella* serotypes isolated from people UK.

Table 1: The top ten laboratory confirmed *Salmonella* serotypes isolated from people UK 2004 (provisional).

England and Wales		**Scotland**		**Northern Ireland**	
Serotype	Rate per 100,000	Serotype	Rate per 100,000	Serotype	Rate per 100,000
S. Enteritidis	15.60	*S.* Enteritidis	12.00	*S.* Typhimurium	8.57
S. Typhimurium	2.45	*S.* Typhimurium	4.23	*S.* Enteritidis	5.29
of these DT104	0.88	of these DT104	1.56	of these DT104	5.46
S. Newport	1.22	*S.* Newport	0.69	*S* .Newport	5.40
S. Virchow	0.51	*S.* Virchow	0.45	*S.* Virchow	1.41
S. Stanley	0.25	*S.* Hadar	0.34	*S.* Dublin	0.06
S. Braenderup	0.21	*S.* Montevideo	0.30	*S.* Bredeney	<0.01
S. Hadar	0.20	*S.* Braenderup	0.28	*S.* Ohio	<0.01
S. Agona	0.19	*S.* Agona	0.22	*S.* Infantis	<0.01
S. Infantis	0.18	*S.* Java	0.22	*S.* Kottbus	<0.01
S Thompson	0.16	*S.* Infantis	0.16	*S.* Montevideo	<0.01

Table 2: The top ten laboratory confirmed *Salmonella* serotypes isolated from people UK 2003.

England and Wales		**Scotland**		**Northern Ireland**	
Serotype	Rate per 100,000	Serotype	Rate per 100,000	Serotype	Rate per 100,000
S. Enteritidis	18.82	*S.* Enteritidis	13.92	*S.* Enteritidis	5.30
S. Typhimurium	3.67	*S.* Typhimurium	4.11	*S.* Typhimurium	2.53
of these DT104	1.39	of these DT104	1.00	of these DT104	0.59
S. Virchow	0.47	*S.* Virchow	0.39	*S.* Virchow	0.24
S. Hadar	0.40	*S.* Newport	0.37	*S.* Infantis	0.24
S. Agona	0.33	*S.* Infantis	0.37	*S.* Kottbus	0.24
S. Infantis	0.32	*S.* Braenderup	0.29	*S.* Bredeney	0.18
S. Braenderup	0.30	*S.* Java	0.29	*S.* Ohio	0.12
S. Java	0.29	*S.* Agona	0.25	*S.* Newport	0.12
S. Newport	0.23	*S.* Montevideo	0.18	*S.* Dublin	0.12
S. Montevideo	0.14	*S.* Hadar	0.14	*S.* Montevideo	0.06

Annex 2

Control programme under Directive 92/117.

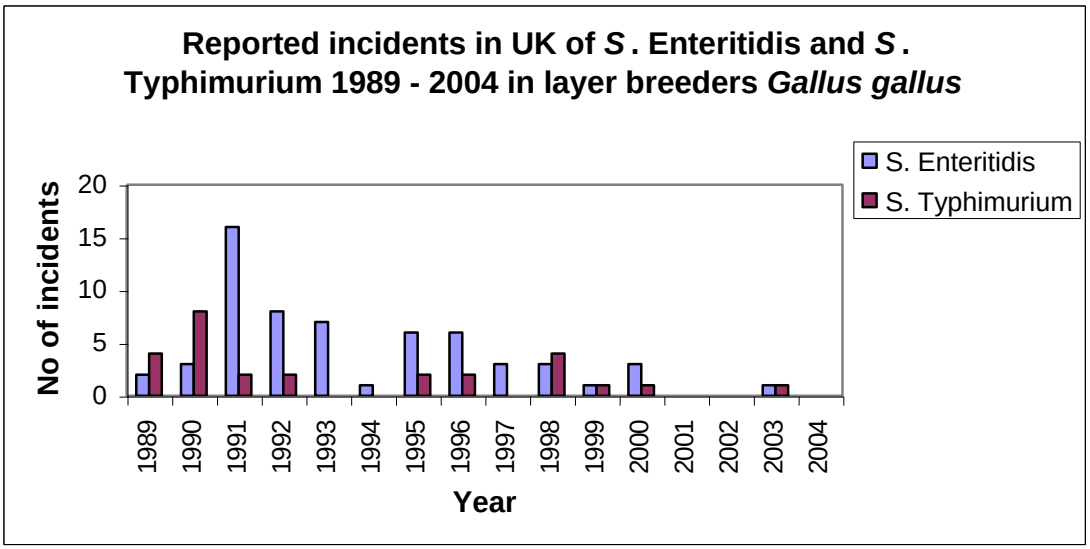
All breeding flocks of at least 250 breeding birds are registered and monitoring is carried out at the hatchery in line with Directive 92/117. When *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *S.* Typhimurium were isolated at the hatchery the suspect flock is placed under official control and a bacteriological investigation is conducted as described in Directive 92/117. When *S.* Enteritidis or *S.* Typhimurium are confirmed in the samples taken the flock is slaughtered and no further eggs are permitted to go for hatching. The same action is taken if the flock is confirmed to be positive for *S.* Enteritidis or *S.* Typhimurium during the rearing stage. Official controls are conducted at the hatchery for each breeding supply flock each 8 weeks during egg production (or each 4 weeks if the breeding flock is at the grandparent level or above). Operator controls in line with Directive 92/117 are carried out on breeding flocks at day old, when the birds are 4 weeks of age and approximately 2 weeks before the birds come into lay.

Up until 1998 antimicrobial treatment under the supervision of the Competent Authority was an option for broiler breeder parent flocks infected with *S.* Enteritidis. Treatment was last authorised in 1997 and is no longer available as a control option.

In the mid-1990's vaccines were authorised for use in the UK for the control of *S.* Enteritidis and there is widespread uptake of these vaccines in the broiler breeder parent flocks. More recently vaccines have been authorised for the control of *S.* Typhimurium.

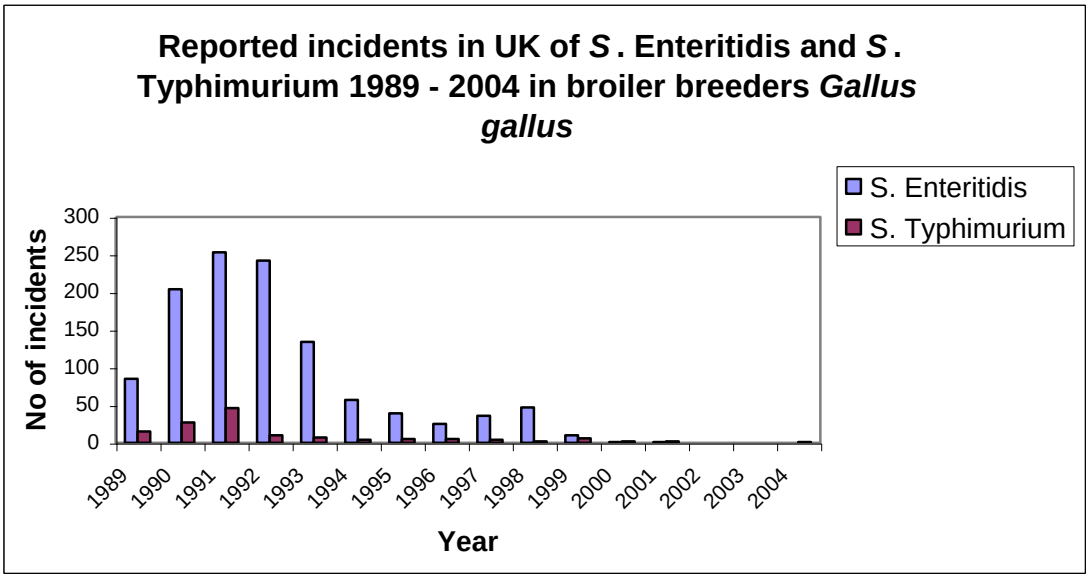
The figures below illustrates the progress of the control programme in the 1990's to the present.

Figure 1



Not all reported incidents were confirmed

Figure 2



Not all reported incidents were confirmed.

Annex 3

The Food Standards Agency.

The Food Standards Agency is an independent Government department set up by an Act of Parliament in 2000 to protect the public's health and consumer interests in relation to food. The Agency is led by a Board that has been appointed to act in the public interest and not to represent particular sectors. Board members have a wide range of relevant skills and experience. Their UK headquarters are in London, but the Agency also has national offices in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The Food Standards Agency is accountable to Parliament through Health Ministers, and to the devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland for its activities within their areas.

Annex 4

Approved Laboratories for the testing of samples taken by the operator.

Register of authorised laboratories under the animal by-products Regulations 2003 (ABPR) and/or the Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries Order 1993 (PBFHO) and the Animal By-Products Regulation (Northern Ireland) 2003 and/or the Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries Scheme Order (Northern Ireland) 1994.

Name	Name
England and Wales	
British United Turkeys Limited Veterinary Department Platts Lane, Old Moss, Stapleford, Tarvin Chester CH3 8HR **PBFHO *Salmonella.***	Horncastle Laboratories Southwells Lane Horncastle, Lincolnshire LN9 5DT **PBFHO *Salmonella.***
Weald (Fridays Ltd) Laboratory Services. Chequer Tree Farm Benenden Road, Cranbrook, Kent **ABPR *Salmonella.***	Crowshall Veterinary Services 1 Crows Hall Lane, Attleborough Norfolk NR17 1AD **PBFHO *Salmonella.***

Cobb Breeding Co. (UK) Ltd Quality Control Centre, Elsing Lane, Bawdeswell Dereham, Norfolk NR20 4QH **PBFHO *Salmonella*.**	Nationwide Laboratories Limited Lancefield House 23 Mains Lane Little Singleton, Poulton Le Fylde Lancashire FY6 7LJ **ABPR *Salmonella*** **Enterobacteriaceae, Clostridium perfringens.** **PBFHO *Salmonella.***
Leeds Veterinary Laboratories Millcroft, Gate Way Drive Yeadon Leeds LS19 7XY **ABPR *Salmonella*.**	Retford Poultry Partnership Unit 5 Stirling Road West Carr Road Industrial Estate Retford Nottingham DN22 7SN **ABPR *Salmonella*,** **Enterobacteriaceae, Clostridium perfringens.** **PBFHO *Salmonella.***
Wickham Laboratories Limited Winchester Road, Wickham Fareham Hampshire PO17 5EU **ABPR*Salmonella*** **Enterobacteriaceae,Clostridium perfringens.**	Axiom Veterinary Laboratories 5 George Street, Teignmouth Devon TQ14 8AH **ABPR *Salmonella*** **Enterobacteriaceae, Clostridium perfringens.** **PBFHO *Salmonela*.**
Natural Resource Management Ltd Stockbridge Technology Centre, Cawood **North Yorkshire YO8 3TZ** **ABPR*Salmonella*** **Enterobacteriaceae,Clostridium perfringens.**	Salamon & Seaber Ltd. Britannia House, 68 Hanbury Street London E1 5JL **ABPR *Salmonella*.**
PHLS (Hull & East Yorkshire Hospital NHS Trust) Hull Royal Infirmary, Anlaby Road Hull HU3 2JZ **ABPR*Salmonella*** **Enterobacteriaceae,Clostridium perfringens.**	Northern Hygiene Labs.(Nigel Horrox Vet Group.) Thorpe House Kelleythorpe Estate, Driffield Humberside East Yorkshire YO25 9DJ **ABPR *Salmonella*** **Enterobacteriacea, Clostridium perfringens.** **PBFHO *Salmonella*.**

The Microbiology Laboratories. 56 Northumberland Road North Harrow Middlesex HA2 7RE **ABPR *Salmonella*.**	Poultry Health Service Limited, Lakeside Veterinary Centre Marsh Lane, Hemingford Grey Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE28 9EN **ABPR*Salmonella*** **Enterobacteriaceae.** **PBFHO *Salmonella.***
SCI-Tech Laboratories The Grove, Craven Arms, Shropshire SY7 8DA **ABPR*Salmonella*** **Enterobacteriaceae.** **PBFHO *Salmonella*.**	Lloyd Maunder Laboratory, Willand, Cullompton, Devon EX15 2PJ **ABPR *Salmonella*** **PBFHO *Salmonella*.**
Sun Valley Foods Ltd. Veterinary Laboratory, Grandstand Road Hereford HR4 9PB **ABPR *Salmonella*** **Enterobacteriaceae Clostridium perfringens.** **PBFHO *Salmonella.***	Slate Hall Veterinary Practice Units 7 & 9. New Close Farm Business Park Bar Road, Lolworth, Cambridgeshire CB3 8DS **ABPR *Salmonella*** **Enterobacteriaceae, Clostridium perfringens.** **PBFHO *Salmonella.***
TROUW (UK) Ltd Minsal Works, Wincham Northwich, Cheshire CW9 6DF **ABPR *Salmonella.***	Microbiology Cerester- A Cargill Company UK Trafford Park, Manchester M17 1PA **ABPR *Salmonella.***
Micro-Search Laboratories Units 3/7 Scotts Trading Complex, Burnley Road, Mytholmroyd, Halifax West Yorkshire HX7 5LH **ABPR *Salmonell*a** **Enterobacteriaceae, Clostridium perfringens.**	RHM Technology The Lord Bank Centre, Lincoln Road, High Wycombe Buckinghanshire HP12 3QR **ABPR *Salmonella.***
Gloucester Labs (Veterinary Limited) The Cattle Market, St Oswalds Road Gloucestershire GL1 2SJ **ABPR *Salmonella*** **Enterobacteriaceae, Clostridium perfringens.** **PBFHO *Salmonella.***	Eclipse Scientific Unit 7 Torbay Road, Castle Cary Somerset BA7 7DW **ABPR *Salmonella.***

Beeford Laboratories Salus House, 97a Main Street, Beeford East Yorkshire YO25 8AY **ABPR *Salmonella.***	Faccenda Chicken Ltd. Willow Road, Brackley Northamptonshire NN13 7EX **ABPR *Salmonella.***
Central Laboratory Acorn Way, Wildmere Industrial Estate Banbury, Oxon, Oxfordshire OX16 3XS **ABPR *Salmonella* Enterobacteriaceae, Clostridium perfringens.**	Don Whitley Scientific Limited 14 Otley Road, Shipley West Yorkshire BD17 7SE **ABPR *Salmonella* Enterobacteriaceae, Clostridium perfringens.**
G W Padley (Poultry) Anwick, Nr Sleaford, Lincolnshire NG34 9SL **ABPR *Salmonella.*** **PBFHO *Salmonella.***	Anitox Ltd Anitox House, 80 Main Road, Earls Barton Northamptonshire NN6 0HL **ABPR *Salmonella* Enterobacteriaceae, Clostridium perfringens.**
Cheshire Scientific Limited Roften House, North Road Ellesmere Port Cheshire CH65 1AB **ABPR *Salmonella.***	Precision Analysis (North West) Ltd Essex House, Bridge Road Netherton, Merseyside L30 4UE **ABPR *Salmonella* Enterobacteriaceae, Clostridium perfringens.**
Scientific Services Mill Farm, Mill Lane, Tunstead, Norfolk NR12 8HP **ABPR *Salmonella* Enterobacteriaceae.**	Kerry Ingredients, Bristol Unit 20 Dragons Court, Crofts End Road St. George Bristol BS5 7XX. **ABPR *Salmonella.***
Devan Laboratories Ltd. Oakland House, Hortonwood 35, Telford, Shropshire TF1 7FR **ABPR*Salmonella* Enterobacteriaceae,Clostridium perfringens.**	Interfish Limited Wallsend Industrial Estate, Cattledown Road Cattledown Plymouth PL4 0RW **ABPR *Salmonella* Enterobacteriaceae.**
Wincanton Laboratory Limited Alfred's Way, Wincanton Business Park Wincanton, Somerset BA9 9RU **PBFHO *Salmonella.***	Abbott Analytical PO Box 95, New Ferry, Wirral CH62 6HA **ABPR *Salmonella.***

Microcheck Technical Services 10 Sandown Centre, White Horse Business Park Trowbridge BA14 0XD **ABPR *Salmonella.***	International Laboratory Services Limited Shardlow Business Park, London Road, Shardlow Derbyshire DE72 2GD **ABPR Enterobacteriaceae.**
Direct Laboratory Services Ltd Microbiology Department Woodthorne, Wergs Road Staffordshire WV6 8TQ **ABPR *Salmonella* Enterobacteriaceae, Clostridium perfringens.**	Newtec Laboratories Belasis Hall Technology Park, Greenwood Road, Billingham, North Yorkshire, TS23 4AZ **ABPR *Salmonella* Enterobacteriaceae, Clostridium perfringens.**
Stockton Quality Control Laboratory 163 Durham Road, Stockton on Tees TS19 0EA **ABPR *Salmonella* Enterobacteriaceae.**	Nestle Quality Assurance Laboratory Block 73, Haxby Road, York North Yorkshire YO91 1XY **ABPR *Salmonella* Enterobacteriaceae.**
Nestle Quality Assurance Laboratory Block 73, Haxby Road, York North Yorkshire YO91 1XY **ABPR *Salmonella* Enterobacteriaceae.**	Alcontrol Laboratories Yoemanry Road Battlefield Enterprise Park Shrewsbury, SY1 3EH **ABPR *Salmonella* Enterobacteriaceae.**
VLA BURY ST EDMUNDS Rougham Hill, Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP33 2RX **PBFHO *Salmonella*.**	VLA LANGFORD Langford House, Langford, Bristol BS40 5DX **PBFHO *Salmonella*.**
VLA NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE Whitley Road, Longbenton Newcastle upon Tyne NE12 9SE **PBFHO *Salmonella.***	VLA PENRITH Merrythought, Calthwaite, Penrith, Cumbria CA11 9RR **PBFHO *Salmonella.***
VLA PRESTON Barton Hall, Garstang Road Barton, Preston PR3 5HE **ABPR *Salmonella* PBFHO Salmonella.**	VLA SHREWSBURY Kendal Road, Harlescott Road, Shrewsbury Shropshire SY1 4HD **ABPR *Salmonella* PBFHO *Salmonella.***

VLA STARCROSS Staplake Mount, Starcross Exeter Devon EX6 8PE **PBFHO *Salmonella*.**	VLA SUTTON BONINGTON Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, Leicestershire LE12 5RB **PBFHO *Salmonella*.**
VLA THIRSK West House, Station Road, Thirsk North Yorkshire Y07 1PZ **PBFHO *Salmonella*.**	VLA WINCHESTER (Hampshire) Itchen Abbas Winchester, Hampshire SO21 1BX **PBFHO *Salmonella*.**
VLA LUDDINGTON Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire CV37 9SJ **PBFHO *Salmonella*.**	VLA ABERYSTWYTH Y Buarth, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion SY23 1ND **PBFHO *Salmonella*.**
VLA CARMARTHEN Job's Well Road, Johnstown, Carmarthen Carmarthenshire SA31 3EZ **PBFHO *Salmonella.***	
Scotland	
VLA LASSWADE Penicuik, Midlothian EH26 0PZ **ABPR *Salmonella* Enterobacteriaceae and Clostridium perfringens.** **PBFHO *Salmonella.***	Scottish Agricultural College Veterinary Science Division Mill of Craibstone, Bucksburn, Aberdeen AB21 9TS **PBFHO *Salmonella*.**
Avaigen Limited, Veterinary Laboratory Willow House, Drover's Road, East Mains Industrial Estate, Broxburn West Lothian EH52 5ND **ABPR *Salmonella*** **PBFHO *Salmonella.***	Grampian Country Foods, Chicken (Rearing) Ltd Main Street, Newton Village, Mid Lothian EH52 6QY **PBFHO *Salmonella.***
Stonehaven (formerly Microchem Bioscience Limited) Unit 4, Arduthie Business Centre Kirkton Rd, Stonehaven, Aberdeenshire AB39 2NQ **ABPR*Salmonella* Enterobacteriaceae,Clostridium perfringens.**	Grain & Seed Analysis (Aberdeen) Orchardbank, Industrial Estate, Forfar Angus Aberdeen DD8 1TD **ABPR *Salmonella*.**

Scottish Agricultural College Veterinary Science Auchincruive, Ayr KA6 5AE **ABPR *Salmonella*.**	CCRM Biotech (formerly BS &S Limited) Unit 16, Cromarty Campus, Rosyth Europark Rosyth, Fife KY11 2WX **ABPR *Salmonella*** **PBFHO *Salmonella.***
Northern Ireland	
Biosearch (N.I.) Ltd Dufferin Road, Belfast BT3 9AA **ABPR *Salmonella* Enterobacteriaceae, Clostridium perfringens** **PBFHO *Salmonella.***	Anser Laboratories Ltd 69A Killyman Road Moy, County Tyrone BT71 7EA **PBFHO *Salmonella*.**
Mid Antrim Laboratory 42A Broughshane Road Ballymena BT43 7DX **ABPR *Salmonella* Enterobacteriaceae, Clostridium perfringens** **PBFHO *Salmonella*.**	Moy Park Laboratories 49 Seagoe Industrial Estate Craigavon, Co. Armagh BT63 5QE **ABPR *Salmonella* Enterobacteriaceae, Clostridium perfringens** **PBFHO *Salmonella*.**
Beechwood Laboratories 120 Ballymena Road Doagh, Ballyclare Co. Antrim BT39 0TL **ABPR *Salmonella* Enterobacteriaceae, Clostridium perfringens.**	Veterinary Science Division Stoney Road, Stormont Belfast BT4 3SD **PBFHO *Salmonella*.**
Veterinary Science Division 43 Beltany Road Coneywarren, Omagh BT78 5NF **PBFHO *Salmonella*.**	Food Microbiology Division New Forge Lane, Belfast BT9 5PX **ABPR *Salmonella* Enterobacteriaceae, Clostridium perfringens.**

Please note that the list of laboratories approved to test under the legislation is subject to change.

Annex 5

Authorities involved in Feed Law and its Enforcement.

Area of Activity	Policy, Regulation and Implementation of Legislation	Enforcement Legislation
Composition and Marketing of Animal Feeds (undesirable substances, additives, labelling etc)	Food Standards Agency	GB: Local Authorities NI: (Northern Ireland): Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)
Zootechnical and Medicated Feeds	Defra (Veterinary) Medicines Directorate VMD) DARD (Animal Health and Welfare Policy Division)	GB: Animal Medicines Inspectorate NI:DARD
Animal Disease related Legislation (BSE, Processed Animal Proteins, Salmonella)	Defra (Animal Health and Veterinary Group) DARD (Animal Health and Welfare Policy Division)	GB: Checks carried out by State Veterinary Service (Defra) Prosecution: Local Authorities NI: DARD
Pesticide Residues	Defra (Pesticides Safety Directorate – PSD) Agri-environmental Policy Division	GB: Pesticides Safety Directorate and Local Authorities NI: DARD

Annex 6

Compensation Table for Category Broiler Breeder.

Effective from 01 November 2005.

Age (in weeks)	Value (£)	Age (in weeks)	Value (£)
Day old	2.71		
1	2.99	37	7.75
2	3.27	38	7.45
3	**3.55**	**39**	**7.14**
4	**3.83**	**40**	**6.83**
5	**4.11**	**41**	**6.53**
6	**4.39**	**42**	**6.22**
7	**4.66**	**43**	**5.91**
8	4.94	44	5.60
9	**5.22**	**45**	**5.30**
10	**5.50**	**46**	**4.99**
11	**5.78**	**47**	**4.68**
12	**6.06**	**48**	**4.38**
13	**6.34**	**49**	**4.07**
14	**6.61**	**50**	**3.76**
15	**6.89**	**51**	**3.46**
16	**7.17**	**52**	**3.15**
17	**7.45**	**53**	**2.84**
18	**7.73**	**54**	**2.54**
19	**8.01**	**55**	**2.23**
20	**8.29**	**56**	**1.92**
21	8.56	57	1.62
22	**8.84**	**58**	**1.31**
23	**9.12**	**59**	**1.00**
24	**9.40**	**60**	**0.69**
25	**9.68**	**61**	**0.00**
26	**9.96**	**62**	**0.00**
27	10.24	63	0.00

28	**10.51**	**64**	**0.00**
29	**10.21**	**65**	**0.00**
30	**9.90**	**66**	**0.00**
31	**9.59**	**67**	**0.00**
32	**9.29**	**68**	**0.00**
33	**8.98**	**69**	**0.00**
34	**8.67**	**70**	**0.00**
35	**8.37**	**71**	**0.00**
36	**8.06**	**72**	**0.00**

Compensation table for category Layer Breeder.

Effective from 01 November 2005.

Age (in weeks)	Value (£)	Age (in weeks)	Value (£)
Day old	6.10		
1	**6.26**	**37**	**8.29**
2	**6.41**	**38**	**8.06**
3	**6.57**	**39**	**7.82**
4	**6.72**	**40**	**7.58**
5	**6.88**	**41**	**7.35**
6	**7.03**	**42**	**7.11**
7	7.18	43	6.87
8	7.34	44	6.64
9	**7.49**	**45**	**6.40**
10	**7.65**	**46**	**6.16**
11	**7.80**	**47**	**5.93**
12	**7.96**	**48**	**5.69**
13	**8.11**	**49**	**5.45**
14	8.26	50	5.21
15	8.42	51	4.98
16	**8.57**	**52**	**4.74**
17	**8.73**	**53**	**4.50**
18	8.88	54	4.27
19	**9.04**	**55**	**4.03**
20	**9.19**	**56**	**3.79**
21	**9.34**	**57**	**3.56**
22	**9.50**	**58**	**3.32**
23	**9.65**	**59**	**3.08**
24	**9.81**	**60**	**2.85**
25	**9.96**	**61**	**2.61**
26	**10.12**	**62**	**2.37**
27	**10.27**	**63**	**2.14**
28	**10.42**	**64**	**1.90**
29	**10.19**	**65**	**1.66**

30	**9.95**	**66**	**1.43**
31	**9.71**	**67**	**1.19**
32	**9.48**	**68**	**0.95**
33	**9.24**	**69**	**0.72**
34	**9.00**	**70**	**0.48**
35	**8.77**	**71**	**0.24**
36	**8.53**	**72**	**0.00**

Annex 7

Census data 2004 June Agricultural Survey.

Using census data it is estimated that there are approximately 9 million breeding birds in the UK; the majority of these are on holdings with more than 5,000 birds.

UK 2004

Registered breeder holdings/flocks.

Holdings/ Flocks	Layer Breeders	Layer Breeder Grandparent	Broiler Breeders	Broiler Breeder Grandparent
745	87	8	533	97

Actual number of flocks on a holding are not always known and will vary with time.

Annex 8

Codes of practice for the control of *Salmonella.*

1. Code of Practice For The Prevention and Control of *Salmonell*a - In Commercial Egg Laying Flocks. Ref No PB 2205
2. Code of Practice For The Control of *Salmonella* – For The UK Fish Meal Industry. Ref No PB 2203
3. Code of Practice For The Control of *Salmonella* – In The Production of Final Feed For Livestock In Premises Producing Less Than 10,000 tonnes Per Annum. Ref No 2201
4. Code of Practice For The Control of *Salmonella* – In the Production of Final Feed for Livestock In Premises Producing Over 10,000 Tonnes Per Annum. Ref No 2200
5. Code of Practice For the Prevention and Control of *Salmonella* – In Chickens Reared For Meat Farm. Ref No
6. Code of Practice For The Control of *Salmonella* – During the Storage, Handling and Transport of Raw Materials Intended For Incorporation Into, or Direct Use As, Animal Feedingstuff. Ref No 2202
7. Code of Practice For The Control of *Salmonella* - In Animal By-products Rendering Industry. Ref No 2199
8. Code of Practice For The Prevention of Rodent Infestation In Poultry Flocks. The Control of *Salmonella.* Ref No 2630
9. Code of Practice For The Prevention and Control of *Salmonella* - In Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries. Ref No PB 1564
10. Code of Practice For The Control of *Salmonella* - In The Production Of Final Feed For Livestock. Ref No 2200 & 2201

See also
http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/zoonoses/salmonella-cop.htm