



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit G5 - Veterinary Programmes

**SANCO/10863/2012**

*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain  
animal diseases and zoonoses*

## **Survey Programme for Salmonella**

**Approved\* for 2012 by Commission Decision 2011/807/EU**

**Estonia**

\* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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## ANNEX II - PART A

### General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : EESTI

#### (a) State the aim of the program

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objectives of the control programme are:

- 1) to reduce the prevalence of serotypes of zoonoses with public health significance in broilers at the level of primary production according to the Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2007 of 12 June 2007 implementing regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005;
- 2) to ensure that adequate and effective measures for monitoring and control of zoonotic Salmonella infections are taken in broiler flocks.

#### (b) Animal population and phases of production which sampling cover

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

**It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.**

Animal population Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

**Broilers**

Birds leaving for slaughter

#### (c) Demonstrate the evidence...

demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

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*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The programme complies with the specific requirements laid down in Part E of Annex 2 to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

### **(d) Specification of following points :**

#### **(d)1. General**

##### **(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence**

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The results of the baseline study on the prevalence of salmonella in broilers of Gallus gallus carried out in Estonia in 01.10.2005 - 30.09.2006: the prevalence of *S. enteritidis* was 3,9% and the prevalence of *S. typhimurium* was 0%.

In 01.01 - 31.12.2008 the prevalence of *S. enteritidis* was 0,9% and *S. typhimurium* was 0%.

In 01.01 - 31.12.2009 the prevalence of *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* was 0%.

In 01.01 - 31.12.2010 the prevalence of *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* was 0%.

##### **(d)1.2 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the samonella**

The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities. Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Veterinary and Food Board of Estonia functions as a supervising body and sees to that the requirements stipulated by the legislation that governs veterinary, food safety, market regulation, animal welfare and farm animal breeding are followed and executes supervision over fulfilment of these requirements and applies enforcement by state pursuant to the procedures and in the amount prescribed by law.

The Animal Health Office of Veterinary and Food Board organizes and carries out infectious animal disease control and applies measures for protecting humans against zoonotic diseases; it also carries out supervision over the registration and identification of animals and the veterinary control of the domestic

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movement of animals; it protects the environment against hazards concurring with animal husbandry and infectious animal diseases; it controls the use of medicines and medicated feedingstuffs by veterinarians and animal keepers who are involved in the production of products of animal origin; it organizes the work of the national veterinary service and coordinates and carries out supervision over veterinary assistance, treatment and prophylactics of animals; it is involved in the approval and registration of livestock buildings and facilities, advises in the preparation of construction projects; and it participates in the preparation and carrying out of national or international projects for animal health. Veterinary and Food Board consists of the Central Office and 15 local veterinary centres in the counties. The main objective of the Central Office is to coordinate supervision while the local veterinary centres carry out supervision.

In the event of the requirement for the prevention of an infectious animal disease, or a suspicion that one might be present, or in the event of an actual outbreak, close cooperation is required with the appropriate Veterinary and Food Laboratory, which carries out the necessary laboratory examinations.

### **(d)1.3 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonella**

Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

All samples collected within the programme are analyzed in central laboratory of Veterinary and Food Laboratory situated in Tartu (Kreutzwaldi 30, Tartu 51006, phone +372 738 6100, fax +372 738 6102). For further serotyping and phagotyping, a proportion of the typable strains and of the non-typable isolates are sent to the CRL Microbiological Laboratory for Health Protection in Bilthoven The Netherlands. CRL has confirmed our results so far. For epidemiological purposes, we also test anti-microbial susceptibility of serotypes found in our flocks. Interpretive breakpoints were based on NCCLS criteria.

### **(d)1.4 Methods in examination**

Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Sampling procedures are performed by state operated veterinary service. Activities are co-ordinated by Veterinary and Food Board. Samples are collected by veterinary officials of local veterinary centre. Abovementioned officials were also responsible for filling in accompanying document and sampling report, informing the laboratory about arrival of samples, packaging of them and sending into laboratory.

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, is used: the method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002), where a semi solid medium

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(MSRV) is used as the 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 positive sample is typed in the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella. The National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella follows the Kaufmann-White scheme. At least the strains isolated from samples collected by the competent authority, are stored for future phagetyping or antimicrobial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

### (d)1.5 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis

Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the frame of official controls the samples are taken from one flock per holding per year. At least two pairs of boot/sock swabs are taken 2-3 weeks before slaughter, in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2007/EC of 12 June 2007. The number of stool samples is in accordance with the number of birds in the flock and is laid down in the Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 46 from 29th of March 2007.

In the enterprises handling feedstuffs the raw material and the final product are inspected bacteriologically under the framework of monitoring and self-inspection. From imported feedstuffs the samples are taken in the course of random inspection during their storage.

### (d)1.6 Measures

Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella spp.* have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

(max. 32000 chars) :

If the examination of samples, which are collected during monitoring plan, own-check or during other studies, give positive results of Salmonella or a zoonotic disease, the diagnose is declared by the official veterinarian based on the results of confirmatory examination and additional samples. The usual time-span between the time as flock is declared as "suspected flock" and when mentioned flock is declared as "infected", depends on the time of confirmatory tests carried out by laboratory (usually 24 to 48 hours). According to provisions of paragraph 3.1. of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2007/EC of 12 June 2007, the examination of the samples is carried out within 48h following receipt.

According to the Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 46 from 29th of March 2007, when the presence of *Salmonella spp.* have been detected:

- the flock is placed under closer supervision;

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- restrictions (movement), thorough cleaning and disinfection, epidemiological investigation and biosecurity measures are implemented;  
- in the flock and there are no clinical signs, the broilers are sent to slaughter no later than at the end of growing period. Those birds are slaughtered separately and are processed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 or the meat is marked, stored separately and processed with heat.  
- in the broiler flock where clinical signs are visible the broilers are culled and are processed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation);  
Own-check sample from a flock is taken by the vet of the holding in accordance with the sampling of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006.

The programme complies with the specific requirements laid down in Part E of Annex 2 to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Broilers are not vaccinated in the frame of control programme.

### **(d)1.7 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellos**

National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In accordance with the Infectious Animal Disease Control Act, the general requirements and the list of zoonotic agents under the surveillance and monitoring are laid down in the Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No 79 from 8th of July 2005 and the annual volume of Salmonella tests in Gallus gallus is laid down by the State Program on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal infectious Diseases adopted by the General Director of the Veterinary and Food Board. Instructions for Salmonella monitoring in broilers are laid down in the Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 46 from 29 of March 2007, which also provides guidelines for the prevention and control of Salmonella in broilers and for the handling of products originating from suspected or infected birds.

### **(d)1.8 Financial assistance**

Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

No financial assistance is given to the owner of the flock if the broilers of Gallus gallus are slaughtered

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during the outbreak of Salmonella.

### ***(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme***

Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

#### ***(d)2.1 Structure of the production***

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In Estonia broiler flocks are mainly in Harju county. There are four big broiler holdings. In 2010 434 flocks were raised there. Broilers are slaughtered in Estonia.

#### ***(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed***

The structure of the production of feed.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In Estonia there are two types of feed producers:

1) feed producers who produce and market it. Those feed operators have self-control plan with HACCP. According to that the operator carries out analysis for Salmonella and other relevant indicators that affect the quality and safety of feed. Approved feed operators are inspected twice a year: one scheduled inspection and one audit.

2) Feed producers who produce but don't market. Those feed operators fulfill the requirements listed in Annex I and III of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 January 2003 laying down requirements for feed hygiene.

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### **(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines**

Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least

#### **(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms**

hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Biosecurity measures are listed in Infectious Animal Disease Control Act § 71. According to that animal keeper must follow the next biosecurity measures:

- management of movements of persons and vehicles;
- take measures to prevent free entry by unauthorized persons into livestock buildings and constructions;
- persons arriving from foreign states are not permitted to enter livestock buildings or constructions within 48 hours after arrival in Estonia;
- new animals brought into herd must be kept separately from the herd/flock, based on their disease status;
- infected animal must be separated from healthy ones;
- management of handling of feed, beddings and other possible sources of infection and regular cleaning and disinfection of above mentioned materials;
- regular deratization and disinsection;
- measures to prevent wild and domestic animals entering livestock buildings, constructions and premises and other appropriate measures for preventing animal disease from spreading.

#### **(d)2.3.2 Relevant guidelines**

measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Good farming practices and strict biosecurity measures are applied at the holdings. These measures are



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checked at least once a year during the farm inspection.

The requirements for keeping Gallus gallus are established by Regulation No 59 of Ministry of Agriculture of 9 June 2003 „Requirements regarding keeping hens and their room or building“.

The general requirements for hygiene measures in the primary production are specified in annex of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs and apply to broiler flocks.

### ***(d)2.3.3 Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms***

hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All poultry shipments must have authorized and licensed carrier. Truck wheels must be disinfected before entering the poultry holding. If the vehicle is visibly contaminated with manure, it must be cleaned thoroughly and disinfected before entering the farm.

The drivers must be properly trained and informed so that they understand the importance of personal hygiene and the principles of cleaning procedures and disinfection. Ideally the driver must stay in the holding during the loading time and wear protective clothing provided by the farm.

relevant data sheets and other official documents must accompany the bird shipment to their destination.

### ***(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms***

Routine veterinary supervision of farms

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Supervision of farms is based on Veterinary Organisation Act. The authorized veterinarian inspects holdings regularly to check compliance with programme. Authorized veterinarian inspect all broiler flocks every year as a part of the annual animal health inspection carried out in accordance with the Farm Inspection Report.

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### **(d)2.5 Registration of farms**

Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All broiler holdings are covered by the State Programme on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases and therefore also by the programme. All buildings or constructions with broilers are registered in the Estonian Agricultural Register and Information Board.

### **(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm**

Record keeping at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

The keeper of the broilers is required to keep an up-to-date register of poultry kept in the farm in manual or computerized form.

The animal keeper also must keep the records on:

- used medical products and medicated feedingstuffs (animal identification, name of the medical product/medicated feedingstuffs, data of veterinarian/apothecary who released medical products/medicated feedingstuffs, date and the name of the administer, treatment scheme and the means of administration, withdrawal period);
- the nature and origin of feed fed to the animals;
- the results of any analyses carried out on samples taken from animals or other samples taken for diagnostic purposes, that have importance for human health;
- the occurrence of diseases that may affect the safety of products of animal origin;
- any relevant reports on checks carried out on animals or products of animal origin;
- dead birds;
- visitors;
- self-control plan (including the monitoring of Salmonella);
- technology and system of rearing.

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### **(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched**

Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

While dispatched, animals must be accompanied with the veterinary certificate, where the basis of their state of health should be verified, certifying that the certain contagious animal diseases transmissible by the relevant animal species has not been detected in the place of the animals origin. On the basis of the Rules on the contagious animal diseases, the trade of poultry and animal products and/or products of animal origin is be possible only when the poultry originate from a herd that is officially free of salmonellosis. Movements of the sick and injured animals to the slaughterhouse shall be carried out on the basis of a veterinary permission only. The period of validity of a veterinary permission is 24 hours since issuing.

### **(d)2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals**

Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Estonia is linked to veterinary authorities of the EC and other Member States through TRACES. Estonia is also linked to ADNS since March 2002.

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## ANNEX II - PART B

### 1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Species: Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Community co-financing  
for year:

2013

#### 1.1 Contact

Name : Ago Pärtel

Phone : +372 605 1710

Fax. : +372 621 1441

Email : ago.partel@vet.agri.ee

### 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

*A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The control programme includes broiler flocks of Gallus Gallus. In the year 2006 0,6% of breeding birds were detected to be positive for Salmonella.

In the frames of Baseline Study on the prevalence of Salmonella spp. (01.10.05 - 30.09.2006) 769 boot swabs were collected from 174 flocks. Positive results were found in 8 flocks reared in 4 holdings. S. enteritidis was isolated in two holdings (14 sock swabs).

The target population has not changed much over the last few years (in 2008 8,3 millions in 350 flocks; in 2009 9,3 millions in 414 flocks and in 2010 9,7 millions in 435 flocks). All the above mentioned broilers and flocks were under the programme.

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Positive flocks have been slaughtered/destroyed. In 2008 66 270 broilers and in 2007 30 000 broilers.

### **3. Description of the submitted programme**

*A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme is in line with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2007 of 12 June 2007 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in broilers and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1091/2005.

The main objective is to carry out monitoring and surveillance. The monitoring and surveillance in the field of animal health is performed on the basis of the State Programme on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases. This is an annual programme adopted by the Decree of Director General of Veterinary and Food Board on the basis of Infectious Animal Disease Control Act. The sampling frame covers all flocks of broilers covered by the scope of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. Flocks of broilers are sampled on the initiative of the food business operator and by the competent authority. In the frame of the programme the samples are also taken from feed.

When the *Salmonella* has been detected additional confirmatory sampling is performed. When additional samples confirm the diagnose the broilers are either culled and carcasses are handled in accordance with with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation) or when clinical signs are not visible, the meat can be used after heat-treating.

The programme is implemented in Estonia which is considered to be one region.

Definition of the positive case:

- 1) when *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* are isolated
- 2) when the presence of *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* is not detected but antimicrobials are.

Vaccination of broilers is not a preventive measure in the frame of *Salmonella* control programme.

### **4. Measures of the submitted programme**

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### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Year of the programme : 2013

#### Measures

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

No

### 4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

*Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Veterinary and Food Board (VFB), a governmental agency carrying out its tasks under the government of the Ministry of Agriculture, functions as a supervising body and sees to that the requirements stipulated by the legislation that governs veterinary, food safety, market regulation, animal welfare and farm animal breeding are followed and executes supervision over fulfilment of these requirements and applies enforcement by state pursuant to the procedures and in the amount prescribed by law. The organization of the Veterinary and Food Board consists of the Central Office and 15 local offices - local veterinary centres in the counties. The main objective of the Central Office is to coordinate supervision while the local offices carry out supervision.

The Central Office consists of 5 departments, one of them is the Animal Health, Welfare and Feedingstuffs Department, which consists of Animal Health Office, Animal Welfare Office and Feedingstuffs Office. The Animal Health Office organizes infectious animal diseases control and applies measures for the protection of people from zoonoses; executes supervision over the identification and

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registration of animals and conducts veterinary controls over the movement of animals; controls the use of medicines and medicated feedingstuffs by veterinarians and animal keepers; arranges the work of the state veterinary service and coordinates and executes supervision over veterinary aid, treatment and prevention; grants approval to and organizes registration of buildings and facilities where animals are kept.

There is an animal health specialist in every local veterinary centre, who is responsible for solving the problems of this field.

In addition to the employees at Central Office and local veterinary centres there are authorised veterinarians who have been granted the authority to check the state of the objects that are within the competence of VFB pursuant to the Veterinary Activities Organisation Act.

### **4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented**

*Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The programme will be implemented and applied in whole territory of Estonia. There are 15 counties, each of them has local veterinary centre which carries out surveillance in the administrative area concerned.

Please look at the map in attachment.

### **4.4 Measures implemented under the programme**

*Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.*

#### **4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All broiler holdings in Estonia are covered by the State Programme on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases and therefore also by the programme and are registered in Estonian Agricultural Register and Information Board (The Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 88, §1, 18.12.2002).

#### **4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals**

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Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

NA

### 4.4.3 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

All positive Salmonella results must be reported immediately from the laboratories to the Estonian Veterinary and Food Board according to Regulation on requirements for control of Salmonella (The Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007).

According to Infectious Animal Disease Control Act the information of the positive results must also be sent to Health Board and neighbouring veterinary centres and when the disease is diagnosed in humans the Health Board must send the notification to local veterinary centre of the county from where the disease was diagnosed.

### 4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars) :

The measures in the case of positive result are laid down in the Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007.

In the case of positive result the clinical examination and additional sampling is preformed by authorised veterinarian or veterinary supervisory official. For identifying the causative agent the blood sample for serology is taken.

Positive animals are sent for slaughter with restrictions. The birds are slaughtered on separate day or at the end of the day. The meat is stored separately and is heat-treated. After the birds are slaughtered the rooms and inventory are cleaned and disinfected. When the positive animals have clinical signs the broilers are culled and carcasses are handled in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation).



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There is no treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease is done in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009. If the meat come from Salmonella positive flock and clinical signs are not evolved the meat can be treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all Salmonella serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

The manure must be moved as soon as possible and the holding, inventory and means of transport are cleaned, washed and disinfected thoroughly. After the disinfection the rooms are ventilated and surface samples are taken from surfaces and inventory for the evaluation of cleaning and disinfection procedures.

The holding is allowed to be repopulated when the above mentioned samples are negative.

### **4.4.5 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Generally, all flocks are participating in the National Salmonella Control Programme on the same terms. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007.

### **4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned**

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

While dispatched, animals must be accompanied with the veterinary certificate, where the basis of their state of health should be verified, certifying that the certain contagious animal diseases transmissible by the relevant animal species has not been detected in the place of the animals origin. On the basis of the Rules on the contagious animal diseases, the trade of poultry and animal products and/or products of animal origin is possible only when the poultry originate from a herd that is officially free of salmonellosis.

When the flock is under the restrictions it is prohibited to take out birds, except to slaughterhouse. In that case the broilers must be accompanied with form 9T (approved by the Decree of Director General of Veterinary and Food Board No 99 from 7th July 2010) which is veterinary certificate for animals from herds/regions with restrictions ment for transport to slaughterhouse. The period of validity of a

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veterinary permission is 24 hours since issuing.

### **4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, ...) of the disease**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The measures as regards the control are laid down in Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No 46 from 29.03.2007. In the case of positive test results additional sampling is preformed and samples are taken for serology. Vaccination is not not used among broilers.

Antibiotics are not used as a specific method to control Salmonella except under clearly defined exceptional circumstances as laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of national programmes for the control of Salmonella in poultry. If antimicrobials are used for other purposes, sampling for Salmonella occur only after the withdrawal period.

### **4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

At the moment there is no any compensation procedure laid down in the national legislation.

### **4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Poultry keepers must have an approval from Veterinary and Food Board before they start production (The Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 88 from 18.12.2002 ). That approval is based on an evaluation of the hygiene standard of the building and surroundings and protection against introduction of infectious diseases.

Good farming practises and strict bio-security measures are applied at the holdings. These measures are checked at least once a year during the holding visit. The drafts of Community guides to good practice for hygiene referred to in Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs, are partly applied to the relevant poultry population.

Bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings are established in the Animal Diseases Prevention Act §7<sup>1</sup> (available on website <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=13316646>). An authorized veterinarian or official inspector of VFB use checklists during verification of biosecurity measures when the self-control programme is supervised. Monitoring checklist on the

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control of animal health and animal protection is approved by the degree of the Director General of Veterinary and Food Board No 2, 05.01.2010.

Regulation on requirements for control of Salmonella is approved by the degree of the Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007.

### **5. General description of the costs and benefits of the programme**

A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

To limit distribution of products contaminated with Salmonella present on the market and reduce the infection risk of consumers.

Control and eradication of microorganisms of Salmonella genus in the whole food chain (especially – at the primary production).

Keep under the control public and animal (poultry) health at the National and Community level.

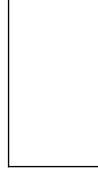
Bacteriological testing of copro samples/boot swabs is 17,67 EUR.

Serotyping 63,83 EUR.

Total cost of the programme is 39512.30 EUR.

## *6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years*

*Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2007 - 2010 :*



The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

### *6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis*

*6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year: **2011***

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Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks of C	Total number of flocks of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/ number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channeled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channeled to egg product
Estonia	Broiler flocks of C	434	9 652 1 <sup>+</sup>	434	9 652 11 <sup>+</sup>	434	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	number	0
<b>Total</b>		434	9 652 11 <sup>+</sup>	434	9 652 119	434		0	0	0				
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>														

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

## 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2011**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
<b>Estonia</b>	microbiological test	<b>sock samples</b>	2 170	0
<b>X</b>				

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<b>Total</b>			2 170	0
				<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>

6.3 Data on infection for year: **2011**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Estonia	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	0	0	
		<b>Add a new row</b>	

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year: **2011**

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
Estonia	434	9 652 119	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	434	9 652 119	0	0	0	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		

## 7. Targets

### 7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

#### 7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2013**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
Estonia	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	2 200
Estonia	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAM	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	10
<b>Total</b>					2 210
<b>Total AMR/BIH tests</b>					0
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					2 200
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					10
<b>Add a new row</b>					

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7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year:

2013

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)
Estonia	Broiler flocks of	440	10 000 000	440	10 000 000	440	salmonella enteritidis	1	1	10 000	0	0
		440	10 000 000	440	10 000 000	440		1	1	10 000	0	0
<b>Total</b>												
<b>Add a new row</b>												

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment



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7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2013

NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
			Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered		
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	
<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>Add a new row</b>								

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year: **2013**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAMM	2 200	17.67	38874	yes	<b>X</b>
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	10	63.83	638.3	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine doses	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	0	0	0	no	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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CLEANING/DESINFECTION : VERIFICATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF DESINFECTION	Test for verification of the efficiency of disinfection	0	0	0 no	X
<b>Add a new row</b>					
<b>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)</b>					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Salaries	Salaries	0	0	0 no	X
<b>Add a new row</b>					
<b>6. Consumables and specific equipment</b>					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Consumables and specific equipment	Consumables and specific equipment	0	0	0 no	X
<b>Add a new row</b>					
<b>7. Other costs</b>					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Other costs	No	0	0	0 no	X
<b>Add a new row</b>					
<b>8. Cost of official sampling</b>					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	2 200	0.5	1100 yes	X
<b>Add a new row</b>					
<b>Total</b>		2 210		39512.3	

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### 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 : [.zip](#), [.jpg](#), [.jpeg](#), [.tiff](#), [.tif](#), [.xls](#), [.doc](#), [.bmp](#), [.pna](#).
- 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) Zip files cannot be opened (by clicking on the Open button) . All other file formats can be opened.

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## ANNEX II - PART A

### General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : EESTI

#### (a) State the aim of the program

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objectives of the control programme are:

- 1) to reduce the prevalence of serotypes of zoonoses with public health significance in laying hens at the level of primary production according to the Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2007 of 12 June 2007 implementing regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005;
- 2) to ensure that adequate and effective measures for monitoring and control of zoonotic Salmonella infections are taken in laying flocks.

#### (b) Animal population and phases of production which sampling cover

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

**It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.**

Animal population Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

- rearing flocks**
- day-old chicks
  - pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or unit
- laying flocks**
- every 15 weeks during the laying phase

#### (c) Demonstrate the evidence...

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demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The programme complies with the specific requirements laid down in Part D of Annex 2 to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

### **(d) Specification of following points :**

#### **(d)1. General**

##### **(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence**

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The submitted programme on Salmonella reduction in flocks of laying hens of Gallus gallus has been developed according to the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 of 31 July 2006 implementing regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005.

The results of the baseline study on the prevalence of salmonella in flocks of laying hens of Gallus gallus carried out in Estonia in 01.10.2004-30.09.2005 showed the prevalence of S. enteritidis 8% and prevalence of S. typhimurium 0%.

In 01.01-31.12.2008 S. enteritidis prevalence was 1,9% and prevalence of S. typhimurium 0 %.

In 01.01-31.12.2009 S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium prevalence was 0 %.

In 01.01-31.12.2010 the prevalence of S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium was 0%.

##### **(d)1.2 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the samonella**

The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities. Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Veterinary and Food Board of Estonia functions as a supervising body and sees to that the requirements stipulated by the legislation that governs veterinary, food safety, market regulation, animal welfare and farm animal breeding are followed and executes supervision over fulfilment of these requirements and applies enforcement by state pursuant to the procedures and in the amount prescribed by law. The Animal Health Office of Veterinary and Food Board organizes and carries out infectious animal disease control and applies measures for protecting humans against zoonotic diseases; it also carries out supervision over the registration and identification of animals and the veterinary control of the domestic movement of animals; it protects the environment against hazards concurring with animal husbandry and infectious animal diseases; it controls the use of medicines and medicated feedingstuffs by veterinarians and animal keepers who are involved in the production of products of animal origin; it organizes the work of the national veterinary service and coordinates and carries out supervision over veterinary assistance, treatment and prophylactics of animals; it is involved in the approval and registration of livestock buildings and facilities, advises in the preparation of construction projects; and it participates in the preparation and carrying out of national or international projects for animal health. Veterinary and Food Board consists of the Central Office and 15 local veterinary centres in the counties. The main objective of the Central Office is to coordinate supervision while the local veterinary centres carry out supervision.

In the event of the requirement for the prevention of an infectious animal disease, or a suspicion that one might be present, or in the event of an actual outbreak, close cooperation is required with the appropriate Veterinary and Food Laboratory, which carries out the necessary laboratory examinations.

### **(d)1.3 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonella**

Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

All samples collected within the programme are analyzed in central laboratory of Veterinary and Food Laboratory situated in Tartu (Kreutzwaldi 30, Tartu 51006, phone +372 738 6100, fax +372 738 6102). For further serotyping and phagotyping, a proportion of the typable strains and of the non-typable isolates are sent to the CRL Microbiological Laboratory for Health Protection in Bilthoven The Netherlands. CRL has confirmed our results so far. For epidemiological purposes, we also test anti-microbial susceptibility of serotypes found in our flocks. Interpretive breakpoints were based on NCCLS criteria.

### **(d)1.4 Methods in examination**

Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Sampling procedures are performed by state operated veterinary service. Activities are co-ordinated by Veterinary and Food Board. Samples are collected by veterinary officials of local veterinary centre. Above mentioned officials were also responsible for filling in accompanying document and sampling report, informing the laboratory about arrival of samples, packaging of them and sending into laboratory. The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, is used: 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 should be incubated at 41.5 +/- 1 °C for 2x (24+/-3) hours. At least one isolate from each positive sample is typed in the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella. The National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella follows the Kaufmann-White scheme. At least the strains isolated from samples collected by the competent authority, are stored for future phagetyping or antimicrobial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

### (d)1.5 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis

Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official control (sampling) is done at flock level. From laying flock faecal samples/boot swabs and dust are taken from flock with 50 birds or more on every 15th week of the laying period. From pullets the first samples are taken at the age of 4 weeks and the second one two weeks before moving into laying unit. Day-old chicks - weak and dead chicks, dust and litter are sampled.

In the enterprises handling feedstuffs the raw material and the final product are inspected bacteriologically under the framework of monitoring and self-inspection. From imported feedstuffs the samples are taken in the course of random inspection during their storage.

### (d)1.6 Measures

Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella spp.* have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

(max. 32000 chars) :

If the examination of samples, which are collected during monitoring plan, own-check or during other



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studies, give positive results of Salmonella or a zoonotic disease, the diagnose is declared by the official veterinarian based on the results of confirmatory examination and additional samples. The usual time-span between the time as flock is declared as "suspected flock" and when mentioned flock is declared as "infected", depends on the time of confirmatory tests carried out by laboratory (usually 24 to 48 hours). According to provisions of paragraph 3.1. of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2007/EC of 12 June 2007, the examination of the samples is carried out within 48h following receipt.

According to the Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 46 from 29th of March 2007, when the presence of Salmonella spp. have been detected:

- the flock is placed under closer supervision;
- restrictions (movement), thorough cleaning and disinfection, epidemiological investigation and biosecurity measures are implemented;
- in the flock where clinical signs are also visible , the birds are culled immediately and eggs are handled in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation); pullets are sent for slaughter.
- in the flock where are no clinical signs the birds are culled or sent for slaughter. Eggs can be used for human consumption when they are processed.

Own-check sample from a flock is taken by the vet of the holding in accordance with the sampling of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006.

Vaccination is not a routine preventive measure among Salmonella control programme although in 2010 351 000 pullets (breeding flocks) were vaccinated as a precaution in the frame of self-control programme.

### **(d)1.7 A short summary referring to the occurrence of the samonellos**

National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In accordance with the Infectious Animal Disease Control Act, the general requirements and the list of zoonotic agents under the surveillance and monitoring are laid down in the Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No 79 from 8th of July 2005 and the annual volume of Salmonella tests in Gallus gallus is laid down by the State Program on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal infectious Diseases adopted by the General Director of the Veterinary and Food Board. Instructions for Salmonella monitoring in laying are laid down in the Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 46 from 29 of March 2007, which also provides guidelines for the prevention and control of Salmonella in poultry and for the handling of

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products originating from suspected or infected birds.

### **(d)1.8 Financial assistance**

Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

There is no financial assistance provided to the owner of the flock if laying hens are slaughtered during the outbreak of Salmonella.

### **(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme**

Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

#### **(d)2.1 Structure of the production**

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

In Estonia there are 7 big holdings (10000 or more laying hens present) and 11 holdings with more than 50 laying hens. The sampling was conducted in holdings with at least 50 laying hens. Total number of herds covered in surveillance programme was 32.

#### **(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed**

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The structure of the production of feed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Estonia there are two types of feed producers:

1) feed producers who produce and market it. Those feed operators have self-control plan with HACCP. According to that the operator carries out analysis for Salmonella and other relevant indicators that affect the quality and safety of feed. Approved feed operators are inspected twice a year: one scheduled inspection and one audit.

2) Feed producers who produce but don't market. Those feed operators fulfill the requirements listed in Annex I and III of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 laying down requirements for feed hygiene.

### **(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines**

Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least

#### **(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms**

hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Biosecurity measures are listed in Infectious Animal Disease Control Act § 71. According to that animal keeper must follow the next biosecurity measures:

- management of movements of persons and vehicles;
- take measures to prevent free entry by unauthorized persons into livestock buildings and constructions;
- persons arriving from foreign states are not permitted to enter livestock buildings or constructions within 48 hours after arrival in Estonia;
- new animals brought into herd must be kept separately from the herd/flock, based on their disease status;
- infected animal must be separated from healthy ones;
- management of handling of feed, beddings and other possible sources of infection and regular cleaning and disinfection of above mentioned materials;
- regular deratization and disinsection;
- measures to prevent wild and domestic animals entering livestock buildings, constructions and

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premises and other appropriate measures for preventing animal disease from spreading.

### **(d)2.3.2 Relevant guidelines**

measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Good farming practices and strict biosecurity measures are applied at the holdings. These measures are checked at least once a year during the farm inspection.

The requirements for keeping Gallus gallus are established by Regulation No 59 of Ministry of Agriculture of 9 June 2003 „Requirements regarding keeping hens and their room or building“.

The general requirements for hygiene measures in the primary production are specified in annex of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs and apply to broiler flocks.

### **(d)2.3.3 Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms**

hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry shipments must have authorized and licensed carrier. Truck wheels must be disinfected before entering the poultry holding. If the vehicle is visibly contaminated with manure, it must be cleaned thoroughly and disinfected before entering the farm.

The drivers must be properly trained and informed so that they understand the importance of personal hygiene and the principles of cleaning procedures and disinfection. Ideally the driver must stay in the holding during the loading time and wear protective clothing provided by the farm.

relevant data sheets and other official documents must accompany the bird shipment to their destination.

### **(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms**

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Routine veterinary supervision of farms

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Supervision of farms is based on Veterinary Organisation Act. The authorized veterinarian inspects holdings regularly to check compliance with programme. Authorized veterinarian inspect all broiler flocks every year as a part of the annual animal health inspection carried out in accordance with the Farm Inspection Report.

### **(d)2.5 Registration of farms**

Registration of farms

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All broiler holdings are covered by the State Programme on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases and therefore also by the programme. All buildings or constructions with broilers are registered in the Estonian Agricultural Register and Information Board.

### **(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm**

Record keeping at farms

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The keeper of the hens is required to keep an up-to-date register of poultry kept in the farm in manual or computerized form.

The animal keeper also must keep the records on:

- used medical products and medicated feedingstuffs (animal identification, name of the medical product/medicated feedingstuffs, data of veterinarian/apothecary who released medical products/medicated feedingstuffs, date and the name of the administer, treatment scheme and the means of administration, withdrawal period);
- the nature and origin of feed fed to the animals;
- the results of any analyses carried out on samples taken from animals or other samples taken for diagnostic purposes, that have importance for human health;

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- the occurrence of diseases that may affect the safety of products of animal origin;
- any relevant reports on checks carried out on animals or products of animal origin;
- dead birds;
- visitors;
- self-control plan (including the monitoring of Salmonella);
- technology and system of rearing.

### **(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched**

Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

While dispatched, animals must be accompanied with the veterinary certificate, where the basis of their state of health should be verified, certifying that the certain contagious animal diseases transmissible by the relevant animal species has not been detected in the place of the animals origin. On the basis of the Rules on the contagious animal diseases, the trade of poultry and animal products and/or products of animal origin is be possible only when the poultry originate from a herd that is officially free of salmonellosis. Movements of the sick and injured animals to the slaughterhouse shall be carried out on the basis of a veterinary permission only. The period of validity of a veterinary permission is 24 hours since issuing.

### **(d)2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals**

Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Estonia is linked to veterinary authorities of the EC and other Member States through TRACES. Estonia is also linked to ADNS since March 2002.

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## ANNEX II - PART B

### 1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Species: Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Community co-financing  
for year:

2013

#### 1.1 Contact

Name : Ago Pärtel

Phone : +372 605 1710

Fax. : +372 621 1441

Email : ago.partel@vet.agri.ee

### 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

*A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The baseline study was carried out in 01.10.2004 - 30.09.2005. Positive results were found from 2 flocks out of 35 flocks reared in 11 holdings. Salmonella enteritidis was detected in dusty material and naturally mixed faeces samples in Lääne-Virumaa county. Salmonella Isangi was detected in dusty material in another holding situated in the same county. All other samples were negative.

In 2006 60 flocks were analyzed. One flock turned out to be positive for Salmonella enteritidis.  
In 2007 and 2008 1 flock turned out to be positive for Salmonella enteritidis.  
In 2009 and in 2010 the prevalence of S. enteritidis and S. typhimurium was 0%.

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During the outbreaks the flocks were slaughtered.

### **3. Description of the submitted programme**

*A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme is in line with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 of 31 July 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hens of Gallus Gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005.

The main objective is to carry out monitoring and surveillance. The monitoring and surveillance in the field of animal health is performed on the basis of the State Programme on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases. This is an annual programme adopted by the Decree of Director General of Veterinary and Food Board on the basis of Infectious Animal Disease Control Act. The sampling frame covers all flocks of laying hens covered by the scope of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. In the frame of the programme the samples are also taken from feed.

When the Salmonella has been detected additional confirmatory sampling is performed. When additional samples confirm the diagnose the flock is culled and the eggs are destroyed or processed in accordance with relevant EU legislation of food hygiene (depending whether the clinical signs are visible or not).

The programme is implemented in Estonia which is considered to be one region.

Definition of the positive case:

- 1) when *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* are isolated
- 2) when the presence of *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* is not detected but antimicrobials are

Vaccination is not carried out in laying hens.

### **4. Measures of the submitted programme**

#### **4.1 Summary of measures under the programme**

Year of the programme : 2013



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### Measures

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

NA

### 4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Veterinary and Food Board (VFB), a governmental agency carrying out its tasks under the government of the Ministry of Agriculture, functions as a supervising body and sees to that the requirements stipulated by the legislation that governs veterinary, food safety, market regulation, animal welfare and farm animal breeding are followed and executes supervision over fulfilment of these requirements and applies enforcement by state pursuant to the procedures and in the amount prescribed by law. The organization of the Veterinary and Food Board consists of the Central Office and 15 local offices - local veterinary centres in the counties. The main objective of the Central Office is to coordinate supervision while the local offices carry out supervision.

The Central Office consists of 5 departments, one of them is the Animal Health, Welfare and Feedingstuffs Department, which consists of Animal Health Office, Animal Welfare Office and Feedingstuffs Office. The Animal Health Office organizes infectious animal diseases control and applies measures for the protection of people from zoonoses; executes supervision over the identification and registration of animals and conducts veterinary controls over the movement of animals; controls the use of medicines and medicated feedingstuffs by veterinarians and animal keepers; arranges the work of the state veterinary service and coordinates and executes supervision over veterinary aid, treatment and prevention; grants approval to and organizes registration of buildings and facilities where animals are kept.

There is an animal health specialist in every local veterinary centre, who is responsible for solving the

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problems of this field.

In addition to the employees at Central Office and local veterinary centres there are authorised veterinarians who have been granted the authority to check the state of the objects that are within the competence of VFB pursuant to the Veterinary Activities Organisation Act.

### 4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

*Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme will be implemented and applied in whole territory of Estonia. There are 15 counties, each of them has local veterinary centre which carries out surveillance in the administrative area concerned.

Map of the Estonia is attached.

### 4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

*Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.*

#### 4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

All holdings of laying hens in Estonia are covered by the State Programme on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases and therefore also by the programme and are registered in Estonian Agricultural Register and Information Board (The Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 88, §1, 18.12.2002).

#### 4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

NA

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### **4.4.3 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All positive Salmonella results must be reported immediately from the laboratories to the Estonian Veterinary and Food Board according to Regulation on requirements for control of Salmonella (The Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007).

According to Infectious Animal Disease Control Act the information of the positive results must also be sent to Health Board and neighbouring veterinary centres and when the disease is diagnosed in humans the Health Board must send the notification to local veterinary centre of the county from where the disease was diagnosed.

### **4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result**

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

There is no treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease is done in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009. If eggs come from Salmonella positive flock and clinical signs are not evolved the eggs can be treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all Salmonella serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.

The manure must be moved as soon as possible and the holding, inventory and means of transport are cleaned, washed and disinfected thoroughly. After the disinfection the rooms are ventilated and surface samples are taken from surfaces and inventory for the evaluation of cleaning and disinfection procedures.

The holding is allowed to be repopulated when the above mentioned samples are negative.

### **4.4.5 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Generally, all flocks are participating in the National Salmonella Control Programme on the same terms. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007.

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### **4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned**

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

While dispatched, animals must be accompanied with the veterinary certificate, where the basis of their state of health should be verified, certifying that the certain contagious animal diseases transmissible by the relevant animal species has not been detected in the place of the animals origin. On the basis of the Rules on the contagious animal diseases, the trade of poultry and animal products and/or products of animal origin is possible only when the poultry originate from a herd that is officially free of salmonellosis.

When the flock is under the restrictions it is prohibited to take out birds, except to slaughterhouse. In that case the broilers must be accompanied with form 9T (approved by the Decree of Director General of Veterinary and Food Board No 99 from 7th July 2010) which is veterinary certificate for animals from herds/regions with restrictions ment for transport to slaughterhouse. The period of validity of a veterinary permission is 24 hours since issuing.

### **4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, ...) of the disease**

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The measures as regards the control are laid down in Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No 46 from 29.03.2007. In the case of positive test results additional sampling is preformed and samples are taken for serology. Vaccination is not used among laying hens. In 2010 vaccination was used in breeding flocks in two holdings.

Antibiotics are not used as a specific method to control Salmonella except under clearly defined exceptional circumstances as laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of national programmes for the control of Salmonella in poultry. If antimicrobials are used for other purposes, sampling for Salmonella occur only after the withdrawal period.

Laying hens are not vaccinated in Estonia.

### **4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals**

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(max. 32000 chars) :

At the moment there is no any compensation procedure laid down in the national legislation for the owners of laying hens in the case of compensation for slaughtered hens.

### **4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved**

(max. 32000 chars) :

Poultry keepers must have an approval from Veterinary and Food Board before they start production (The Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 88 from 18.12.2002 ). That approval is based on an evaluation of the hygiene standard of the building and surroundings and protection against introduction of infectious diseases.

Good farming practises and strict bio-security measures are applied at the holdings. These measures are checked at least once a year during the holding visit. The drafts of Community guides to good practice for hygiene referred to in Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs, are partly applied to the relevant poultry population.

Bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings are established in the Animal Diseases Prevention Act §7<sup>1</sup> (available on website <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=13316646>). An authorized veterinarian or official inspector of VFB use checklists during verification of biosecurity measures when the self-control programme is supervised. Monitoring checklist on the control of animal health and animal protection is approved by the degree of the Director General of Veterinary and Food Board No 2, 05.01.2010.

Regulation on requirements for control of Salmonella is approved by the degree of the Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007.

## **5. General description of the costs and benefits of the programme**

A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars) :

To limit distribution of products contaminated with Salmonella present on the market and reduce the infection risk of consumers.

Control and eradication of microorganisms of Salmonella genus in the whole food chain (especially – at the primary production).

Keep under the control public and animal (poultry) health at the National and Community level.

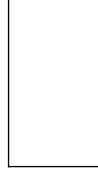
Bacteriological testing of copro samples/boot swabs is 17.67 EUR.

Serotyping 63,83 EUR.

Total cost of the programme is 14 533.75 EUR.

## *6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years*

*Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2007 - 2010 :*



The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

### *6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis*

#### *6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year: **2011***

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Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks of (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/ number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channeled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channeled to egg product
Estonia	Laying flocks of C	32	584 529 <sup>+</sup>	32	584 529	32	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	number	0
<b>Total</b>		32	584 529	32	584 529	32		0	0	0				
<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>														

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

## 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2011**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
<b>Estonia</b>	microbiological test	<b>faecal samples, meconium</b>	147	0
<b>X</b>				

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<b>Total</b>			147	0
				<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>

6.3 Data on infection for year: **2011**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Estonia	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	0	0	
		<b>Add a new row</b>	

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year: **2011**

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	0	0	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		



## 7. Targets

### 7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

#### 7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2013**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
Estonia	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	380
Estonia	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAM	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	serum	confirmation of suspected cases	5
<b>Total</b>					385
<b>Total AMR/BIH tests</b>					0
<b>Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					380
<b>Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING</b>					5
<b>Add a new row</b>					

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**7.1.2** *Targets on testing of flocks for year:*

**2013**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)
Estonia	Laying flocks of	32	584 529	32	584 529	32	salmonella enteritidis	1	1	5 000	10 000	10 000
		32	584 529	32	584 529	32		1	1	5 000	10 000	10 000
<b>Total</b>												
<b>Add a new row</b>												

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

**7.2** *Targets on vaccination or treatment*

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7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2013

NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
			Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered		
EE2	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	
<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>Add a new row</b>								

## 8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year: 2013

1. Testing						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAMMI	380	17.67	6714.6	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMI	5	63.83	319.15	yes	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine doses	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	0	0	0	no	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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CLEANING/DESINFECTION : VERIFICATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF DESINFECTION	Test for verification of the efficiency of disinfection	0	0	0 no	X
<b>Add a new row</b>					
<b>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)</b>					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Salaries	Salaries	5 000	1.5	7500 no	X
<b>Add a new row</b>					
<b>6. Consumables and specific equipment</b>					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Consumables and specific equipment	Consumables and specific equipment	0	0	0 no	X
<b>Add a new row</b>					
<b>7. Other costs</b>					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Other costs	NA	0	0	0 no	X
<b>Add a new row</b>					
<b>8. Cost of official sampling</b>					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	380	0.5	190 yes	X
<b>Add a new row</b>					
<b>Total</b>		5 385		14533.75	

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### 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 : [.zip](#), [.jpg](#), [.jpeg](#), [.tiff](#), [.tif](#), [.xls](#), [.doc](#), [.bmp](#), [.pna](#).
- 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!
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