



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/3836/2008

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

Control programme of Salmonella in breeding, laying and broiler flocks

Approved* for 2009 by Commission Decision 2008/897/EC

Cyprus

* in accordance with Commission Decision 90/424/EEC





REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

CO-FINANCING REQUEST

ACCORDING TO SANCO/10522/2007 REV. 2

**SALMONELLOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMME
IN LAYING HEN FLOCKS**

**FOR THE YEAR
2009**

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT**

VETERINARY SERVICES

ANNEX II

Standard requirements for the submission of national programmes for the control of Salmonellosis (zoonotic *Salmonella*) as referred to in Article 1(b)

Part B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: Cyprus
Disease: *Salmonella* spp.
Animal population covered by the programme: Laying hen flocks of *Gallus gallus*
Year of implementation: 2009
Reference of this document:
Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail) Eleni Veligratli
Tel.: +357-22-805268
Fax: +357-22-805176
E-mail: eveligratli@vs.moa.gov.cy
hpipis@vs.moa.gov.cy
Date sent to the Commission: 30/4/2008

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point 1³:

The previous years a national programme for the control of *Salmonella* was in force throughout the area of the Republic of Cyprus that is under the effective control of the Government of Cyprus. It covered all laying hen flocks that were in production and all samples were examined at the Laboratory of the Veterinary Services, which is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for *Salmonella*.

The estimated prevalence of *Salmonella* in laying hens in the Republic of Cyprus according to the baseline study, conducted in all Member States for the period October 2004 to September 2005, was approximately:

- ✓ *Salmonella* spp 28%
- ✓ *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* 8%
- ✓ *Salmonella enteritidis* 8%
- ✓ *Salmonella typhimurium* 0%

³ A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of flocks/herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of flocks/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.

The distribution of the production line on December 2007 is approximately:

- ✓ 515,000 laying hens

The total number of holdings is:

- ✓ 32 holdings with 85 flocks of laying hens in production and 21 rearing flocks.

2008 is the first year of the implementation of the national control programme according to Regulation No 1168/2006 for the Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hens of *Gallus gallus*. Since the beginning of the programme no flock was found positive for *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium*.

3. Description of the submitted programme⁴:

According to Regulation 1168/2006/EC, article 1(1), the target for the Republic of Cyprus is to reduce the prevalence of *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* by at least 10% each year for a period of three years.

3.1 Sampling

All laying hen farms will be included in the sampling frame. The sampling programme will be according to the Annex of Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 regarding the Community target for the reduction of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hens of *Gallus gallus*. Moreover, owners of layer holdings are obliged to perform tests for salmonella according to Part B of Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

3.2. Surveillance system of *Salmonella* spp. in feedingstuffs implemented in holdings covered by the control program.

The Veterinary Services of Cyprus apply no surveillance programme for *Salmonella* in feedstuffs. Imported raw materials and samples of feed from the feed mills of poultry farms are periodically collected and tested for the presence of *Salmonella*.

3.3. Use of vaccines and antimicrobials.

Antimicrobials should not be used as a specific method to control salmonella in poultry.

The use of antimicrobials for the treatment of *Salmonella* infected or suspect flocks is allowed only under the provisions of article 2 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 and following authorisation from the Veterinary Services based on the results of bacteriological sampling and susceptibility testing.

The use of vaccines is allowed according to the provisions of article 3 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006. The Veterinary Services of Cyprus are preparing an Ordinance, by which vaccination of flocks against salmonella will be obligatory.

3.4. Actions in suspect cases.

In case a flock is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella*, the Veterinary Services will proceed to sampling according to the Annex of Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006.

⁴ A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of flocks/herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing,

testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination) the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of positive a case.

3.5. Conditions for restocking following an outbreak of salmonellosis.

After the destruction of birds and eggs, tested positive for Salmonella, all surfaces of the buildings they were housed and the equipment used are cleaned and disinfected appropriately. Prior to allowing the restocking of the buildings, surface swabs should be collected by the Veterinary Services and found to be negative for salmonella.

3.6. Other measures

All poultry farms have been informed by the Veterinary Services of biosecurity measures and the importance of applying them. The Veterinary personnel visiting the holdings inspect on farm biosecurity measures and comment on the lack or insufficiency of them.

Furthermore, the Veterinary Services suggest to the owners to use competitive exclusion factors for salmonella for chicks, during the first days of their lives, and to add organic acids in the feed of poultry.

3.7. Co-ordinating role of the NRL-Salmonella in the organisation of collaborating testing to laboratories analysing samples taken at the initiative of the operator.

The NRL-Salmonella of Cyprus organises, at least once a year, inter-laboratory trials with other national laboratories analysing samples taken on the initiative of the operator. The inter-laboratory trials refer to the detection and identification of Salmonella spp. in different matrixes. Sample preparation and statistical analysis of the results are carried out from the NRL. Additionally, the NRL disseminates relevant information on Salmonella issues in relation to methodology, reference methods, ISO changes etc.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme:

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2009

Last year:.....

Control

Eradication

Testing

Testing

Slaughter of positive animals

Slaughter of positive animals

Killing of positive animals

Killing of positive animals

Vaccination

Extended slaughter or killing

Treatment

Disposal of products

Disposal of products

Monitoring or Surveillance

Other measures:

4.2. Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme⁵:

The Veterinary Services (VS) are subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture Environment and Natural Resources. The VS are responsible for the application of monitoring programmes for *Salmonella* in *Gallus gallus*.

The five District Veterinary Offices and the five Rural Veterinary Stations are responsible for the collection and transport of faecal samples to the NRL for *Salmonella*. Furthermore, they are responsible to communicate the results issued by the NRL *Salmonella* to the owners of the holdings. If a layer flock is found to be infected with a notifiable serotype (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*) all infected birds are culled and all eggs are destroyed by the competent authority. In such case the owners are compensated, according to article 11 of N. 109(I)2001 as amended by N. 82(I)2003. A Veterinary Officer from the District Veterinary Offices investigates the new outbreak and collects relevant epidemiological information. A committee of three Officers (one being a member of the Division of Animal Health and Welfare) evaluates whether compensation is to be given to the owner. Birds culled are compensated at approximately the price of live weight (not the cost of breeding value) and eggs destroyed are compensated at market price. A disinfection program is applied in the farm under the instructions and supervision of the Veterinary Services. In case the serotype isolated is other than the two serotypes mentioned previously, a letter from the Division of Animal Health and Welfare is sent to the owner of the holding, to inform him of the incidence and provide instructions to improve the sanitary measures and indicate measures to minimize the risk of salmonella infection in the establishment.

4.3. Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented⁶:

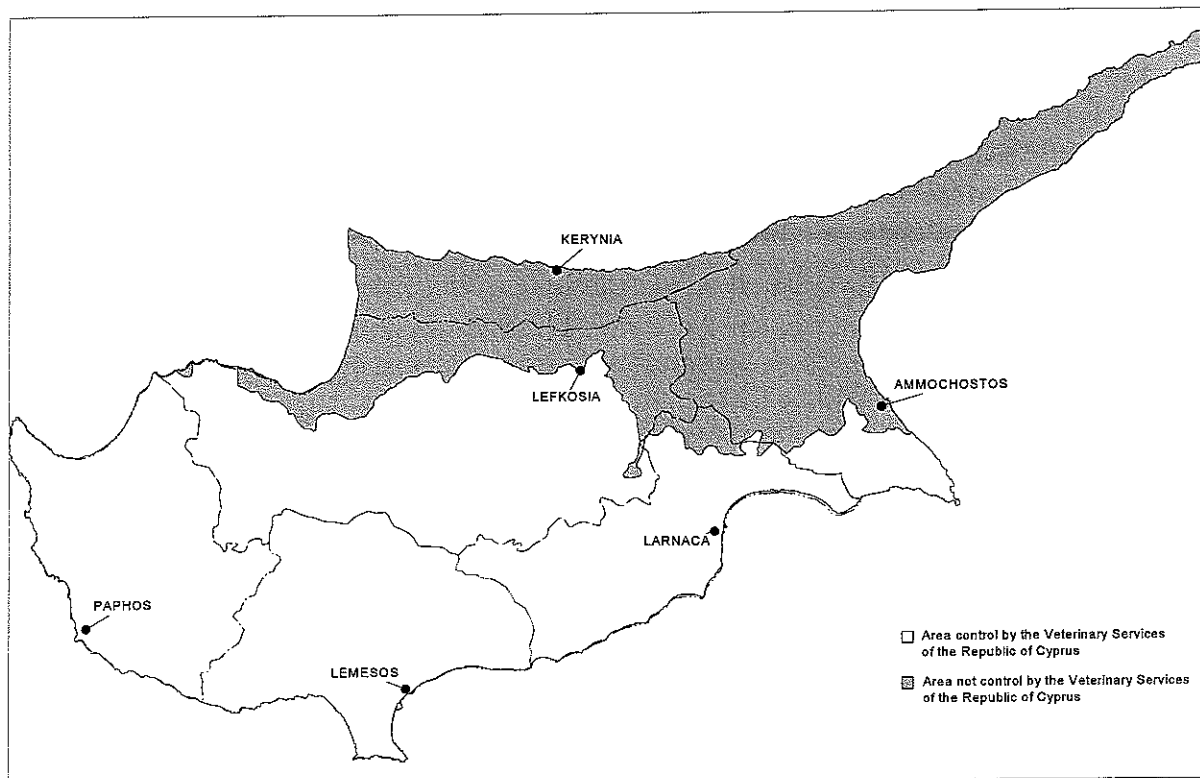
The program is implemented in the area of Cyprus which is under the effective control of the Government of Cyprus. Layer holdings are located in all five districts of the Republic of Cyprus.

In particular the distribution of layer holdings per district is the following:

DISTRICT	Nicosia	Lemesos	Larnaca	Paphos	Ammochostos
NUMBER OF HOLDINGS	17	1	11	1	2

⁵ 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.

- 6 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.



4.4. Measures implemented under the programme⁷:

4.4.1. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings:

The central authority has registered officially all holdings with layer flocks according to K.Δ.Π. 761/2003, which transfers Directives 1999/74/EC and 2002/4/EC into Cyprus national law. Packing centres are registered according to Cyprus national law N. 276(I)2004.

4.4.2. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals⁸:

This part is not applicable for poultry.

4.4.3. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease:

Any case of isolation of *Salmonella* from poultry is compulsory to notify to the Veterinary Services of the Republic of Cyprus, according to the national Animal Health Law of 2001 until 2007 (N. 109 (I)2001, N. 82(I)/2003, N. 116(I)/2007).

4.4.4. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures of a positive result⁹:

When the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* is confirmed in a laying flock, then all procedures laid down in the Animal Health Law of 2001 until 2007 (N. 109 (I)2001, N. 82(I)/2003, N.116(I)/2007) and provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1237/2007 are followed.

⁷ Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

⁸ Not applicable in poultry.

⁹ 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.

4.4.5. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds:

There are no provisions in the legislation as regards the qualification of the flocks as Salmonella free or Salmonella infected. The salmonella status may change rapidly from one flock to the other.

4.4.6. Control measures 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 concerned¹⁰:

If a flock is found to be positive with a notifiable serotype, then the whole establishment is isolated and put under movement restrictions, and all eggs are confiscated. The affected flock is culled with the use of CO₂ and the other flocks of the holding (if any) are tested for salmonella.

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

Testing for salmonella is performed according to Regulation 2160/2003 and Regulation 1168/2006.

4.4.8. Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

The owners are compensated for the 100% of the disposal value (the value of the live weight) of the bird and 100% of the market value of the eggs, according to the Animal Health Law of 2001 until 2007 (N. 109 (I)/2001, N. 82(I)/2003 and N. 116(I)/2007).

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

(As in paragraph 3.6.)

5. General description of the costs and benefits¹¹:

The cost of the programme to the authorities includes the money and the time spent for the implementation of the programme and the risk of people working for the programme to be infected with Salmonellosis. In particular, the cost for the implementation of the programme is the cost for the sampling equipment, testing, transportation of workers and samples, salaries and the compensation in case flocks are infected with *Salmonella enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium*. The cost of compensation includes both flocks culled and eggs from the affected flocks confiscated and destroyed.

Nevertheless, the benefits for the farmers and society overcome the costs because the programme aims to control salmonella infection and reduce the number of flocks tested positive for this zoonosis agent. Moreover, biosecurity measures are expected to aid in this direction. As a result, the programme is expected to reduce the presence of salmonella in table eggs.

- 10 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
- 11 A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years¹²

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

¹² The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate.

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2004

Situation on date: 31/12/2004

Animal species: LAYING HENS

Disease/Infection^(a): SALMONELLOSIS

Region ^(a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the program	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(e)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(e)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(e)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(e)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(e)
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)		(a4)	(a3)		
ALL REGIONS	LAYING HENS	32	507,000	32	507,000	21	2	0	3	0	24,550	0	285,060	0
Total		32	507,000	32	507,000	21	2	0	3	0	24,550	0	285,060	0

Year: 2005

Situation on date: 31/12/2005

Animal species: LAYING HENS

Disease/Infection^(a): SALMONELLOSIS

Region ^(a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the program	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(e)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(e)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(e)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(e)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(e)
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)		(a4)	(a3)		
ALL REGIONS	LAYING HENS	30	385,940	30	385,940	30	3	1	13	0	27,100	0	301,560	0
Total		30	385,940	30	385,940	30	3	1	13	0	27,100	0	301,560	0

Year: 2006

Situation on date: 31/12/2006

Animal species: LAYING HENS

Disease/infection^(a): SALMONELLOSIS

Region ^(a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the program	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(e)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(e)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(e)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(e)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(e)				
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)				(a4)	(a3)	(a4)		
ALL REGIONS	LAYING HENS	30	374,000	30	374,000	30	2	0	1	0	2	12,080	0	280,480	0	0	0
Total		30	374,000	30	374,000	30	2	0	1	0	2	12,080	0	280,480	0	0	0

Year: 2007

Situation on date: 31/12/2007

Animal species: LAYING HENS

Disease/infection^(a): SALMONELLOSIS

Region ^(a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the program	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(e)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(e)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(e)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(e)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(e)				
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)				(a4)	(a3)	(a4)		
ALL REGIONS	LAYING HENS	32	515,000	32	515,000	32	5	0	8	0	5	28,431	0	225,089	0	0	0
Total		32	515,000	32	515,000	32	5	0	8	0	5	28,431	0	225,089	0	0	0

- (a) For zoonotic Salmonella indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for Salmonella Enteritidis, (a2) for Salmonella Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specific as appropriate, (a4) for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme

- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock should not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample should 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 (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2004 **Animal species^(a):** GALLUS GALLUS **Category^(b):** LAYING HENS

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

- Buffered Peptone Water
- Rappaport Vasiladis
- Selenite Broth
- Modified Brilliant Green

Description of the other used tests: Serotyping, according the Kaufmann-White scheme for the determination of the Salmonella serotype.

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
ALL REGIONS	0	0	21	5	5	5
Total	0	0	21	5	5	5

Year: 2005

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS

Category^(b): LAYING HENS

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

- Buffered Peptone Water
- Rappaport Vasiladis
- Selenite Broth
- Modified Brilliant Green

Description of the other used tests: Serotyping, according the Kaufmann-White scheme for the determination of the Salmonella serotype.

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
ALL REGIONS	0	0	329	20	20	20
Total	0	0	329	20	20	20

Year: 2006

Animal species(a): GALLUS GALLUS

Category(b): LAUYING HENS

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

- Buffered Peptone Water
- Rappaport Vasiladis
- Selenite Broth
- Modified Brilliant Green

Description of the other used tests: Serotyping, according the Kaufmann-White scheme for the determination of the Salmonella serotype.

Region(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested(d)	Number of positive samples(e)	Number of samples tested(d)	Number of positive samples(e)	Number of samples tested(d)	Number of positive samples(e)
ALL REGIONS	0	0	350	9	9	9
Total	0	0	350	9	9	9

Year: 2007

Animal species(a): GALLUS GALLUS

Category(b): LAYING HENS

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

- Buffered Peptone Water
- Rappaport Vasiliadis
- Selenite Broth
- Modified Brilliant Green

Description of the other used tests: Serotyping, according the Kaufmann-White scheme for the determination of the Salmonella serotype.

Region(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested(d)	Number of positive samples(e)	Number of samples tested(d)	Number of positive samples(e)	Number of samples tested(d)	Number of positive samples(e)
ALL REGIONS	0	0	586	150	150	150
Total	0	0	586	150	150	150

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc, when appropriate.
- (c) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (d) Number of samples tested.
- (e) Number of positive samples.

6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per species)

Year: 2004

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS LAYING HENS

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
ALL REGIONS	5	38,000
Total	5	38,000

Year: 2005

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS LAYING HENS

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
ALL REGIONS	14	100,550
Total	14	100,550

Year: 2006

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS LAYING HENS

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
ALL REGIONS	3	14,020
Total	3	14,020

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
ALL REGIONS	13	130,171
Total	13	130,171

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

12 Data to provide only if vaccination has been carried out.

7. Targets

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

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests: To investigate the presence of Salmonella in faeces in breeding flocks

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS BREEDERS

Region ^(b)	Type of the test ^(c)	Target population ^(d)	Type of sample ^(e)	Objective ^(f)	Number of planned tests
ALL REGIONS	Bacteriological detection according Draft Annex D, ISO 6579	32 herds of Laying hens	Faeces, dust, internal organs	Revival of Salmonella	320
ALL REGIONS	Serotyping	The Salmonella positive animals	Salmonella Isolates	Determination of the serotype of the positive samples	24
Total					344

- (a) Species if necessary
- (b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State
- (c) Description of the test
- (d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals
- (e) Description of the sample (for instance faeces)
- (f) Description of the objective (for instance surveillance, monitoring, control of vaccination)

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks¹⁴

Year: 2009

Situation on date:

Animal species: GALLUS GALLUS BREEDERS Infection^(e): SALMONELLOSIS

Region ^(a)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked ^(d)	Number of flocks ^(e) expected to be positive			Number of flocks expected to be depopulated ^(e)	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed		Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ^(e)	Expected quantity of channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(e)
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)		(a4)	(a3)		
Cyprus	Laying Hens	32	515,000	32	515,000	32	3	0	5	3	0	50,000	0	0
Total		32	515,000	32	515,000	32	3	0	5	3	0	50,000	0	0

- (a) For zoonotic salmonella indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specific as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, broiler turkeys, breeding turkeys, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock should not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample should be taken into account only once.

¹⁴ Specify types of flocks if appropriate (breeders, layers, broilers)

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation)

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Test: Bacteriological detection	320	€ 10	€3,200	Yes
	Test: Serotyping	24	€ 20	€480	Yes
1.2. Cost of sampling	Disposable sterile plastic jars for sampling of faeces	320	€ 0.2	€64	Yes
	One use gloves	110 pairs	€ 0.05	€5	Yes
	Overboots	110 pairs	€ 0.03	€3	Yes
	Tubigrip socks	320 pairs	€ 0.1	€32	Yes
1.3. Other costs	Overcoats	110	€ 1	€110	Yes
2. Vaccination or treatment					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment					
2.2. Distribution costs					

2.3. Administering costs								
2.4. Control costs								
3. Slaughter and destruction								
3.1. Compensation of animals				50,000	€ 5	€250,000		Yes
3.2. Transport costs				10	€ 50	€500		Yes
3.3. Destruction costs				14	€ 30	€420		Yes
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering								
3.5 Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)				450,000	€ 0.1	€45,000		Yes
4. Cleaning and disinfection				10	€ 50	€500		Yes

