EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10749/2013

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

The programme for the control of certain zoonotic salmonella in breeding, laying and broiler flocks of Gallus gallus and in flocks of turkeys (Meleagris gallopavo)

Latvia

Approved* for 2013 by Commission Decision 2012/761/EU

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : LATVIJA

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the control programme for zoonotic salmonellosis agents in flocks of laying hens of Gallus gallus (hereinafter – programme) is reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis (SE) and Salmonella Typhimurium (ST) and monophasic ST in laying hen flocks and ensure that adequate and effective measures for monitoring and control of Zoonotic salmonella infections are taken in laying hen flocks. The reduction of the prevalence of the Zoonotic salmonella in laying hens flocks is focused on achievement of the targets laying down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011.
In accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011, targets of the Programme are the following:
Annual minimum percentage decreasing of adult laying hen positive flocks at least of:
a) 10 %, in the case when prevalence in the previous year was under 10 %,
b) 20 %, in the case when prevalence in the previous year was between 10 and 19 %,
c) 30 %, in the case when prevalence in the previous year was between 20 and 39 %,
d) 40 %, in the case when prevalence in the previous year was of 40 % or more.

(b) Animal population and phases of production which sampling must 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) Specific requirements

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) :

Minimum sampling requirements are in accordance with sampling requirements laid down in par B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) 517/2011.

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis (Zoonotic Salmonella)

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 prevalence of Salmonella in animals and food of animal origin has been monitored since middle of the past century. Most isolates originated from poultry (57,6%) and from pigs (28,9%). In cattle, Salmonella was isolated in lower numbers (8,6%).
In poultry and pigs, the species-specific serotypes S. Pullorum, S. Gallinarum and S. Cholerasuis were isolated most often. Regarding zoonotic Salmonella serotypes, S. Enteritidis (9,6% of isolates) and S. Typhimurium (2,8%) were the prevailing serotypes in poultry from 1967 until 2004. In pigs, mainly S.

Typhimurium was found (0,8%), while in cattle S. Enteritidis (57,9%) and S. Dublin (35,4%) were the most prominent serotypes. In fur animals, three different zoonotic serotypes were isolated: S. Dublin (23,5%), S. Enteritidis (22,5%) and S. Typhimurium (20,6%).
In 2006 and 2007, the surveillance of Salmonella spp. was based on the Order of Cabinet of Ministers No 298 (21.04.2006.) „Procedures for prevention and combating of such infectious diseases as to which both animals and humans are susceptible", as well as on Directive 2003/99/EC on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents. Besides that, regulations implemented based on Directive No 92/117/EEK were still taken into account until the confirmation of control programmes in compliance with Regulation No (EC) 2160/2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents.

(d)1.2 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) :

1) The structure of the Food and Veterinary service (hereinafter referred to as the FVS) is one of the main components of the mechanism that ensures the operational objectives and functions of the service.
• The FVS central office directs and coordinates the implementation of State functions delegated to the service.
• Territorial units (regional offices and one city office) are FVS administrative units that ensure monitoring within the territory of their region.
• The Sanitary Border Inspection (SBI) controls the import, transit and export of freight on the border in accordance with procedures laid down by the Cabinet of Ministers and requirements currently in force.
• Assessment and Registration Agency carries out the scientific research and evaluates specific types of food before launching them into the market and it is responsible for the marketing authorisation and surveillance of the veterinary medicinal products in Latvia.
2) Institute of Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment „BIOR" (hereinafter referred to as the "BIOR") performs laboratory testing together with territorial units relating to the circulation of food, the diagnosis of infectious human diseases, the diagnosis of infectious animal diseases and ensures testing relating to the environment and environmental sanitary hygiene, as well as the circulation of veterinary medicines, pharmaceutical products, feedingstuffs and feed ingredients; performs the tasks of the national reference laboratory on the basis of authorisation and organises inter-laboratory comparative testing. Institute of Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment „BIOR" is the legal successor of the National Diagnostic Centre of Food and Veterinary Service.
Official checks at other stages of the food chain
The control of zoonotic pathogens in food of animal origin, including veterinary expertise at slaughterhouses, is one of the tasks of the FVS Food Surveillance Department.
Based on EU and Latvian legislation, national control programmes are developed.
Disease Prevention and Control center of Latvia is responsible for the surveillance of zoonoses in humans in Latvia. Infectious diseases are notifiable according to the Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 7 of 5 January 1999 "Procedure of Notification of Infectious Diseases".

(d)1.3 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

"BIOR" performs the functions of the national reference laboratory in Latvia, with regard to the diagnosis of infectious animal diseases. All "BIOR" laboratories are accredited in the national accreditation system LATAK in accordance with Latvian standard LVS EN ISO/IEC 17025.
Food and Environment Testing Laboratory is accredited also in DAP (Germany) and ГОСТ Р (Russia) accreditation.

(d)1.4 Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Methods used in the examination will be performing in accordance with Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011.
Sampling is carried out in accordance with minimum requirements of Part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 2160/2003 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011.
Laboratory examination comprising detection of Salmonella spp. carried out in accordance with the method recommended by the Community RL in Bilthoven (Netherlands) – Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007 "Microbiology of food and feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. – Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage".
The isolates from positives samples are serotyped following the Kaufmann-White scheme and the antimicrobial resistance is determined following the CLSI method with the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC). Isolated strains are stored in accordance with requirements. In case of isolates of Salmonella serovar Typhimurium and Salmonella serovar Enteritidis are phage typed.

(d)1.5 Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official sampling at flock level:
a) in one flock once per year per holding comprising at least 1000 birds;
b) at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
c) in any case of suspicion on Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks, in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council;
d) in all other laying flocks on the holding in case Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium are detected in one laying flock on the holding;
e) in cases where the FVS considers it appropriate.

Sampling protocol for feed and table eggs:
a) Feed samples shall be taken in the frame of the national feed surveillance programme.
b) Samples of table eggs shall be taken at egg sorting or packaging plants, either within the HACCP programme, or at any suspicion on zoonotic salmonella infection in primary production of table eggs.

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

(d)2.1 The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Commercial poultry farms Republic of Latvia selling live poultry or their products. Total number of laying hens is sligthly above two million birds.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

Feed samples shall be taken in frame of the national feed surveillance programme.

(d)2.3 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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The following bio security measures are recommended:
a) All in-all out;
b) Appropriate poultry keeping system to poultry species and category;
c) Control of staff, visitors and vehicles;
d) Vermin, feral animal and insect control;
e) Control of feed and water supply; litter supply and disposal as well as;
f) Appropriate cleaning and disinfection measures of equipment, buildings, vehicles adequate of poultry keeping technology.
In egg sorting/packaging plants that are parts of such holdings, HACCP principles shall be applied.

(d)2.3.2 Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

The following bio security measures are recommended:
g) Control of staff, visitors and vehicles;
h) Vermin, feral animal and insect control;
i) Control of feed and water supply;
j) Control of domestic animals of site (pets and other animals, including livestock, must be kept away

from poultry houses and service buildings).

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The following bio security measures are recommended:
• meet the requirements for animal transport of the species involved as to the construction, arrangement and equipment, do not affect animal health, do not cause any pain or suffering to animals, prevent the animals from escape or falling out and protect them from unfavourable weather effects;
• are protected so that water, feed, litter, faeces or other waste cannot leak or fall out of them;
• are cleaned and disinfected both before and after the transportation.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry flocks included in the programme are subjected to visual monitoring by veterinarians. Monitoring of flocks also includes schemes for taking own samples and official samples. Official samples are taken by FVS State veterinary inspectors.
FVS State veterinary inspector carries out complex inspections on farms for animal welfare reasons, to take samples for residues, to administer and enforce national legislation and to check medicine records as well than this visit is considered as official sampling in the frame of the Salmonella control programmes according to the European Union and national rules.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 650, 16 August, 2011 “Order of registration of animals, herds and holdings and identification of animals” determines order of individual identification of cattle, pigs,

sheep, goats and horses and registration of holdings of agricultural animals, bee gardens, fishponds, hatcheries of aquatic animals. According to the requirements of Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 650 all holdings must be registered at least with one animal (bird).
To ensure common data registration system, Agricultural Data Centre (ADC) develops register of animals, herds and holdings. ADC (formerly - Latvian state pedigree information data processing centre) is a state agency under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture that performs collection, processing and analysis of zoo technical, veterinary and agricultural data in the republic of Latvia to develop a uniform register of animals and herds (cattle, pigs, sheep, goats) and a pedigree information system according to international standards.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to the Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 650, 16 August, 2011 "Order of registration of animals, herds and holdings and identification of animals" animal owner summarizes information and develops register in written form or electronically on animals of certain (own) holding. Animal owner made changes in the register within three days on animal movement and keep it three years.
According to the Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 5, 2 January, 2008 "Welfare requirements for animal kept for farming purposes" animal owner develops "Animal medical treatment log" register, where owner keeps information on diseases cases as well as information regarding animal's cause of death and keep it three years.
According to the Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 407, 19 June, 2007 "Regulation of labelling, distribution and control of veterinary medicine" animal owner develops register on used veterinary medicine. As well as animal owner develops register on used feed.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to the Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 650, 16 August, 2011 "Order of registration of animals, herds and holdings and identification of animals" in case of animal movement owner or authorised veterinarian completes the declaration of animal movement and sends it to Agricultural Data Centre within seven days.
Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state (or certain third countries) must comply with EU Directive 90/539/EC and ensure that the consignment is

accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate (ITAHC) for poultry breeding and production.
The ITAHC will be amended to include the results of the last test for Salmonella as required in Commission Regulation (EC) 2160/2003 Article 9.1 prior to any dispatching of the live animals, or hatching eggs, from the food business of origin. The date and the result of testing shall be included in the relevant health certificates provided for in Community legislation.This certificate must be completed and signed by the FVS State veterinary inspector as well as the operator to confirm compliance with the relevant articles of Directive.
In the case of intra-Community trade, the consignment of animals have to be accompanied by the veterinary certificate in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 599/2004 concerning the adoption of a harmonised model certificate and inspection report linked to intra-Community trade in animals and products of animal origin.

(d)2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the tracebility of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

The identification of a flock must be indicated in application form for laboratory examination.
Latvia has fully implemented TRACES system since 31.12.2010. as its is required by Comission Regulation 599/2004.

ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Community co-financing for year of implementation : 2 014

1.1 Contact

Name : Edvīns Oļševskis

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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 monitoring of salmonellosis of Latvian poultry production started in the 1967.
FVS staff or veterinarian notifies to FVS regional office:
- on infected poultry or poultry suspected to be infected by zoonotic salmonella;
- if zoonotic salmonella are detected on routinely sampling at holding.

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 submitted program has been developed with the target for the reduction of salmonella serotypes with public health significance.
Within frame of program control of salmonellosis is ensured by testing of laying hens of Gallus gallus in all territory of Latvia. Testing is carried out according to the sampling requirements of the:
1)Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents;
2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2011 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.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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) :

Positive case of salmonellosis (S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium) - confirmed positive by "BIOR". Laboratory examination comprising detection of Salmonella spp. carried out in accordance with the method recommended by the Community RL in Bilthoven (Netherlands) – Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/ Amd1:2007 "Microbiology of food and feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. – Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage".
The isolates from positives samples are serotyped following the Kaufmann-White scheme and the antimicrobial resistance is determined following the CLSI method with the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC). Isolated strains are stored in accordance with requirements. In case of isolates of Salmonella serovar Typhimurium and Salmonella serovar Enteritidis are phage typed.
Taking of official samples for laboratory testing within control programme is carried out by FVS State veterinary inspectors.

Testing of laying hens in 2013 will start in January and will be completed not later than in December 2013.Measures taken in the case of salmonella detection (S. Enteritidis and/or S. Typhimurium) in pooled faecal samples and dust samples.
The FVS shall order at least the following measures:

1) table eggs coming from infected flocks may be used for human consumption only if treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all Salmonella serotypes with public health significance in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene;

Eggs shall be:
(a) considered as Class B eggs as defined in Article 2(4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 589/2008 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 as regards marketing standards for eggs;

(b) marked with the indication referred to in Article 10 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 589/2008 which clearly distinguishes them from Class A eggs prior to being placed on the market;
(c) prohibited access to packaging centres unless the competent authority is satisfied with the measures to pre-vent possible cross-contamination of eggs from other flocks;
2) performance of bacteriological examination of feed for the presence of Salmonella spp. and water if necessary;
3) performance of thorough cleansing and disinfection; performance of thorough mechanical cleansing and disinfection, as well as safe removal of faeces and litter after completion of each production cycle;
When birds from infected flocks are slaughtered or destroyed, steps must be taken to reduce the risk of spreading zoonoses as far as possible. Slaughtering shall be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. If not destined for human consumption, such products must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002;
Thorough cleansing and disinfection, including safe removal of faeces or litter must be performed after slaughtering or killing of poultry from infected flocks;
4) In order to exclude false-positive initial results from the samples taken by operator, the State inspector from the FVS shall carry out official sampling for confirmation of the infection. The confirmation method shall be carried out according to Annex 1, 4 (b)(i) of Commission Regulation No 1237/2007, amending Regulation EC No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC, as regards the placing on the market of eggs from Salmonella infected flocks of laying hens.
The confirmation method will be based on the technical specifications referred to in Article 5 of Commission Decision 2004/665/EC (seven samples); however, a sub-sample of 25 grams must be collected of each faecal material and dust sample for analysis; all samples must be analysed separately.
The FVS may lift the restrictions if the flock is not confirmed by this confirmation method. In addition to the sampling, the FVS shall verify the absence of the use of antimicrobials, potentially affecting the result of the analyses of the sampling.
Use of antimicrobials shall be governed by Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006
Antimicrobials (e.g. antibiotics) shall not be used as a special method for the control of Salmonella infections in poultry.
Only authorized antimicrobials are allowed to use in the Republic of Latvia and only veterinarian may use antimicrobials.
Antimicrobials may be used only after authorisation by and under supervision of the FVS and they may

be applied only in poultry showing clinical signs of the disease suggesting that an excessive suffering of birds could occur. Results of bacteriological examination and anti-microbial susceptibility test must be available prior to the treatment.
In exceptional cases, antimicrobials may be applied prior to the results of bacteriological examination and anti-microbial susceptibility test are available, provided that samples are taken by the FVS State inspector prior to the application. If sampling has not been performed prior to the application of antimicrobials, flocks shall be considered infected by Salmonella.
Vaccination
Vaccination programme for laying hens against S.Enteritidis was started in 2011. It is planed that vaccination programme of laying hens against zoonotic salmonella serotype S. Enteritidis will be continued.
According to the Commission regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 in case of authorisation of live vaccine against zoonotic Salmonella, live Salmonella vaccines for poultry, for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of Salmonella from vaccine strains, should be prohibited to use in the framework of national Salmonella control program.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Year of implementation of the programme : 2014

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

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. Descrive the responsabilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Food and Veterinary Service (FVS) of Latvia is a state administrative institution headed by the CVO and supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture. Regarding veterinary issues FVS ensures unified state surveillance and control over:
• prevention, control and eradication of animal contagious diseases and zoonoses; elaboration and implementation of animal disease surveillance programmes;
• animal welfare;
• animal registration, animal movements, import – export control;
• the animal feed, veterinary drugs and veterinary pharmaceutical products;
• evaluation and approval of specific types of food, marketing authorisation and surveillance of the veterinary medicinal products in Latvia.

The FVS consists of the central body placed in Riga and territorial structural units (the local level) – 10 regional offices and one city office (from 01.04.2009.). The central body coordinates activities of the local level and ensures a unified implementation of legislation. The local level carries out the official surveillance in accordance with the state surveillance programmes and reports to the central body.

Taking of official samples for laboratory testing within control programme are carried out by state veterinary inspectors.

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 program will be implemented and applied in whole territory of Latvia. There are FVS territorial structural units – 11 regional offices cover all administrative areas. The regional offices carry out the official surveillance in accordance with the state surveillance and control programmes in the administrative area concerned.

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) :

Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 650, 16 August, 2011 "Order of registration of animals, herds and holdings and identification of animals" determines order of individual identification of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and horses and registration of holdings of agricultural animals, bee gardens, fishponds, hatcheries of aquatic animals.
To ensure common data registration system, Agricultural Data Centre (ADC) develops register of animals, herds and holdings. ADC (formerly - Latvian state pedigree information data processing centre) is a state agency under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture that performs collection, processing and analysis of veterinary and agricultural data in the Republic of Latvia to develop a uniform register of animals and herds (cattle, pigs, sheep, goats) and a pedigree information system according to international standards.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to the Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 650, 16 August, 2011 "Order of registration of animals, herds and holdings and identification of animals" Agricultural Data Centre (ADC) develops register of animals, herds and holdings. ADC gives number for holding and this number is not changed during holding or herd is active. Animal owner informs ADC on animal movement, liquidation of herd or holding, change of owners within seven days.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures and terms of legislation as regards the notification of the disease:
Animal owner, the person in charge, veterinarian notifies to FVS regional office:
- on infected poultry or poultry suspected to be infected by zoonotic salmonella;
- if zoonotic salmonella are detected on routinely sampling at holding.

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) :

Measures in case of a positive result are taken according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1237/2007 of 23 October 2007 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from Salmonella infected flocks of laying hens as follows:
I Action in suspicious cases
If a positive flock is found by own-check sampling in the frame of the programmes in laying hen flock, than this flock should be considered as a suspect flock and movement restrictions are mandatorily imposed on this flock.
In the event of a positive laboratory test performed during own control, the owner or veterinarian informs the FVS territorial unit (TU) and a State veterinary inspector takes official samples from the suspect laying hen flock and sends them to the "BIOR" for testing and specifies the measures to be taken and restrictions on the possibly affected holding until a diagnosis has been made:
• take samples (bedding, feeding stuffs, water, faecal samples, dust, surface rinses) for laboratory testing to determine the possible paths and sources of infection;
• bacteriological testing of dead poultry;
• destroy dead birds using methods that reduce the risk of agents being spread where possible;
• place disinfectant mats at the entrance and exit of the house and other farm buildings;
• prohibit the taking in and removal of birds from an affected house;
• prohibit the removal of eggs from an affected house;
• control the movement of people who tend poultry;
• measures are taken to control pests and rodents.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

II Action in cases of positive laboratory testing
As soon as a diagnosis has been officially approved, a State veterinary inspector shall specify the measures that are to be taken on the affected holding:
1. Measures to be taken in laying hens' house:
• place disinfectant mats at the entrance and exit of the house and other farm buildings;
• prohibit the taking in and removal of birds from an affected house and/or holding;
• control the movement of people who tend poultry;
• take samples (bedding, feeding stuffs, water, dust, faecal samples, surface rinses) for laboratory testing

to determine the possible paths and sources of infection;
• bacteriological testing of dead birds;
• destroy dead birds using methods that reduce the risk of agents being spread where possible;
• eggs may be used for human consumption if they are treated in a manner that guarantees the elimination of salmonella in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene;
• slaughtering of birds shall be carried out in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption in accordance with Community legislation on food hygiene.
• the house and surrounding area, as well as vehicles, equipment and other materials that may be contaminated with disease agents are cleaned, washed and disinfected under the supervision of veterinarian or state veterinary inspector;
• feeding stuffs, bedding and other materials that may be contaminated with disease agents are disinfected under the supervision of veterinarian or state veterinary inspector; manure are disinfected or subjected to biothermic treatment;
• the processing of eggs, as well as the slaughter of birds is documented;
• antimicrobials shall not be used, except circumstances referred in Article 2 of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry;
• measures are taken to control pests and rodents.
III Lifting of restrictions:
Restrictions are lifted by a State veterinary inspector after the above measures have been taken and following receipt of a negative laboratory test, by inspecting samples of surface rinses from the holding following final disinfection.

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) :

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 :
See above measures have been taken in the holding.

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

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 the frame of the Salmonella control programme in laying hen flocks of Gallus gallus the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling), 4 (results and reporting) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011 (particularly provisions on exceptional cases) are implemented.
I. Samples of the flocks of laying hens are taken:
1.1. for day-old chicks:
- rinses from the internal surfaces of the container in which the chicks have been transported to the establishment;
- materials from chicks that have died during transportation;
1.2. pullets two weeks before the start of the laying cycle: pooled faecal samples.
II. Samples from adult laying hens are taken every fifteen weeks. The first sampling shall take place at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks:
2.1. in cage flocks:
- two pooled faecal samples, from each house where birds are kept;
2.2. in barn or free range flocks:
- two pairs of boot swabs or socks from each house where birds are kept.

III. The official samples mentioned in II. and dust sample or additional sample of faeces or additional pair of boot swabs or socks are taken from adult laying hens flocks by State veterinary inspector:
3.1. in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1000 birds;
3.2. at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks in laying flocks on the holdings housed in houses where Salmonella was detected in the preceding year;
3.3. in any case of suspicion of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food – born outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council;
3.4. in cases where the FVS considers it appropriate.
3.5. a sampling carried out by FVS replaces one sampling at the initiative of the operator.

IV Surveillance system of Salmonella spp. in feedingstuffs
The State veterinary inspector selects the type of sample and the undertaking engaged in the circulation of feedingstuffs where the sample is to be taken by assessing the possible risks that may pose a serious threat to animal and human health at the object under supervision within the territorial unit – in accordance with instructions. In the event of positive laboratory test during the official control of feedingstuffs the inspector:
• informs the head of the territorial unit of the results of the analyses;
• informs the FVS central office;

• recommend how feedingstuffs should be used (processed) or destroyed;
• where appropriate informs, in writing, other territorial units involved in the distribution of non-compliant feedingstuffs.
V Vaccination
Vaccination programme for laying hens against S.Enteritidis was started in 2011. It is planed that vaccination programme of laying hens against zoonotic salmonella serotype S. Enteritidis will be continued.
According to the Commission regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 in case of authorisation of live vaccine against zoonotic salmonella, live salmonella vaccines for poultry, for which the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains, should be prohibited to use in the framework of national salmonella control programme.
Vaccination against S.Pullorum and S.Gallinarum is prohibited.
VI Use of antimicrobials
Use of antimicrobials for national control programme of salmonellosis is carried out on the basis of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 and in exceptional cases specified by this Regulation use of antimicrobials will be based wherever possible on the result of bacteriological sampling and of susceptibility testing.
Only authorized antimicrobials are allowed to use in the Republic of Latvia and only veterinarian may use antimicrobials.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 177, 15 March 2005, "Procedure according to which compensations are given or owner of animals receive compensations for losses which have arose due to eradication of epizootics or animal infectious diseases." determines procedure according to which compensations are given or owner of animals receive compensations for losses which have arisen due to eradication or outbreaks of animal infectious diseases, which are under state supervision.
FVS state veterinary inspector draws up a protocol regarding slaughtered animals, destroyed products, animal feed and materials.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved.
The following bio security measures are recommended:
a) All in-all out;

b) Appropriate poultry keeping system to poultry species and category;
c) Control of staff, visitors and vesicles;
d) Vermin, feral animal and insect control;
e) Control of feed and water supply; litter supply and disposal as well as;
f) Appropriate cleaning and disinfection measures of equipment, buildings, vehicles adequate of poultry keeping technology;
g) Control of domestic animals of site (pets and other animals, including livestock, must be kept away from poultry houses and service buildings);
h) Control of hygiene in animal transporting.
In egg sorting/packaging plants that are parts of such holdings, HACCP principles shall be applied.

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) :

The total costs of the program 563,944.4 Euro.
The submitted programme has been developed with the target to established for the reduction of the prevalence of serotypes of zoonotic salmonella with public health significance according to the Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2011 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.
Benefits:
1. To limit distribution of products contaminated with salmonellosis agents in the market and reduce the infection risk of consumers;
2. Control and eradication of microorganisms of salmonella genus in the whole food chain (especially - in the primary production).
3. Keep in under control public and animal (poultry) health in the National and European Community level.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2008 - 2011 : no

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 : **2012**

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (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 channelled to egg product))	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Latvija	Laying flocks of C	40	1 999 9	40	1 999 95	40	salmonella enteritidis or	11	9	789 604	number	0	numbe	0	X
Latvija	Laying flocks of C	2	24 500	2	24 500	2	salmonella infantis	2	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total		42	2 024 452	42	2 024 452	42		13	9	789 604					

ADD A NEW ROW

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

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the porgramme 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 then once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

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

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (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 channelled to egg product))	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	

Latvija	Laying flocks of C	67	3 480 2	67	3 480 22	67	salmonella enteritidis	2	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Latviaj	Laying flocks of C	1	10 000	1	10 000	1	Salmonella infantis	1	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total		68	3 490 226	68	3 490 226	68		3	0	0					
												ADD A NEW ROW			

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

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the porgramme 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 then once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : 2010

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (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 channelled to egg product))	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Latvija	Laying flocks of C	71	2 637 6	71	2 637 69	71	salmonella enteritidis or	7	2	26 367	number	43 920	kg	0	X
Total		71	2 637 697	71	2 637 697	71		7	2	26 367					
												ADD A NEW ROW			

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

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the porgramme 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 then once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : 2009

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (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 channelled to egg product))	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Latvija	Laying flocks of C	65	1 800 0	65	1 800 00(	65	salmonella enteritidis or	10	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Latvija	Laying flocks of C	1	10 000	1	10 000	1	salmonella kimuenza	1	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Latvija	Laying flocks of C	1	10 000	1	10 000	1	salmonella menden	1	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Latvija	Laying flocks of C	1	10 000	1	10 000	1	salmonella senftenberg	1	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Latvija	Laying flocks of C	1	10 000	1	10 000	1	salmonella virhow	1	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total		69	1 840 000	69	1 840 000	69		14	0	0					

ADD A NEW ROW

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

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the porgramme 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 then once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : 2008

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (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 channelled to egg product))	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Latvija	Laying flocks of C	73	1 899 8	73	1 899 82	73	salmonella enteritidis or	15	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total		73	1 899 827	73	1 899 827	73		15	0	0					

ADD A NEW ROW

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

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the porgramme 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 then once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : 2012

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Latvija	microbiological test	**Salmonella spp. detection**	251	21	X
Total			251	21	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

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	
Latvija	microbiological test	**Salmonella spp. detection**	94	17	X
Total			94	17	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : 2010

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Latvija	microbiological test	**Salmonella spp. detection**	130	21	x
Total			130	21	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : 2009

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Latvija	microbiological test	**Salmonella spp. detection**	531	61	x
Total			531	61	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : 2008

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Latvija	microbiological test	**Salmonella spp. detection**	672	101	X
Total			672	101	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2012

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Latvija	11	1 046 657	X
Total	11	1 046 657	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2011

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	

Latvija	2	0	X
Total	2	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2010

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Latvija	7	0	X
Total	7	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2009

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Latvija	10	0	X
Total	10	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2008

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Latvija	15	0	X
Total	15	0	
		Add a new row	

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2012

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	
Latvija	42	2 048 952	42	12	568 256	910 000	X
Total	42	2 048 952	42	12	568 256	910 000	
					Add a new row		

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	

Latvija	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2010

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	
Latvija	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2009

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	

Latvija	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2008

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	
Latvija	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

7. Targets

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2014**

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Latvija	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	330	X
Latvija	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	30	X
Latvija	AMR/BIH tests	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	surveillance	30	X
				Total	390	
				Total AMR/BIH tests	30	
				Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING	330	
				Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING	30	
				Add a new row		

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year : **2014**

Region	Type of flock (d)	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)	
Latvija	Laying flocks of	42	2 600 000	42	2 600 000	42	salmonella enteritidi	4	4	60 000	0	100 000	X
Total		42	2 600 000	42	2 600 000	42		4	4	60 000	0	100000	

Add a new row

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

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the porgramme 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 then once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

7 .2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year : **2014**

			Targets on vaccination or treatment programme	

NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	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	
Latvija	42	2 333 333	42	42	2 333 333	7 000 000	X
Total	42	2 333 333	42	42	2 333 333	7 000 000	
					Add a new row		

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : 2014

1. Testing

Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	330	23.19	7652.7	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	30	61.42	1842.6	yes	X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	30	28.54	856.2	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficiency of desinfection	40	42.54	1701.6	yes	X
				Add a new row		

2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)

Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	7 000 000	0.05	350,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		

3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	60 000	3	180,000	yes	X

				Add a new row		

4.Cleaning and disinfection

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	-	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		

5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries	Salaries	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		

6. Consumables and specific equipment

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Consumables and specific equipment	-	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		

7.Other costs

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	Compensation for hatching eggs	100 000	0.21	21000	yes	X
Other costs	Phagetyping	15	59.42	891.3	yes	X
				Add a new row		

8. Cost of official sampling

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	0	0	0	no	x
				Add a new row		
		Total	7 160 445		563,944.4	

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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