



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10714/2013

*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)**

Cyprus

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

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : KYPROS

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the program is to reduce the prevalence of *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium*, as laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011, as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hen flocks of *Gallus gallus*.

(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

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

(max. 32000 chars) :

If the analysis of samples of a laying hen flock confirms the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* in the flock, provisions of Part D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 apply. In particular, eggs originating from the flock cannot be used for human consumption unless they are treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all *Salmonella* serotypes with public health significance.

(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) :

BREEDING FLOCKS GALLUS GALLUS:

The results of the official controls for salmonella in flocks of breeding hens in the control programme are presented in Table 1 (see attached document a_1335355068544).

Concerning the own checks in flocks of breeding hens, no relevant serotypes have ever been reported to the Competent Authority.

In 2011 five flocks belonging in two holdings were found positive for *Salmonella Enteritidis*. This serotype is the only one out of the relevant serotypes found in Cypriot breeding flocks since the beginning of the programme.

LAYING GALLUS GALLUS FLOCKS:

The results of the official controls for salmonella in flocks of laying hens are presented in Table 2 (see attached document a_1335355079547). In 2011, four flocks were found positive for *Salmonella Enteritidis*. According to the relevant Table, the number of positive flocks has slightly increased in 2011 compared to preceding years, most probably due to the enhanced quality control of analysis.

Concerning the own checks in flocks of breeding hens, no relevant serotypes have ever been reported to the Competent Authority.

BROILER GALLUS GALLUS FLOCKS:

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

In 2011 two flocks were found positive for Salmonella spp. One of these flocks was found positive for Salmonella Enteritidis. Sampling of this flock was targeted since this flock derived from a Cypriot breeding farm found earlier positive for Salmonella Enteritidis.

Concerning the own checks in broiler flocks and the official samplings of previous years, no relevant serotypes have ever been reported or found.

FATTENING TURKEY FLOCKS:

There are no turkey breeding flocks in Cyprus. Day-old chicks are imported from Member States for fattening and slaughter for the period of Christmas.

In 2010, 8 farms have imported in total 41,539 turkey day old chicks. Three (3) flocks from one holding were tested officially for salmonella and found to be negative.

In 2011, 8 farmers have imported in total 31,669 turkey day old chicks. Eleven (11) flocks from three holdings were tested officially for salmonella. One was found positive for Salmonella Paratyphi B.

FOOD:

Data for Salmonella in specific food categories and samples from food processing according to Regulations (EC) No 2073/2005 and (EC) No 1441/2007 are available for 2010 in "The European Union Summary Report on Trends and Sources of Zoonoses, Zoonotic Agents and Food-borne Outbreaks in the European Union in 2010, Journal 2012; 10(3):2597.[442pp.] doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2012.2597. Available online: www.efsa.europa.eu/efsajournal".

FEED:

The Agriculture Department is responsible for the controls for Salmonella in high risk feed materials such as fish meal, fish feed, soya feed, according to Regulation (EC) 183/2005 and the National Laws 1993-2007 for feed. The results of these controls from 2007 until 2011 can be found in Table 3- (see attached document a_1335355088057).

Also, samples from imported animal protein feed (fish meal, fish feed, pet food) are collected at the Border Inspection Posts by the Veterinary Services to fulfill the requirements for animal by-products that can be used as feed materials and pet food, which are laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

HUMANS:

For 2011, 112 human cases were reported. Reported human salmonellosis cases in Cyprus for the previous years can be found in the EFSA Report mentioned above.

(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.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Agriculture Environment and Natural Recourses are responsible for the implementation of the control program of Salmonella .

Within the Veterinary Services, the Animal Health and Welfare Division is responsible for the coordination and supervision of the programme. The five District Veterinary Offices with the five Rural Veterinary Stations are responsible for the collection and transport of samples to the Veterinary Services' Laboratories. Samples from own checks are examined by the approved for the Salmonella programmes private laboratories. Results are communicated to the Veterinary Services and a rejection/acceptance protocol is in place for both own check and official samples.

A particular folder for the Salmonella National Control Programmes Net has been created in the official website of the Veterinary Services. This folder contains manuals for the National Control Programmes, standardised forms for all stakeholders, the list of the approved private laboratories and the relevant legislation. The folder has restricted access and is available for all stakeholders in Greek: http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/vs/vs.nsf/index_gr/index_gr?OpenDocument, field: Υγεία και Ευημερία Ζώων , field: Εθνικά Προγράμματα Ελέγχου Σαλμονέλας- username: salmnet, password:vetser.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official samples taken in the framework of the programme are analysed at the Veterinary Services Laboratories (Pathology, Bacteriology, Parasitology Laboratory, for Salmonella isolation and Laboratory for Food Control of Animal Origin- National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella, for serotyping. Own samples taken in the framework of the programme are analysed at Private Laboratories. The Veterinary Services have approved these Private Laboratories according to Regulation (EC) no. 2160/2003. The relevant list is published at the official web site of the Veterinary Services as mentioned above as well as in the unrestricted field: Εγκεκριμένες Εγκαταστάσεις και Εργαστήρια.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The detection of the relevant Salmonella serotypes shall be carried out according to Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. 'Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. — Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage'.

Salmonella isolates are serotyped following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official controls of laying hen flocks are performed according to Annex to Regulation (EC) No 517/2011. The Department of Agriculture is the competent authority for the microbiological criteria in feed according to Regulation (EU) 183/2005. Imported high risk raw materials are periodically collected and tested for the presence of Salmonella (Table 3- see attached document a_1334748399619). Also, samples from imported animal protein feed (fish meal, fish feed, pet food) are collected at the Border Inspection Posts by the Veterinary Services to fulfill the requirements for animal by-products that can be used as feed materials and pet food, which are laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

(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) :

There are in total 53 laying hen holdings. The majority of those holdings buy day-old chicks or pullets from the breeding companies operating in Cyprus, whereas some import pullets from other Member States.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Competent Authority for the control of Salmonella in feed is the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment. The laboratories of the Veterinary Services analyze for Salmonella feed samples (imported raw material –judged as high-risk such as fish meal, fish feed, soya feed) collected by this Department according to Regulation (EC) No 183/2005. Also, samples from imported animal protein feed (fish meal, fish feed, pet food) are collected at the Border Inspection Posts by the Veterinary Services to fulfill the requirements for animal by-products that can be used as feed materials and pet food, which are laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009. One of the four owners of breeding farms has his own feed mill and produce feed only for consumption in his farm, whereas the rest buy feed from commercial feed mills.

(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 Veterinary Services have prepared and distributed to poultry farmers a leaflet for practices and biosecurity measures in relation to the protection of flocks from salmonella infection. The leaflet includes information on measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, vehicles, people working at the farms, hygiene management at farms and hygiene in transporting animals and eggs. The application of the measures mentioned on the leaflet are not obligatory.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

as per (d)2.3.1

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

as per (d)2.3.1

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Veterinary Services' personnel visit the farms for the collection of samples according to the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 517/2011. Moreover, they visit the farms at least once a year in order to check farm records and test results for Salmonella as well as welfare conditions.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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. According to this all laying hen holdings of more than 350 laying hens should be registered with the Veterinary Services. Packing centres are registered according to Cyprus national law N. 276(I)2004.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

All layer holdings are required to keep records of performed tests and results, inspections, birds found dead, medication, disinfections and rodents control.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

When flocks are depopulated and birds are transferred to a rendering unit, they are accompanied by relevant documentation according to Regulation 1069/2009/EC. In case these birds are transferred to a slaughterhouse they should be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a Veterinary Officer. Moreover, operators wishing to export birds to another EU member state must comply with EU Directive 2009/158/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate for poultry breeding and production. Both the reference number of the holding and the date and results of testing for salmonella must be completed in the Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate. Intra-trade Animal Health Certificates are completed and signed by Official Veterinarians.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable for animals.
However, all table eggs put on the market are stamped with a code which is unique for each producer-holding. Moreover, this code also includes the approval number of the packing centre.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

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 : 2014

1.1 Contact

Name : ALEXANDROS KONIS, MARIA LIAPI

Phone : 0035722805168

Fax. : 0035722333935

Email : mliapi@vs.moa.gov.cy

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) :

Since 2008 a national program for the control of Salmonella has been in force throughout the area of the island that is under the effective control of the Government of Cyprus. Samples taken in the framework of the programme by the Veterinary Services, are analyzed at the Veterinary Services Laboratories- Pathology, Bacteriology, Parasitology Laboratory, for Salmonella isolation and Laboratory for Food Control of Animal Origin- National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella, for serotyping. Currently, there are 53 holdings with rearing and adult laying flocks. Annually approximately 100 flocks with 473,018 birds are reared, out of which 83 flocks with 378,748 are adult birds. The results of the official samplings can be found in Table 1 (see attached document a_1335355068544). If the analysis of samples of a laying hen flock confirms the presence of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium in the flock, provisions of Part D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 apply. In particular, eggs originating from the flock cannot be used for human consumption unless they

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

are treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all Salmonella serotypes with public health significance.

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 main objective of the programme is to reduce the prevalence and incidence of Salmonellosis in laying flocks of Gallus Gallus. The target of the programme is that no more than one laying flock may remain positive for the relevant salmonella serotypes per year.

Official and own check samples are collected at farm level according to the Annex of Regulation (EC) No 517/2011.

Sampling at the initiative of the operator takes place for rearing flocks according to Part B of Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and to adult flocks every fifteen weeks at the holding according Regulation (EC) No 517/2011.

Official sampling takes place according to Regulation (EC)517/2011.

The main measures of the programme when Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium is found are destruction of flocks and eggs, disinfections of the infected houses and egg package centers with microbiological confirmation, hygiene gap of 21 days for restocking and manure destruction or disinfection. In case of other Salmonella serotypes, a letter is sent to the owners informing them to reinforce biosecurity measures.

The target animal population is all registered poultry farms. Official samplings are performed to at least one flock per holding every year. The area of implementation is the area effectively controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. Any sample, either official or from own checks, positive to Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium is considered a positive case.

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) :

The measures taken for positive cases (Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium) are:

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: The flock is under movement restriction until the destruction.

DESTRUCTION OF INFECTED FLOCKS AND EGGS: If the analysis of samples of a laying hen flock confirms the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* in the flock, provisions of Part D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 apply. In particular, eggs originating from the flock cannot be used for human consumption unless they are treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all *Salmonella* serotypes with public health significance.

DISINFECTION OF HOUSES WITH MICROBIOLOGICAL CONFIRMATION: After the destruction of a *Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium* flock the owner has to disinfect the house and informs the Veterinary Services to collect samples for the confirmation of the disinfection effectiveness.

HYGIENE GAP: New flock can be placed in the house 21 days after the destruction of the positive flock.

DISINFECTION OF EGG PACKAGE CENTER: After the destruction of a *Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium* flock the owner has to disinfect the egg package center and confirm microbiologically the effectiveness of the disinfection.

MEASURES FOR THE MANURE, AND SLURRY : The owner has to destroy or disinfect the manure and slurry of the infected houses.

In case of other *Salmonella* serotypes, a letter is sent to the owners informing them to reinforce biosecurity measures.

Vaccination against *Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium* is recommended by the Veterinary Services.

In case of positive flocks for *Salmonella Virchow*, *Hadar* and *Infantis*, flocks are placed under official control. Official Veterinarians are reviewing the biosecurity measures in the farm, monitor the procedures and measures taken to reduce or eliminate the infection and perform epidemiological investigation to identify the potential sources of infection in the farm.

In case of other *Salmonella* serotypes, a letter is sent to the owners informing them to reinforce biosecurity measures.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

*Year of implementation of the
programme: 2014*

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

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. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Agriculture Environment and Natural Recourses are responsible for the implementation of the control program of Salmonella .

Within the Veterinary Services, the Animal Health and Welfare Division is responsible for the coordination and supervision of the programme. The five District Veterinary Offices with the five Rural Veterinary Stations are responsible for the collection and transport of samples to the Veterinary Services' Laboratories.

Samples from own checks are examined by the approved for the Salmonella programmes private laboratories. Results are communicated to the Veterinary Services and a rejection/acceptance protocol for each individual results report (results evaluation protocol) is in place for both own-check and official samples.

The District Veterinary Offices and the Rural Veterinary Stations apply the results evaluation protocol for the results reports of the own checks, while the Animal Health and Welfare Division applies the results evaluation protocol for the results reports of the official controls.

The District Veterinary Offices and the Rural Veterinary Stations are responsible also for the follow up of the implementation of the own checks for each flock. The Animal Health and Welfare Division is also performing twice a year follow up's of the implementation of the own checks for each flock in order to supervise the District Veterinary Offices and the Rural Veterinary Stations. In addition, the Animal Health and Welfare Division performs internal audits. The approved for the Salmonella programmes private

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

laboratories are under the supervision of the National Reference Laboratory which performs audits once a year.

A particular folder for the Salmonella National Control Programmes Net has been created in the official website of the Veterinary Services. This folder contains manuals for the National Control Programmes, standardised forms for all stakeholders, the list of the approved private laboratories and the relevant legislation. The folder has restricted access and is available for all stakeholders in Greek: http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/vs/vs.nsf/index_gr/index_gr?OpenDocument, field: Υγεία και Ευημερία Ζώων , field: Εθνικά Προγράμματα Ελέγχου Σαλμονέλας- username: salmnet, password:vetser.

Concerning Salmonella control in feed, the Competent Authority for the control of Salmonella in feed is the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment. The laboratories of the Veterinary Services analyze for Salmonella feed samples (imported raw material – judged as high-risk such as fish meal, fish feed, soya feed) collected by this Department according to Regulation (EC) No 183/2005.

Also, samples from imported animal protein feed (fish meal, fish feed, pet food) are collected at the Border Inspection Posts by the Veterinary Services to fulfill the requirements for animal by-products that can be used as feed materials and pet food, which are laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

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 is implemented in the area of Cyprus which is under the effective control of the Government of Cyprus, see Map 1 (attached document a_1335357298557).

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) :

The central authority has registered officially all holdings with layer flocks according to Κ.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.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

N/A

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 Laws of 2001- 2009.

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 taken for positive cases (Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium) are:

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION: Official Veterinarians are performing epidemiological investigation to identify the potential sources of infection in flocks.

MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: The flock is under movement restriction until the destruction.

DESTRUCTION OF INFECTED FLOCKS AND EGGS: If the analysis of samples of a laying hen flock confirms the presence of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium in the flock, provisions of Part D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 apply. In particular, eggs originating from the flock cannot be used for human consumption unless they are treated in a manner that guarantees the destruction of all Salmonella serotypes with public health significance.

DISINFECTION OF HOUSES WITH MICROBIOLOGICAL CONFIRMATION: After the destruction of a Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium flock the owner has to disinfect the house and informs the Veterinary Services to collect samples for the confirmation of the disinfection effectiveness.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

HYGIENE GAP: New flock can be placed in the house 21 days after the destruction of the positive flock.
DISINFECTION OF EGG PACKAGE CENTER: After the destruction of a Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium flock the owner has to disinfect the egg package center and confirm microbiologically the effectiveness of the disinfection.

MEASURES FOR THE MANURE, AND SLURRY : The owner has to destroy or disinfect the manure and slurry of the infected houses.

In case of other Salmonella serotypes, a letter is sent to the owners informing them to reenforce biosecurity measures.

Vaccination against Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium is recommended by the Veterinay Services.

There is no specific National Legislation for the Salmonella Programmes. EU Legislation is applied directly. Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, has been incorporated to the National Legislation through L. 116 (I)/2007.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

There are no provisions in the legislation as regards the qualification of the flocks as Salmonella free or Salmonella infected.

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) :

If a flock is found to be positive with Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium, then the flock is under movement restriction until destruction.

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

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

There is no National Legislation for the Salmonella Programmes. Testing for salmonella is performed according to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Regulation (EU) No 517/2011. Vaccination for salmonella is recommended by the Veterinary Services.

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) :

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 Laws of 2001 until 2009.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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.

There is no mandatory biosecurity management or biosecurity guides. However, the Veterinary Services have prepared a leaflet on biosecurity measures to prevent the introduction of Salmonella in flocks, which has been distributed to all poultry farmers and has also adopted the EUWEP/copa cogeca guide.

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 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 program to be infected with Salmonella. In particular, the cost for the implementation of the programme is the cost for the sampling materials, testing, transportation of workers and samples, salaries and the compensation in case of flocks infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium. The compensation includes also the eggs that

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

are confiscated and destroyed from the affected flocks.

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 agent. Moreover, the application of biosecurity measures salmonella are expected to aid in this direction.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2008 - 2011 :

yes

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

*Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring
version : 2.2*

Region	Type of flock (d)	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 channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product
CYPRUS	Laying flocks of C	100	473 011 ⁺	39	177 957	69	salmonella enteritidis	4	4	19 578	number	423 836	number	0
Total		100	473 018	39	177 957	69		4	4	19 578				
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 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.

(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
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Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring
version : 2.2

	microbiological test	isolation		
CYPRUS	microbiological test		282	16 X
CYPRUS	microbiological test	serotyping	32	16 X
Total			314	32
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.3 Data on infection for year: **2012**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
CYPRUS	16	100 719	X
Total	16	100 719	
		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 animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
N/A	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0

7. Targets

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

*Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring
version : 2.2*

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
CYPRUS	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	monitoring of campaigns	120 X
CYPRUS	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	dust	efficiency of disinfection	24 X
CYPRUS	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	isolates of faeces	monitoring of campaigns	18 X
CYPRUS	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	isolates of dust	efficiency of disinfection	6 X
CYPRUS	AMR/BIH tests	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	meat	testing for use of antimicrobials	30 X
Total					198
Total AMR/BIH tests					30
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					144
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					24
Add a new row					

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

2014

*Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring
version : 2.2*

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)
CYPRUS	Laying flocks of	100	473 018	40	177 957	40	salmonella enteritidis	2	2	15 000	60 000	0
CYPRUS	Laying flocks of	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella typhimur	1	1	15 000	60 000	0
CYPRUS	Laying flocks of	0	0	0	0	0	other serotypes	3	0	0	0	0
Total		100	473 018	40	177 957	40		6	3	30 000	120 000	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 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.

(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

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring
version : 2.2

	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 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 flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated		
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0		
					Add a new row			

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

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 FRAME C	120	20	2400 yes		X
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	24	20	480 yes		X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	18	40	720 yes		X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	6	40	240 yes		X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	30	20	600 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	<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
				Add a new row		
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	

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring
version : 2.2

Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	30 000	2.6	78000 yes	X
Add a new row					
4. Cleaning and disinfection					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	N/A	0	0	0 no	X
Add a new row					
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Salaries		0	0	0 no	X
Add a new row					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Consumables and specific equipment	Bacteriological detection faeces	120	7.43	891.6 yes	X
Consumables and specific equipment	Bacteriological detection dust	120	5	600 yes	X
Add a new row					
7. Other costs					
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Other costs	compensation of eggs	120 000	0.15	18000 yes	X
Add a new row					

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : KYPROS

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the program is to reduce the prevalence of five Salmonella serovars of public health importance so as no more than one adult breeding flock remains positive per year, as laid down by Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus.

(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 Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

rearing flocks

- day-old chicks
- four-week-old birds
- two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

adult breeding flocks

- every second week during the laying period

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

(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) :

If the analysis of samples of a breeding flock detects the presence of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (including the monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium) in the flock, provisions of Part C of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 apply. In particular, all birds in the flock, day-old chicks non-incubated and hatching eggs from infected flocks are destroyed.

(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) :

BREEDING FLOCKS GALLUS GALLUS:

The results of the official controls for salmonella in flocks of breeding hens in the control programme are presented in Table 1 (see attached document a_1333953678340).

Concerning the own checks in flocks of breeding hens, no relevant serotypes have ever been reported to the Competent Authority.

In 2011, five flocks were found positive for Salmonella Enteritidis. According to Table 1, the number of positive flocks has increased in 2011 compared to preceding years. However, these five positive flocks, were coming from two farms; in one farm one flock was found positive and in the other farm four flocks were found positive. Nevertheless, in 2011 the number of flocks tested was also increased and the laboratory performing the isolation was enhanced with more well trained staff.

Salmonella Enteritidis is the only one out of the relevant serotypes found in Cypriot breeding flocks since

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

the beginning of the programme.

LAYING GALLUS GALLUS FLOCKS:

The results of the official controls for salmonella in flocks of laying hens are presented in Table 2 (see attached document a_1335349482516).

Concerning the own checks in flocks of breeding hens, no relevant serotypes have ever been reported to the Competent Authority.

BROILER GALLUS GALLUS FLOCKS:

In 2011 two flocks were found positive for Salmonella spp. One of these flocks was found positive for Salmonella Enteritidis. Sampling of this flock was targeted since this flock derived from a Cypriot breeding farm found earlier positive for Salmonella Enteritidis.

Concerning the own checks in broiler flocks and the official samplings of previous years, no relevant serotypes have ever been reported or found.

FATTENING TURKEY FLOCKS:

There are no turkey breeding flocks in Cyprus. Day-old chicks are imported from Member States for fattening and slaughter for the period of Christmas.

In 2010, 8 farms have imported in total 41,539 turkey day old chicks. Three (3) flocks from one holding were tested officially for salmonella and found to be negative.

In 2011, 8 farmers have imported in total 31,669 turkey day old chicks. Eleven (11) flocks from three holdings were tested officially for salmonella. One was found positive for Salmonella Paratyphi B.

FOOD:

Data for Salmonella in specific food categories and samples from food processing according to Regulations (EC) No 2073/2005 and (EC) No 1441/2007 are available for 2010 in "The European Union Summary Report on Trends and Sources of Zoonoses, Zoonotic Agents and Food-borne Outbreaks in the European Union in 2010, Journal 2012; 10(3):2597.[442pp.] doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2012.2597. Available online: www.efsa.europa.eu/efsajournal".

FEED:

The Agriculture Department is responsible for the controls for Salmonella in high risk feed materials such as fish meal, fish feed, soya feed, according to Regulation (EC) 183/2005 and the National Laws 1993-2007 for feed. The results of these controls from 2007 until 2011 can be found in Table 3- (see attached document a_1334748399619).

Also, samples from imported animal protein feed (fish meal, fish feed, pet food) are collected at the Border Inspection Posts by the Veterinary Services to fulfill the requirements for animal by-products that can be used as feed materials and pet food, which are laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

HUMANS:

For 2011, 112 human cases were reported. Reported human salmonellosis cases in Cyprus for the previous years can be found in the EFSA Report mentioned above.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

(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) :

The Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Agriculture Environment and Natural Recourses are responsible for the implementation of the control program of Salmonella .

Within the Veterinary Services, the Animal Health and Welfare Division is responsible for the coordination and supervision of the programme. The five District Veterinary Offices with the five Rural Veterinary Stations are responsible for the collection and transport of samples to the Veterinary Services' Laboratories. Samples from own checks are examined by the approved for the Salmonella programmes private laboratories. Results are communicated to the Veterinary Services and a rejection/acceptance protocol is in place for both own check and official samples.

A particular folder for the Salmonella National Control Programmes Net has been created in the official website of the Veterinary Services. This folder contains manuals for the National Control Programmes, standardised forms for all stakeholders, the list of the approved private laboratories and the relevant legislation. The folder has restricted access and is available for all stakeholders in Greek: http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/vs/vs.nsf/index_gr/index_gr?OpenDocument, field: Υγεία και Ευημερία Ζώων , field: Εθνικά Προγράμματα Ελέγχου Σαλμονέλας- username: salmnet, password:vetser.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Official samples taken in the framework of the programme are analysed at the Veterinary Services Laboratories (Pathology, Bacteriology, Parasitology Laboratory, for Salmonella isolation and Laboratory for Food Control of Animal Origin- National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella, for serotyping. Own samples taken in the framework of the programme are analysed at Private Laboratories. The Veterinary Services have approved these Private Laboratories according to Regulation (EC) no. 2160/2003. The relevant list is published at the official web site of the Veterinary Services as mentioned above as well as in the unrestricted field: Εγκεκριμένες Εγκαταστάσεις και Εργαστήρια.

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

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

(max. 32000 chars) :

The detection of the relevant Salmonella serotypes shall be carried out according to Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. 'Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. — Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage'.

Salmonella isolates are serotyped following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Samplings are performed at the holding level. Official controls of breeding hen flocks are performed according to paragraph 2.1.2.2 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 as follows:

- (a) within four weeks following moving to laying phase or laying unit;
- (b) towards the end of the laying phase, not earlier than eight weeks before the end of the production cycle;
- (c) at any time during the production cycle which is sufficiently distant in time from the sampling referred to in points (a) and (b).

The Department of Agriculture is the competent authority for the microbiological criteria in feed according to Regulation (EU) 183/2005. Imported high risk raw materials are periodically collected and tested for the presence of Salmonella (Table 3- see attached document a_1334748399619).

Also, samples from imported animal protein feed (fish meal, fish feed, pet food) are collected at the Border Inspection Posts by the Veterinary Services to fulfill the requirements for animal by-products that can be used as feed materials and pet food, which are laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

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

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

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

(max. 32000 chars) :

All parent stock is imported to Cyprus as day-old chicks. There are 4 breeding companies, who own in total 16 approved breeding holdings, of which 10 holdings house rearing and adult breeding flocks, 2 holdings house exclusively rearing breeding flocks and 4 holdings are hatcheries. Day-old chicks are sold to laying hen or broiler farms within Cyprus.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Competent Authority for the control of Salmonella in feed is the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment. The laboratories of the Veterinary Services analyze for Salmonella feed samples (imported raw material –judged as high-risk such as fish meal, fish feed, soya feed) collected by this Department according to Regulation (EC) No 183/2005. Also, samples from imported animal protein feed (fish meal, fish feed, pet food) are collected at the Border Inspection Posts by the Veterinary Services to fulfill the requirements for animal by-products that can be used as feed materials and pet food, which are laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009. One of the four owners of breeding farms has his own feed mill and produce feed only for consumption in his farm, whereas the rest buy feed from commercial feed mills.

(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 Veterinary Services have prepared and distributed to poultry farmers a leaflet for practices and biosecurity measures in relation to the protection of flocks from salmonella infection. The leaflet includes information on measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, vehicles, people working at the farms, hygiene management at farms and hygiene in transporting

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

animals and eggs.

The application of the measures mentioned on the leaflet are not obligatory.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

as per point (d)2.3.1

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

as per point (d)2.3.1

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Veterinary Services' personnel visit the farms for the collection of samples according to the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010. Moreover, they visit the farms at least once a year in order to check farm records and test results for Salmonella as well as welfare conditions.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

The central authority has registered officially all holdings with breeding flocks according to Κ.Δ.Π. 317/2002, which transfers Directive 90/539/EEC into Cyprus national law.

There is no size limit for the registration of poultry breeding flocks. All poultry breeding flocks, regardless of size, should be registered with the Veterinary Services.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

All breeding holdings are required to keep daily records of the number of day-old chicks received, birds at productive stage, birds found dead and egg production.

Hatcheries keep daily records of number of eggs received for hatching, eggs in the incubators, number of day-old chicks hatched, abnormalities observed, number of eggs not hatched and the destination of day-old chicks.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

All day-old chicks leaving the hatcheries are accompanied by records stating the holding and flock of origin.

Operators wishing to export more than 20 birds or hatching eggs to another EU member state must comply with EU Directive 2009/158/EC and ensure that the consignment is accompanied by a completed and signed Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate for poultry breeding and production. Both the reference number of the holding and the date and results of testing for salmonella must be completed in the Intra-

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

trade Animal Health Certificate. Intra-trade Animal Health Certificates are completed and signed by Official Veterinarians.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All eggs are marked with the reference number of the holding of origin prior to leaving the holding.

Moreover, birds or hatching eggs sent to another EU Member State as intra-community trade are accompanied by the relevant Intra-trade Animal Health Certificate, where the reference number of the holding of origin is stated.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Community co-financing
for year of implementation : 2014

1.1 Contact

Name : ALEXANDROS KONIS, MARIA LIAPI

Phone : 0035722805268

Fax. : 0035722805176

Email : mliapi@vs.moa.gov.cy

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) :

Since 2007 a national program for the control of Salmonella has been in force throughout the area of the island that is under the effective control of the Government of Cyprus. Until 2010, the programme had been implemented with samplings at the hatchery, while since 2012 the samplings have been performed in the farms. Samples taken in the framework of the programme by the Veterinary Services, are analyzed at the Veterinary Services Laboratories- Pathology, Bacteriology, Parasitology Laboratory, for Salmonella isolation and Laboratory for Food Control of Animal Origin- National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella, for serotyping.

Currently, there are 4 breeding companies, who own in total 16 approved breeding holdings, of which 10 holdings house rearing and adult breeding flocks, 2 holdings house exclusively rearing breeding flocks and 4 holdings are hatcheries. Annually approximately 66 flocks with 334,715 birds are reared, out of which 53 flocks with 270,511 adult birds are under the programme.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

The results of the official samplings can be found in Table 1 (see attached document a_1333953678340). If the analysis of samples of a breeding flock detects the presence of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (including the monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium) in the flock, provisions of Part C of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 apply. In particular, all birds in the flock, day-old chicks non-incubated and hatching eggs from infected flocks are destroyed.

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 main objective of the programme is to reduce the prevalence and incidence of Salmonellosis in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus. The target of the programme is that no more than one breeding flock may remain positive for the relevant salmonella serotypes per year. Official and own check samples are collected at farm level according to the Annex of Regulation (EC) No 200/2010. Sampling at the initiative of the operator takes place for rearing flocks according to Part B of Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and to adult flocks every two weeks at the holding according Regulation (EC) No 200/2010. Official sampling takes place according to Regulation (EC)200/2010. The main measures of the programme when Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium is found are destruction of flocks and eggs, disinfections of the infected houses and hatcheries with microbiological confirmation, hygiene gap of 21 days for restocking and manure destruction or disinfection. In case of other Salmonella serotypes, a letter is sent to the owners informing them to reinforce biosecurity measures. The target animal population is all registered poultry farms. Official samplings are performed to all flocks of all houses of all holdings per year. The area of implementation is the area effectively controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. Any sample, either official or from own checks, positive to Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium is considered a positive case.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

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) :

The measures taken for positive cases (Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium) are:

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION: Official Veterinarians are performing epidemiological investigation to identify the potential sources of infection in flocks.

MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: The flock is under movement restriction until the destruction.

DESTRUCTION OF INFECTED FLOCKS AND EGGS: If the analysis of samples of a breeding flock detects the presence of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (including the monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium) in the flock, provisions of Part C of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 apply. In particular, all birds in the flock, day-old chicks non-incubated and hatching eggs from infected flocks are destroyed.

DISINFECTION OF HOUSES WITH MICROBIOLOGICAL CONFIRMATION: After the destruction of a Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium flock the owner has to disinfect the house and informs the Veterinary Services to collect samples for the confirmation of the disinfection effectiveness.

HYGIENE GAP: New flock can be placed in the house 21 days after the destruction of the positive flock.

DISINFECTION OF HATCHERY: After the destruction of a Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium flock the owner has to disinfect the hatchery and confirm microbiologically the effectiveness of the disinfection.

MEASURES FOR THE MANURE, AND SLURRY : The owner has to destroy or disinfect the manure and slurry of the infected houses.

In case of Salmonella Virchow, Infantis, Hadar (relevant serotypes other than Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium), positive flocks are placed under official control. Official Veterinarians are reviewing the biosecurity measures in the farm, monitor the procedures and measures taken to reduce or eliminate the infection and perform epidemiological investigation to identify the potential sources of infection in the farm.

In case of other non-relevant Salmonella serotypes, a letter is sent to the owners informing them to reinforce biosecurity measures.

Vaccination against Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium is recommended by the Veterinary Services.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Year of implementation of the
programme : 2014

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

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. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Agriculture Environment and Natural Recourses are responsible for the implementation of the control program of Salmonella .

Within the Veterinary Services, the Animal Health and Welfare Division is responsible for the coordination and supervision of the programme. The five District Veterinary Offices with the five Rural Veterinary Stations are responsible for the collection and transport of samples to the Veterinary Services' Laboratories.

Samples from own checks are examined by the approved for the Salmonella programmes private laboratories. Results are communicated to the Veterinary Services and a rejection/acceptance protocol for each individual results report (results evaluation protocol) is in place for both own-check and official samples.

The District Veterinary Offices and the Rural Veterinary Stations apply the results evaluation protocol for the results reports of the own checks, while the Animal Health and Welfare Division applies the results evaluation protocol for the results reports of the official controls. The District Veterinary Offices and the Rural Veterinary Stations are responsible also for the follow up of the implementation of the own checks for each flock. The Animal Health and Welfare Division is also performing twice a year follow up's of the implementation of the own checks for each flock in order to supervise the District Veterinary Offices and the Rural Veterinary Stations. In addition, the Animal Health and Welfare Division performs internal audits. The approved for the Salmonella programmes private laboratories are under the supervision of

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

the National Reference Laboratory which performs audits once a year.

A particular folder for the Salmonella National Control Programmes Net has been created in the official website of the Veterinary Services. This folder contains manuals for the National Control Programmes, standardised forms for all stakeholders, the list of the approved private laboratories and the relevant legislation. The folder has restricted access and is available for all stakeholders in Greek: http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/vs/vs.nsf/index_gr/index_gr?OpenDocument, field: Υγεία και Ευημερία Ζώων , field: Εθνικά Προγράμματα Ελέγχου Σαλμονέλας- username: salmnet, password:vetser.

Concerning Salmonella control in feed, the Competent Authority for the control of Salmonella in feed is the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment. The laboratories of the Veterinary Services analyze for Salmonella feed samples (imported raw material – judged as high-risk such as fish meal, fish feed, soya feed) collected by this Department according to Regulation (EC) No 183/2005.

Also, samples from imported animal protein feed (fish meal, fish feed, pet food) are collected at the Border Inspection Posts by the Veterinary Services to fulfill the requirements for animal by-products that can be used as feed materials and pet food, which are laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

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 is implemented in the area of Cyprus which is under the effective control of the Government of Cyprus, see Map 1 (attached document a_1334651410983). All breeding holdings are located in the district of Nicosia.

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) :

The central authority has registered officially all holdings with breeding flocks according to Κ.Δ.Π. 317/2002, which transfers Directive 90/539/EEC into Cyprus national law.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

N/A

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Any case of isolation of Salmonella in poultry is compulsory to notify to the Veterinary Services of the Republic of Cyprus, according to the national Animal Health Law of 2001.

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 taken for positive cases (Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium) are:
MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: The flock is under movement restriction until the destruction.
DESTRUCTION OF INFECTED FLOCKS AND EGGS: If the analysis of samples of a breeding flock detects the presence of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium (including the monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium) in the flock, provisions of Part C of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 apply. In particular, all birds in the flock, day-old chicks non-incubated and hatching eggs from infected flocks are destroyed.
DISINFECTION OF HOUSES WITH MICROBIOLOGICAL CONFIRMATION: After the destruction of a Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium flock the owner has to disinfect the house and informs the Veterinary Services to collect samples for the confirmation of the disinfection effectiveness.
HYGIENE GAP: New flock can be placed in the house 21 days after the destruction of the positive flock.
DISINFECTION OF HATCHERY: After the destruction of a Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium flock the owner has to disinfect the hatchery and confirm microbiologically the effectiveness of the disinfection.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

MEASURES FOR THE MANURE, AND SLURRY : The owner has to destroy or disinfect the manure and slurry of the infected houses.

In case of other Salmonella serotypes, a letter is sent to the owners informing them to reenforce biosecurity measures.

There is no specific National Legislation for the Salmonella Programmes. EU Legislation is applied directly. Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, has been incorporated to the National Legislation through L. 116 (I)/2007.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

There are no provisions in the legislation as regards the different qualification of animals and flocks.

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) :

If a flock is found to be positive with Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium, then the flock is under movement restriction until destruction.

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.

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

(max. 32000 chars) :

There is no National Legislation for the Salmonella Programmes. Testing for salmonella is performed according to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Regulation (EU) No 200/2010. Vaccination for salmonella is recommended by the Veterinary Services.

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) :

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.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Owners were informed of their obligation to comply with certain standards of hygiene provided in Directives 2009/158/EC and 2003/99/EC. The Veterinary personnel visiting the holdings inspect hygiene measures, filling in specific check lists based on the above Directives, and make remarks for their improvement.

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.

There is no mandatory biosecurity management or biosecurity guides. However, the Veterinary Services have prepared a leaflet on biosecurity measures to prevent the introduction of Salmonella in flocks, which has been distributed to all poultry farmers.

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 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 program to be infected with Salmonella. In particular, the cost for the implementation of the programme is the cost for the sampling materials, testing, transportation of workers and samples, salaries and the compensation in case of flocks infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium. The compensation includes also the eggs that

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

are confiscated and destroyed from the affected flocks.

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 agent. Moreover, the application of biosecurity measures salmonella are expected to aid in this direction.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2008 - 2011 :

yes

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

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring version : 2.2

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)	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product
ALL REGIONS	Breeding flocks o	5	25 673	5	25 673	5	salmonella enteritidis	5	5	25 673	number	9 600	0
ALL REGIONS	Breeding flocks o	1	8 000	1	8 000	1	salmonella seftenberg	1	0	0	number	0	0
ALL REGIONS	Breeding flocks o	1	5 800	1	5 800	1	salmonella blockley	1	0	0	number	0	0
ALL REGIONS	Breeding flocks o	1	6 337	1	6 337	1	salmonella kentucky	1	0	0	number	0	0
ALL REGIONS	Breeding flocks o	1	8 000	1	8 000	1	salmonella group E4	1	0	0	number	0	0
ALL REGIONS	Breeding flocks o	1	7 539	1	7 539	1	salmonella kentucky, sal	1	0	0	number	0	0
ALL REGIONS	Breeding flocks o	56	273 361	43	209 162	40	NEGATIVE	0	0	0	number	0	0
Total		66	334 715	53	270 511	50		10	5	25 673			
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 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.

(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
ALL REGIONS	microbiological test	Faeces	316	10 X
ALL REGIONS	microbiological test	efficiency of disinfection (dust)	33	5 X
ALL REGIONS	microbiological test	serotyping (isolates of faeces)	15	15 X
ALL REGIONS	microbiological test	serotyping (isolates of dust)	11	11 X
Total			375	41
Data on infection for year : 2012			ADD A NEW ROW	

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected
ALL REGIONS	10	61 349 X
Total	10	61 349
		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
NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
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
ALL REGIONS	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	monitoring of campaigns	200 X
ALL REGIONS	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	dust samples	efficiency of disinfection	18 X
ALL REGIONS	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	isolates of faeces	monitoring of campaigns	16 X
ALL REGIONS	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	isolates of dust	efficiency of disinfection	6 X
Total					240
Total AMR/BIH tests					0
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					218
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					22
Add a new row					

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

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring
version : 2.2

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)	
ALL REGIONS	Breeding flocks	60	330 000	50	270 000	50	salmonella enteritidis	1	1	10 000	40 000	0	X
ALL REGIONS	Breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella typhimur	1	1	10 000	40 000	0	X
ALL REGIONS	Breeding flocks	0	0	0	0	0	other serotypes	2	0	0	0	0	X
Total		60	330 000	50	270 000	50		4	2	20 000	80 000	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 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.

(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

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring
 version : 2.2

	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 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 herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	
NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
							Add a new row

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

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 FRAME C	200	20	4000 yes		X
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	18	20	360 yes		X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	16	40	640 yes		X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	6	40	240 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	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0 no		X
				Add a new row		
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	20 000	4	80000 yes		X

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.2

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	100 830		113,405	

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.

TABLE 1 – Results of the official controls for salmonella in flocks of breeding hens in relation to the prevalence of the five serovars targeted in the control programme

YEAR	HOLDINGS	ADULT FLOCKS EXAMINED	POSTIVE FOR SALMONELLA SPP	POSTIVE IN THE RELEVANT SEROTYPES	POSTIVE FOR SALMONELLA ENTERITIDIS	PREVALENCE (RELEVANT SEROTYPES)
2007	19	*	7	1	1	--
2008	18	35	0	0	0	0
2009	19	44	1	1	1	2,27%
2010	19	44	0	0	0	0
2011	16	50	10	5	5	10%

* Data not available

TABLE 2 – Results of the official controls for salmonella in flocks of laying hens in relation to the prevalence of the two serovars targeted in the control programme

YEAR	ADULT FLOCKS EXAMINED	POSTIVE FOR SALMONELLA SPP	POSTIVE IN THE RELEVANT SEROTYPES	POSTIVE FOR SALMONELLA ENTERITIDIS	PREVALENCE (RELEVANT SEROTYPES)
2008	40	5	0	0	0
2009	82	11	4	4	4.8%
2010	60	12	3	3	5%
2011	69	16	4	4	5.7%

TABLE 3: ΕΛΕΓΧΟΙ ΓΙΑ ΣΑΛΜΟΝΕΛΛΑ ΠΟΥ ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΟΠΟΙΗΘΗΚΑΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΔΙΑΣΤΗΜΑ 2007 - 2011 ΣΕ ΖΩΟΤΡΟΦΕΣ ΜΕ ΒΑΣΗ ΤΗΝ ΝΟΜΟΘΕΣΙΑ ΠΕΡΙ ΖΩΟΤΡΟΦΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΣΘΕΤΙΚΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΖΩΟΤΡΟΦΩΝ (ΕΛΕΓΧΟΣ ΠΟΙΟΤΗΤΑΣ, ΠΡΟΜΗΘΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΧΡΗΣΕΩΣ ΤΟΥ 1993 ΕΩΣ 2007 ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΙΚΟΥΣ ΚΑΝΟΝΙΣΜΟΥΣ (ΕΚ)183/2005 ΚΑΙ (ΕΚ)178/2002

Είδος Υλικού	Συνολικός Αριθμός Φορτίων που ελέγχθηκαν για Σαλμονέλα	Συνολικός Αριθμός Δειγμάτων	Αρνητικά αποτελέσματα	Θετικά Αποτελέσματα	Παρατηρήσεις
2007					
Εκχυλισμένο Αλευρο Ηλιανθοσπορου	1	1	1		
Εκχυλισμένο Καβουρδισμένο Αποφλοιωμένο Σογιαλευρο	2	2	2		
Πλήρης Ζωοτροφή για Κοτόπουλα	2	2	2		
Εκχυλισμένο Άλευρο Ελαιοκράμβης	1	4	4		
Ιχθυάλευρο	3	4	4		
Πλήρης Ζωοτροφή για Σκύλους και Γάτους	4	4	3	1	
Τροφή για Ψάρια	3	3	3		
Πλήρης Ζωοτροφή για Χοιρίδια	1	1	1		
Σύνολο	17	21	20	1	
2008					
Εκχυλισμένο Αλευρο Ηλιανθοσπορου	2	2	2		
Εκχυλισμένο Άλευρο Ελαιοκράμβης	1	1	1		
Εκχυλισμένο Καβουρδισμένο Αποφλοιωμένο Σογιαλευρο	7	8	8		
Ιχθυάλευρο	3	3	3		
Πλήρης Ζωοτροφή για Σκύλους και Γάτους	2	2	2		
Τροφή για Ψάρια	1	1	1		
Σόργο	1	1	1		
Σύνολο	17	18	18		
2009					
Εκχυλισμένο Καβουρδισμένο Αποφλοιωμένο Σογιαλευρο	1	1	1		
Σύνολο	1	1	1		
2010					
Εκχυλισμένο Καβουρδισμένο Αποφλοιωμένο Σογιαλευρο	12	36	36		
Εκχυλισμένο Άλευρο Ηλιανθοσπορου	1	1	1		
Σύνολο	13	37	37		
2011					
Εκχυλισμένο Καβουρδισμένο Αποφλοιωμένο Σογιαλευρο	76	365	349	16	Ouakam, Kendogu, Tennessee
Πλήρης Ζωοτροφή για Κοτόπουλα	1	2	2		
Γλουτένη Αραβοσίτου	1	2	2		
Σύνολο	78	369	353	16	
Γενικό Σύνολο	126	446	429	17	

ΕΛΕΓΧΟΙ ΓΙΑ ΣΑΛΜΟΝΕΛΛΑ ΠΟΥ ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΟΠΟΙΗΘΗΚΑΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΔΙΑΣΤΗΜΑ 2007 - 2011 ΣΕ ΖΩΟΤΡΟΦΕΣ ΜΕ ΒΑΣΗ ΤΗΝ ΝΟΜΟΘΕΣΙΑ ΠΕΡΙ ΖΩΟΤΡΟΦΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΣΘΕΤΙΚΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΖΩΟΤΡΟΦΩΝ (ΕΛΕΓΧΟΣ ΠΟΙΟΤΗΤΑΣ, ΠΡΟΜΗΘΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΧΡΗΣΕΩΣ ΤΟΥ 1993 ΕΩΣ 2007 ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΙΚΟΥΣ ΚΑΝΟΝΙΣΜΟΥΣ (ΕΚ)183/2005 ΚΑΙ (ΕΚ)178/2002

Ειδος Υλικού	Συνολικός Αριθμός Φορτίων που ελέγχθηκαν για Σαλμονέλα	Συνολικός Αριθμός Δειγμάτων	Αρνητικά αποτελέσματα	Θετικά Αποτελέσματα	Παρατηρήσεις
2007					
Εκχυλισμένο Αλευρο Ηλιανθοσπορου	1	1	1		
Εκχυλισμένο Καβουρδισμένο Αποφλοιωμένο Σογιαλευρο	2	2	2		
Πλήρης Ζωοτροφή για Κοτόπουλα	2	2	2		
Εκχυλισμένο Άλευρο Ελαιοκράμβης	1	4	4		
Ιχθυάλευρο	3	4	4		
Πλήρης Ζωοτροφή για Σκύλους και Γάτους	4	4	3	1	
Τροφή για Ψάρια	3	3	3		
Πλήρης Ζωοτροφή για Χοιρίδια	1	1	1		
Σύνολο	17	21	20	1	
2008					
Εκχυλισμένο Αλευρο Ηλιανθοσπορου	2	2	2		
Εκχυλισμένο Άλευρο Ελαιοκράμβης	1	1	1		
Εκχυλισμένο Καβουρδισμένο Αποφλοιωμένο Σογιαλευρο	7	8	8		
Ιχθυάλευρο	3	3	3		
Πλήρης Ζωοτροφή για Σκύλους και Γάτους	2	2	2		
Τροφή για Ψάρια	1	1	1		
Σόργο	1	1	1		
Σύνολο	17	18	18		
2009					
Εκχυλισμένο Καβουρδισμένο Αποφλοιωμένο Σογιαλευρο	1	1	1		
Σύνολο	1	1	1		
2010					
Εκχυλισμένο Καβουρδισμένο Αποφλοιωμένο Σογιαλευρο	12	36	36		
Εκχυλισμένο Άλευρο Ηλιανθόσπορου	1	1	1		
Σύνολο	13	37	37		
2011					
Εκχυλισμένο Καβουρδισμένο Αποφλοιωμένο Σογιαλευρο	76	365	349	16	Ouakam, Kendogu, Tennessee
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