



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

SANCO/12911/2010

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

Control programme of Salmonella

Approved* for 2011 by Commission Decision 2010/712/EU

Cyprus

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC



REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

CO-FINANCING REQUEST

**ACCORDING TO
COMMISSION DECISION 2008/425/EC**

**SALMONELLOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMME
IN BREEDING FLOCKS**

**FOR THE YEAR
2011**

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

VETERINARY SERVICES

ANNEX II

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

Part A

General requirements for the national salmonella programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme

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 remaining positive per year, as laid down by Regulation 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) 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 indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Samples are to be taken from *Gallus gallus* breeding flocks according to the Annex of Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 and part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. In particular the sampling on the initiative of the operator include the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, as follows:

- 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

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

If the analysis of samples of a breeding flock confirms the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* in the flock, all birds in the flock are destroyed. Moreover, day-old chicks non-incubated and hatching eggs from infected flocks are destroyed.

(d) Specify the following points:

1. General

- 1.1 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 to Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

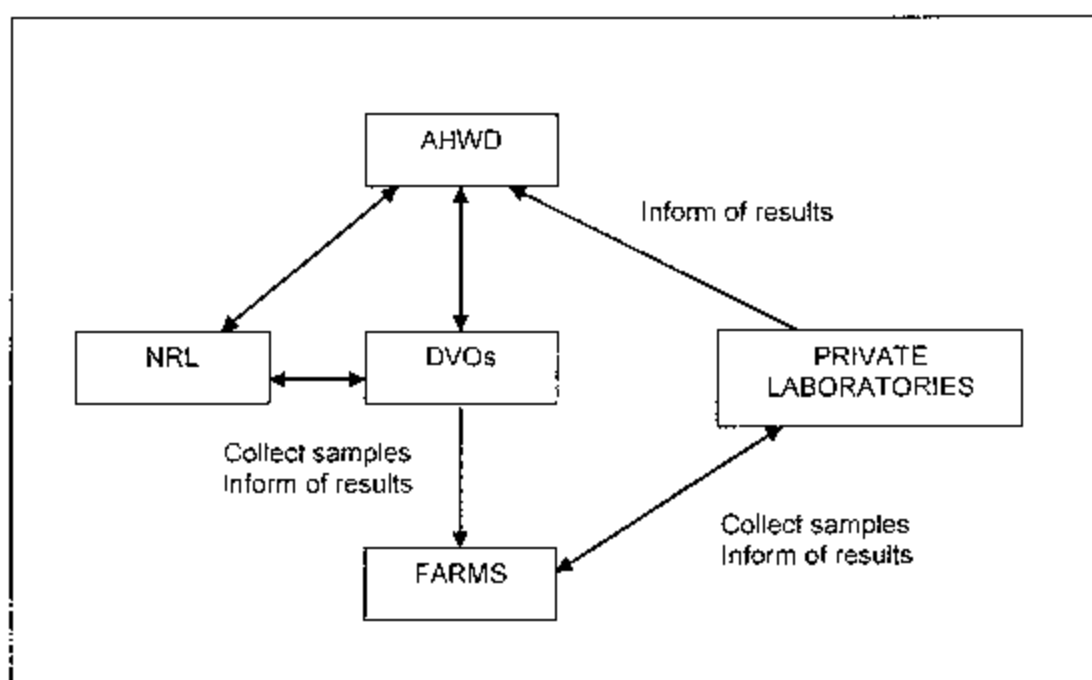
The results of the control programme of salmonella in flocks of breeding hens in relation to the prevalence of the five serovars targeted in the control programme are as follows:

Year	Number of breeding holdings	Number of positive flocks	Salmonella serovars
2004	28	0	-
2005	24	0	-
2006	20	0	-
2007	19	1	S. enteritidis
2008	18	0	-
2009	19	1	S. enteritidis

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

The Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Agriculture Environment and Natural Resources are responsible for the implementation of the control program of *Salmonella* in *Gallus gallus*.

Within the Veterinary Services the Animal Health and Welfare Division (AHWD) is responsible for the coordination and supervision of the programme. The five District Veterinary Offices (DVOs) with the five Rural Veterinary Stations under their command are responsible for the collection and transport of samples to the NRL for *Salmonella* and for informing the owners of the holdings of the results issued by the NRL for *Salmonella*.



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

Samples taken in the framework of the programme are analysed either at the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella or private laboratories designated by the Veterinary Services according to article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

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

The detection method used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002), where a semi solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

Isolates from positive samples are serotyped following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

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

Official controls of laying hen flocks are performed according to Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

The Veterinary Services of Cyprus apply no surveillance programme for Salmonella in feedstuffs. The Department of Agriculture is the competent authority for the microbiological criteria in feed, but no microbiological criteria have been set yet on EU level.

However, imported raw materials and samples of feed from the feed mills of poultry farms are periodically collected and tested for the presence of Salmonella.

1.6. 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, such as vaccination.

Birds and eggs of infected flocks are handled according to the procedures laid down in part C of Annex II to Regulation (EC) 2160/2003. In particular if a flock is positive for *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* all birds are culled with the use of CO₂ and all eggs and day-old chicks originating from the flock are destroyed.

Vaccination of flocks for salmonella is not obligatory

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

The implementation of the programme by poultry farmers is obligatory according to Animal Health Laws of 2001 until 2007.

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

No financial assistance is provided to food or feed business in the context of the programme.

2. Concerning food and feed business covered by the programme

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

All parent stock is imported to Cyprus as day-old chicks. There are 4 breeding companies, who own in total 23 approved breeding holdings, of which 19 holdings house breeding flocks and 4 holdings are hatcheries. Day-old chicks are sold to laying hen or broiler farms within Cyprus.

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

The quantity of feed consumed by breeding farms during 2009 was approximately 10,400 tones of feed. Two of the four owners of breeding farms have their own feed mill and produce feed only for consumption in their farms. Out of the other two, one owner buys feed from a commercial feed mill, whereas the other buys feed from the feed mill belonging to a company, which also owns broiler farms.

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

- **Hygiene management at farms,**
- **Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and**
- **Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.**

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.

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

Veterinary personnel visit the farms and the hatcheries for the collection of samples according to Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005. Moreover, they visit the farms at least once a year in order to check welfare conditions. During those visits they inspect farm records and test results.

2.5. Registration of farms.

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, and Ν. 88 (I)/1999 as amended by 281(I)/ 2004.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

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.

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

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

2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

All eggs are marked prior to leaving the holding.

Part B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: **Cyprus**
Disease: **Salmonella spp.**
Animal population covered by the programme: **Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus**
Year of implementation: **2011**
Reference of this document:
Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail) **Eleni Veligrati**
Tel.: +357-22-805268
Fax: +357-22-805176
E-mail: eveligrati@vs.moa.gov.cy
hpiplis@vs.moa.gov.cy
Date sent to the Commission: **30/4/2010**

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

The previous years a national program for the control of *Salmonella* was in force throughout the area of the island that is under the effective control of the Government of Cyprus. It covered all breeding flocks and provided the collection of faecal samples and samples from the hatcheries. All samples were examined at the Laboratory of the Veterinary Services, which is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for *Salmonella*.

The distribution of the production line is approximately:

- ✓ 153,100 adult breeding hens

The total number of holdings is:

- ✓ 23 breeding holdings, of which 13 holdings house breeding flocks and 4 are hatcheries.

All parent stock is imported to Cyprus from Member States as day-old chicks. Breeding holdings have their own hatcheries for their production of hatching eggs. There are in total four breeding companies, of which two have no rearing holdings, but day-old chicks are placed directly in the breeding holdings, whereas the other two companies use two holdings for rearing flocks (11 in total).

³ A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of flocks/herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of flocks/herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

In 2006 no breeding flock was positive for any of the *Salmonella* serovars (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*, *S. hadar*, *S. infantis*, *S. virchow*) mentioned in Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 as regards the Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*. Only one flock was tested positive for *S. teddington*.

2007 was the first year of the implementation of the national control programme according to Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 for the Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*. One flock was found positive for *Salmonella enteritidis* from samples taken at the initiative of the operator at the hatchery. Day old chicks and adult breeding hens from the positive flock were depopulated and eggs were destroyed.

In 2008 no breeding flock was positive for any of the *Salmonella* serovars (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*, *S. hadar*, *S. infantis*, *S. virchow*) mentioned in Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 as regards the Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* or any other *Salmonella* serovar.

In 2009 one breeding flock was found positive for *Salmonella enteritidis*. Flock was depopulated and day old chicks from the positive flock were euthanized and non-incubated hatching eggs were destroyed.

3. Description of the submitted programme⁴:

3.1 Sampling

Samples are to be taken from *Gallus gallus* breeding flocks according to the Annex of Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

Sampling at the initiative of the operator will take place every two weeks at the hatchery and it is his responsibility to communicate to the VS the detection of *Salmonella* serotypes referred in Article 1(1) of Regulation 200/2010. Moreover, the operators are obliged to perform tests for *Salmonella* according to Part B of Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. Operators are obliged to keep records of tests performed and relevant results and have these records available to the VS for inspection.

Official sampling will take place a) at the hatchery every sixteen weeks, b) at the holding within four weeks following moving to laying phase or laying unit, and c) at the holding towards the end of the laying phase, not earlier than eight weeks before the end of the productive cycle.

The VS are responsible for confirmatory sampling at the holding, following detection of relevant salmonella from sampling at the hatchery.

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

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

⁴ A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of flocks/herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination) the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of positive a case.

3.3. Use of vaccines and antimicrobials.

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

The use of antimicrobials for the treatment of Salmonella infected or suspect flocks is allowed

only under the provision of article 2 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 and following authorisation from the Veterinary Services based on the results of bacteriological sampling and susceptibility testing.

The use of vaccines is allowed according to the provisions of article 3 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006. Breeding flocks in Cyprus are vaccinated against Salmonella spp. with live vaccine.

3.4. Actions in suspect cases.

In case a flock is suspected of being infected with Salmonella, the Veterinary Services will proceed to sampling according to the Annex of Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

3.5. Conditions for restocking following an outbreak of salmonellosis.

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

3.6. Other measures

Owners were informed by special circulate of their obligation to comply with certain standards of hygiene provided in Directives 90/539/EEC 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.

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

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

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme:

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2011

Last year:.....

Control

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of positive animals
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products

Eradication

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of positive animals
- Extended slaughter or killing
- Disposal of products

Monitoring or Surveillance

Other measures:

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

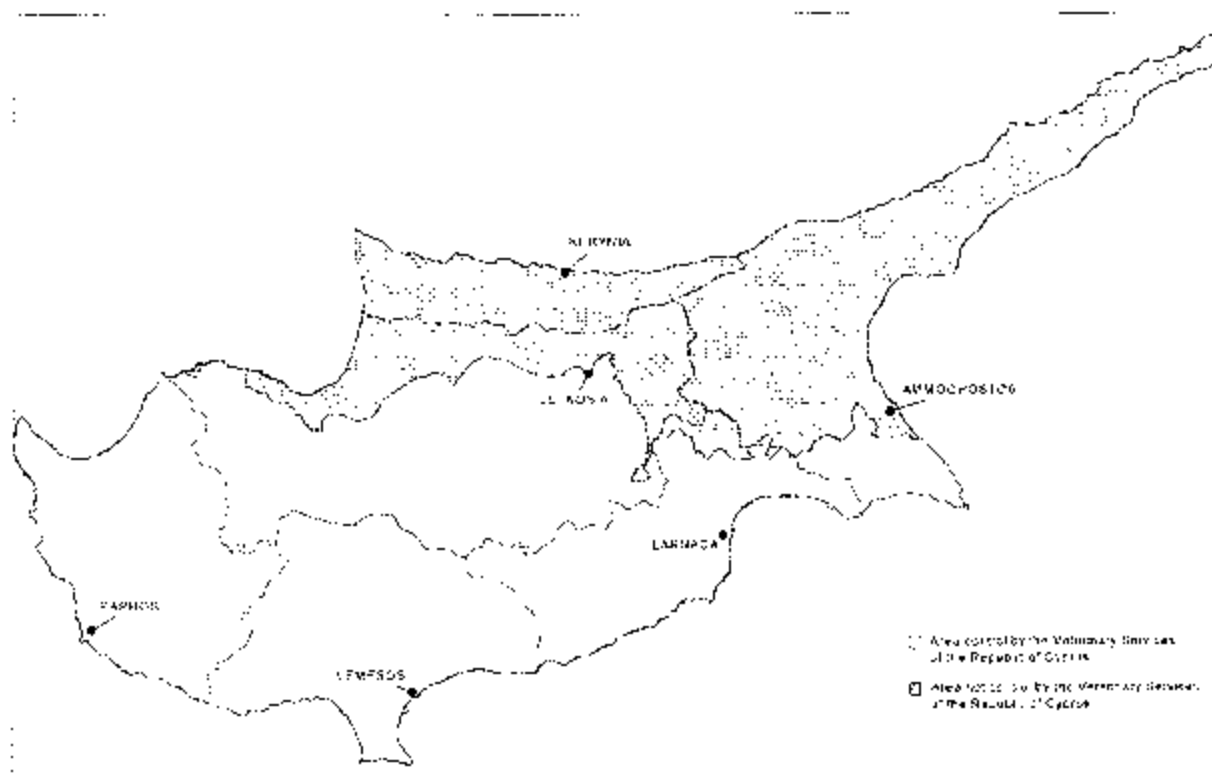
The Veterinary Services (VS) are subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture Environment and Natural Recourses. The VS are responsible for the application of the control program of *Salmonella* in *Gallus gallus*.

The five District Veterinary Offices and the five Rural Veterinary Stations are responsible for the collection and transport of samples to the NRL for *Salmonella*. Furthermore, they are responsible to communicate the results issued by the NRL for *Salmonella* to the owners of the holdings. If a breeding flock is found to be infected with a notifiable serotype (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*) all infected birds are culled and all eggs are destroyed by the competent authority. In such case the owners are compensated, according to article 11 of Animal Health Laws of 2001 until 2007. A Veterinary Officer from the District Veterinary Offices investigates the new outbreak and collects relevant epidemiological information. A committee of three Officers evaluates the compensation to be given to the owner. Birds culled are compensated at approximately the price of live weight (not the cost of breeding value) and eggs destroyed are compensated at market price. A disinfection programme is applied in the farm under the instructions and supervision of the Veterinary Services. In case the serotype isolated is other than the two serotypes mentioned previously, a letter from the Division of Animal Health and Welfare is send to the owner of the holding, to inform him of the incidence and provide instructions to improve the sanitary measures and indicate measures to minimize the risk of salmonella infection in the establishment.

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

The program is implemented in the area of Cyprus which is under the effective control of the Government of Cyprus. All breeding holdings are located in the district of Nicosia.

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



4.4. Measures implemented under the programme⁷:

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

The central authority has registered officially all holdings with breeding flocks according to Κ.Δ.Π. 317/2002, which transfers Directive 90/539/EEC into Cyprus national law, and N. 88 (I)/1999 as amended by 281(I)/2004.

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

This part is not applicable for poultry.

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

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

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

Birds and eggs of infected flocks are handled according to the procedures laid down in part C of Annex II of Regulation 2160/2003. Products derived from such birds may be placed on the market for human consumption, however heat treatment of non-incubated eggs is not

applied in Cyprus.

-
- 6 Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.
 - 7 Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.
 - 8 Not applicable in poultry.

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

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

4.4.6. Control measures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned¹⁰:

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

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

Testing for salmonella is performed according to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005. Vaccination for salmonella is not obligatory.

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

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

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

(As in paragraph 3.6.)

5. General description of the costs and benefits¹¹:

The cost of the programme to the authorities includes the money and the time spent for the implementation of the programme and the risk of people working for the program to be infected with Salmonellosis. In particular, the cost for the implementation of the programme is the cost for the sampling equipment, testing, transportation of workers and samples, salaries and the compensation in case of flocks infected with *Salmonella enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium*. The compensation includes also the eggs that 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 zoonosis agent. Moreover, the application of biosecurity measures salmonella are expected to aid in this direction.

- 9 A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter.
- 10 A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided
- 11 A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general

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

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

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

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2004

Situation on date: 31/12/2004

Animal species: BREEDERS

Disease/Infection^(a): SALMONELLOSIS

Region ^(a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the program	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)		Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)
							(a1)	(a2)				
ALL REGIONS	BREEDERS	28*	253.000	26*	253.000	28*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		28*	253.000	26*	253.000	28*	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2005

Situation on date: 31/12/2005

Animal species: BREEDERS

Disease/Infection^(a): SALMONELLOSIS

Region ^(a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the program	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)		Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)
							(a1)	(a2)				
ALL REGIONS	BREEDERS	24*	300.000	24*	300.000	24*	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total		24*	300.000	24*	300.000	24*	0	0	1	0	0	0

Year: 2006

Situation on date: 31/12/2006

Animal species: BREEDERS

Disease/Infection: SALMONELLOSIS

Region ^(a)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)				
ALL REGIONS	BREEDERS	20*	300.000	20*	300.000	20*	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total		20*	300.000	20*	300.000	20*	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Year: 2007

Situation on date: 31/12/2007

Animal species: BREEDERS

Disease/Infection: SALMONELLOSIS

Region ^(a)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)				
ALL REGIONS	BREEDERS	19*	300.000	19*	300.000	19*	1	0	5	0	1	63.471	0
Total		19*	300.000	19*	300.000	19*	1	0	5	0	1	63.472	0

Year: 2008

Situation on date: 31/12/2008

Animal species: BREEDERS

Disease/Infection: SALMONELLOSIS

Region ^(a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the program	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks:		Number of flocks depopulated ^(g)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(h)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ⁽ⁱ⁾	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(j)
							(a2)	(a3)				
ALL REGIONS	BREEDERS	40	156,900	35	140,000	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		40	156,900	35	140,000	35	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2009

Situation on date: 31/12/2009

Animal species: BREEDERS

Disease/Infection: SALMONELLOSIS

Region ^(a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the program	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks:		Number of flocks depopulated ^(g)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(h)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ⁽ⁱ⁾	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(j)
							(a2)	(a3)				
ALL REGIONS	BREEDERS	55	215,120	44	153,100	44	1	0	0	9,480	51,150	0
Total		55	215,120	44	153,100	44	1	0	0	9,480	51,150	0

Year: 2010

Situation on date: 31/03/2010

Animal species: BREEDERS

Disease/infection^(a): SALMONELLOSIS

Region ^(a)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the program	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e)		Number of flocks depopulated ^(g)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(h)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ⁽ⁱ⁾	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(j)
							(a1)	(a2)				
ALL REGIONS	BREEDERS	55	215,120	44	153,100	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		55	215,120	44	153,000	11	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Number refers to holdings

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

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2004

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS

Category^(b): BREEDERS

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: The detection method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002). The MSR/V medium is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

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

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
ALL REGIONS	0	0	28	1	1	1
Total	0	0	28	1	1	1

Year: 2005

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS

Category^(b): BREEDERS

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: The detection method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002). The MSRV medium is used as the single selective enrichment medium

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

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
ALL REGIONS	0	0	101	3	3	3
Total	0	0	101	3	3	3

Year: 2007

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS

Category^(b): BREEDERS

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: The detection method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002). The MSRV medium is used as the single selective enrichment medium

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

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests			Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	
ALL REGIONS	0	0	547	64	64	64	
Total	0	0	547	64	64	64	

Year: 2008

Animal species: GALLUS GALLUS

Category: BREEDERS

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: The detection method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002). The MSRV medium is used as the single selective enrichment medium

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

Region ^(a)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(c)	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(c)	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(c)
ALL REGIONS	0	0	74	0	0	0
Total	0	0	74	0	0	0

Year: 2009

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS

Category^(b): BREEDERS

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: The detection method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002). The MSRV medium is used as the single selective enrichment medium

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

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
ALL REGIONS	0	0	88	22	22	22
Total	0	0	88	22	22	22

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: The detection method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002). The MSRV medium is used as the single selective enrichment medium

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

Region ^(a)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(b)	Number of positive samples ^(c)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(f)	Number of positive samples ^(g)
ALL REGIONS	0	0	36	0	0	0
Total	0	0	36	0	0	0

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

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

Year: 2004

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS BREEDERS

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
ALL REGIONS	1	15,000
Total	1	15,000

Year: 2005

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS BREEDERS

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
ALL REGIONS	1	16,000
Total	1	16,000

Year: 2006

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS BREEDERS

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
ALL REGIONS	1	4,800
Total	1	4,800

Year: 2007

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS BREEDERS

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
ALL REGIONS	1	6,111
Total	1	6,111

Year: 2008

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS BREEDERS

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
ALL REGIONS	0	0
Total	0	0

Year: 2009

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS BREEDERS

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
ALL REGIONS	1	3,000
Total	1	3,000

Year: 2010 (until 31/3/2010) Animal species: GALLUS GALLUS BREEDERS

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
ALL REGIONS	0	0
Total	0	0

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

7. Targets

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

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

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS BREEDERS

Region ^(b)	Type of the test ^(c)	Target population ^(d)	Type of sample ^(e)	Objective ^(f)	Number of planned tests
ALL REGIONS	Bacteriological detection according Draft Annex D, ISO 6579	Flocks of Breeding hens	Faeces, egg shells	Revival of Salmonella	140
ALL REGIONS	Serotyping	The Salmonella positive flocks	Salmonella Isolates	Determination of the serotype of the positive samples	10
Total					150

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

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks¹⁴

Year: 2011

Situation on date: 30/04/2010

Infection^(a): SALMONELLOSIS

Animal species: GALLUS GALLUS BREEDERS

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked ^(d)	Number of flocks ^(e) expected to be positive				Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)	Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)		
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)					
Cyprus	Breeding Flocks	55	215,120	44	153,200	44	0	4	1	0	10,000	0	150,000	0	0
Total		55	215,120	44	153,100	44	1	0	4	1	10,000	0	150,000	0	0

(a) For zoonotic salmonella indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, broiler turkeys, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate

(c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme

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

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

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

7.2. Targets on vaccination (one table for each year of the implementation)

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination¹⁵

Animal species:

Region	Total number of herds in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccinated programmes	Targets on vaccination programme		
			Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of herds expected to be vaccinated	Number of heads of animals expected to be vaccinated
Total					

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

¹⁵ Data to provide only if appropriate

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

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Test: Bacteriological detection	140	€ 10	€1,400	Yes
	Test: Serotyping	10	€ 20	€200	Yes
	Test: detection of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect in tissues	5	€5	€25	
1.2. Cost of sampling	Disposable sterile plastic jars for sampling (faeces, egg shells)	140	€ 0.2	€28	Yes
	One use gloves	140 pairs	€ 0.05	€7	Yes
	Overboots	140 pairs	€ 0.03	€4.2	Yes
1.3. Other costs	Overcoats	140	€ 1	€140	Yes
2. Vaccination or treatment					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment					
2.2. Distribution costs					

2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation of animals	Compensation of breeding hens	10,000	€ 5	€ 50,000	Yes
	Compensation of day-old chicks	15,000	€ 0.5	7,500	
3.2. Transport costs	rent of Transportation skips	3	€ 80	€ 270	Yes
3.3. Destruction costs	CO ₂ bottles	3	€ 30	€ 90	Yes
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
3.5. Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)	Confiscation and destruction of eggs	150,000	€ 0.2	€ 30,000	Yes
4. Cleaning and disinfection	Disinfectants (Vircon bottles)	2	€ 50	€ 100	Yes

5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)				
6. Consumables and specific equipment				
7. Other costs				
			TOTAL	YES
			€ 89,764.20	



REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

CO-FINANCING REQUEST

**ACCORDING TO
COMMISSION DECISION 2008/425/EC**

**SALMONELLOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMME
IN BROILER FLOCKS GALLUS GALLUS**

**FOR THE YEAR
2011.**

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

VETERINARY SERVICES

ANNEX II

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

Part A

General requirements for the national salmonella programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme

The aim of the program is to reduce the prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* to no more than 1% of flocks positive per year by 31 December 2011, as laid down by Regulation (EC) 646/2007.

(b) 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 indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Samples are to be taken from *Gallus gallus* broiler flocks according to the Annex of Regulation (EC) No 646/2007 and part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. In particular the sampling on the initiative of the operator include the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, as follows:

- birds leaving for slaughter. The results of the analysis on the samples must be known before the animals leave for the slaughterhouse

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

When a broiler flock is found to be infected with *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* the owner is instructed to slaughter the flock last in the slaughter house. Disinfection of the slaughterhouse after the slaughter of the infected batch is performed under the instructions of the Veterinary Services. Moreover, all surfaces of the buildings where the infected flock was housed and the equipment used are cleaned and disinfected appropriately.

(d) Specify the following points:

1. General

- 1.1. 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 to Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.**

The estimated prevalence of *Salmonella* in flocks of broilers in the Republic of Cyprus according to the baseline study, conducted in all Member States for the period October 2005 to September 2006, was approximately:

- ✓ *Salmonella* spp 23% (31 flocks out of the 265 tested)
- ✓ *Salmonella enteritidis* 2.64% (7 flocks out of the 265 tested)
- ✓ *Salmonella typhimurium* 0% (0 flocks out of the 265 tested)

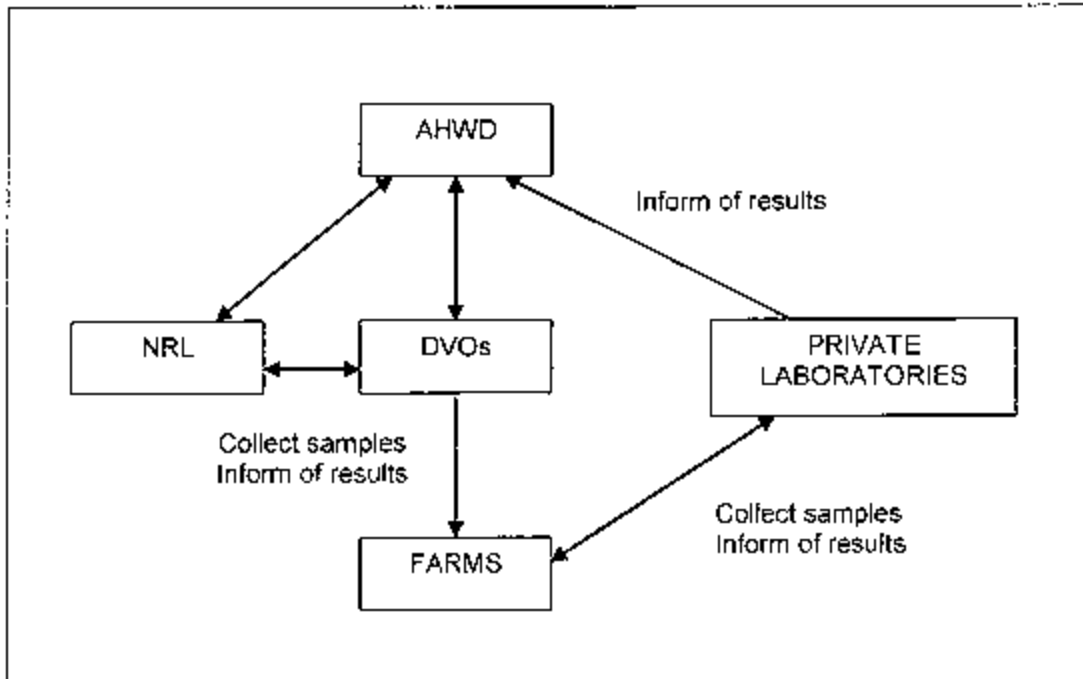
The results of the control programme of salmonella in broiler in relation to the prevalence of the two serovars targeted in the control programme are as follows:

Year	Number of broiler holdings	Number of positive flocks	Salmonella serovars
2008	103	No flocks tested	-
2009	104	0	-

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

The Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Agriculture Environment and Natural Resources are responsible for the implementation of the control program of *Salmonella* in *Gallus gallus*.

Within the Veterinary Services the Animal Health and Welfare Division (AHWD) is responsible for the coordination and supervision of the programme. The five District Veterinary Offices (DVOs) with the five Rural Veterinary Stations under their command are responsible for the collection and transport of samples to the NRL for *Salmonella* and for informing the owners of the holdings of the results issued by the NRL for *Salmonella*.



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

Samples taken in the framework of the programme are analysed either at the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella or private laboratories designated by the Veterinary Services according to article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

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

The detection method used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme is described in the current version of draft Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002).

Isolates from positive samples are serotyped following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

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

Official controls of laying hen flocks are performed according to Annex to Regulation (EC) No 646/2007.

The Veterinary Services of Cyprus apply no surveillance programme for Salmonella in feedstuffs. The Department of Agriculture is the competent authority for the microbiological criteria in feed, but no microbiological criteria have been set yet on EU level.

However, imported raw materials and samples of feed from the feed mills of poultry farms are periodically collected and tested for the presence of Salmonella.

1.6. 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, such as vaccination.

Birds and eggs of infected flocks are handled according to the procedures laid down in part E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) 2160/2003. In particular, broilers from infected flocks are placed in the market for human consumption and in cases a broiler flock is found to be infected with a *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* the owner is instructed to slaughter the flock last in the slaughter house.

Vaccination of flocks for salmonella is not obligatory

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

The implementation of the programme by poultry farmers is obligatory according to Animal Health Laws of 2001 until 2007.

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

No financial assistance is provided to food or feed business in the context of the programme.

2. Concerning food and feed business covered by the programme

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

Parent stock of broiler flocks is imported to Cyprus from Member States as day-old chicks. Broilers are hatched in hatcheries in Cyprus and moved to farms as day-old chicks.

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

The quantity of feed consumed in broiler flocks during 2009 was 89,000 tonnes. Most of the farms have their own feed mills and produce feed only for consumption in their farms, whereas some farms buy feed from commercial feed mills."

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

- **Hygiene management at farms,**
- **Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and**
- **Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.**

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.

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

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

Veterinary personnel visit the farms at least once a year in order to check welfare conditions. During these visits veterinary personnel collect samples for the control of Salmonella and inspect farm records and test results. More frequent visits may be decided based on the results of the inspection.

2.5. Registration of farms.

No relevant legislation for the registration of holding with broiler flocks exists, however the Veterinary Services have registered all holdings with broiler flocks.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

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

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

All broilers transferred for slaughter must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a Veterinary Officer. Prior to issuing the health certificate, the Veterinary Officer inspects the health of the broiler herd. Feed and water samples might also be collected to test for antimicrobial residues.

2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

Non applicable for animals.

Quantity and origin of all batches of broilers are recorded daily at the slaughterhouses.

Part B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: **Cyprus**
Disease: **Salmonella spp.**
Animal population covered by the programme: **Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus**
Year of implementation: **2011**
Reference of this document:
Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail) **Eleni Vellgratli**
Tel.: +357-22-805268
Fax: +357-22-805176
E-mail: evellgratli@vs.moa.gov.cy
hplpls@vs.moa.gov.cy
Date sent to the Commission: **30/4/2010**

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

The estimated prevalence of Salmonella in flocks of broilers in the Republic of Cyprus according to the baseline study, conducted in all Member States for the period October 2005 to September 2006, was approximately:

- ✓ Salmonella spp 23% (31 flocks out of the 265 tested)
- ✓ Salmonella enteritidis 2.64% (7 flocks out of the 265 tested)
- ✓ Salmonella typhimurium 0% (0 flocks out of the 265 tested)

Parent stock of broiler flocks is imported to Cyprus from Member States as day-old chicks. Broilers are hatched in hatcheries in Cyprus and moved to farms as day-old chicks.

The total number of holdings is:

- ✓ 104 holdings

³ A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of flocks/herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of flocks/herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

3. Description of the submitted programme⁴:

According to Regulation (EC) 646/2007, article 1(1), the target is to reduce the prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* to no more than 1% of flocks remaining positive per year by 31 December 2011.

3.1 Sampling

All broiler farms are included in the sampling frame. The sampling programme is according to the Annex of Regulation (EC) No 646/2007 regarding the Community target for the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in broilers.

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

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

3.3. Use of vaccines and antimicrobials.

Antimicrobials cannot be used as a specific method to control salmonella in poultry. The use of antimicrobials for the treatment of *Salmonella* infected or suspect flocks is allowed only under the provisions of article 2 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 and following authorisation from the Veterinary Services based on the results of bacteriological sampling and susceptibility testing. Antimicrobials can be used for the treatment of other infections, following the issue of a veterinary prescription, provided that withdrawal time is respected. The Veterinary Services test the feed and water of all broiler flocks prior to slaughter for antimicrobial residues.

The use of vaccines against salmonella is not obligatory. The use of vaccines is allowed according to the provisions of article 3 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006. Broiler flocks in Cyprus are not vaccinated against *Salmonella* spp.

3.4. Actions in suspect cases.

In case a flock is suspected of being infected with *Salmonella*, the VS will proceed to sampling according to the Annex of Regulation (EC) No 646/2007. Furthermore, the presence of anti-microbials or bacteria growth inhibitor agents is tested in the samples collected.

3.5. Conditions for restocking following an outbreak of salmonellosis.

After the slaughter of birds, from flocks infected or not infected, all surfaces of the buildings they were housed and the equipment used are cleaned and disinfected appropriately.

3.6. Other measures

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

⁴ A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of flocks/herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination) the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of positive a case.

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

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

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme:

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2011

Last year:.....

Control

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of positive animals
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products

Eradication

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of positive animals
- Extended slaughter or killing
- Disposal of products

Monitoring or Surveillance

Other measures:

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

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

⁵ Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

The five District Veterinary Offices and the five Rural Veterinary Stations are responsible for the collection and transport of faecal samples to Laboratory of the Veterinary Services, which is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for Salmonella. Furthermore, they are responsible to communicate the results issued by the NRL Salmonella to the owners of the holdings. If a broiler flock is found to be infected with a notifiable serotype (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*) the owner is instructed to slaughter the flock last in the slaughter house. Disinfection of the slaughterhouse after the slaughter of the infected batch is performed under the instructions of the Veterinary Services. In case the serotype isolated is other than the two serotypes mentioned previously, a letter from the Division of Animal Health and Welfare is send to the owner of the holding, to inform him of the incidence and provide instructions to improve the sanitary measures and indicate measures to minimize the risk of salmonella infection in the establishment.

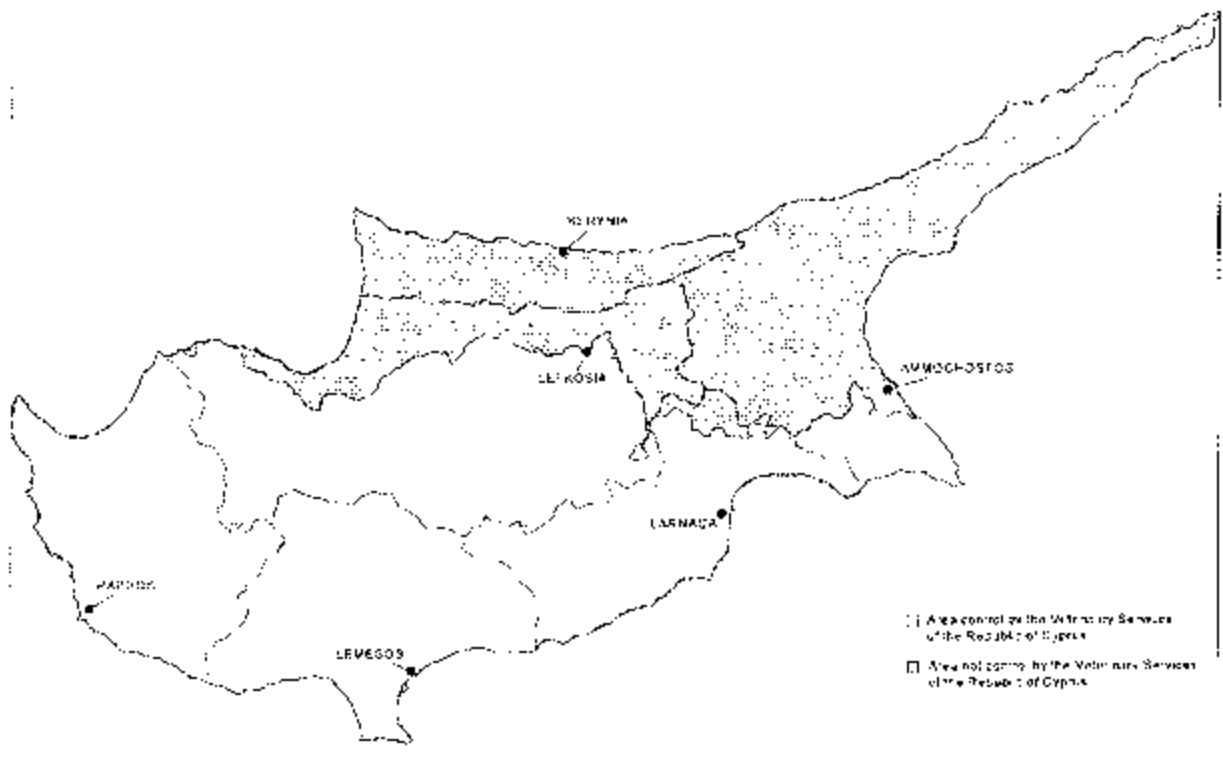
4.3. Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented⁶:

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

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

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS
Nicosia	56
Lemesos	10
Larnaca	26
Paphos	6
Ammochostos	6

⁶ Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.



4.4. Measures implemented under the programme⁷:

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

The central authority has registered all holdings with broiler flocks. No relevant legislation for the registration of holding with broiler flocks exists, however all broiler batches sent to slaughter have to be accompanied by a health certificate issued by the Veterinary Services. Therefore, the central Veterinary Services and the Veterinary District Offices keep an up-to-date list of all broiler holdings in the country or the district, respectively.

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

This part is not applicable for poultry.

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

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

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

When a broiler flock is found to be infected with a notifiable serotype (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*) the owner is instructed to slaughter the flock last in the slaughter house. Disinfection of the slaughterhouse after the slaughter of the infected batch is performed

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

⁸ Not applicable in poultry.

under the instructions of the Veterinary Services. Moreover, all surfaces of the buildings where the infected flock was housed and the equipment used are cleaned and disinfected appropriately.

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

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

4.4.6. Control measures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned¹⁰:

Not applicable for broiler flocks

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

Testing of broiler flocks for salmonella is performed according to Regulation (EC) No 646/2007.

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

Not applicable for broiler flocks.

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

(As in paragraph 3.6.)

5. General description of the costs and benefits¹¹:

The cost of the programme to the authorities includes the money and the time spent for the implementation of the programme and the risk of people working for the programme to be infected with Salmonellosis. In particular, the cost for the implementation of the programme is the cost for the sampling equipment, testing, transportation of workers and samples and salaries.

Nevertheless, the benefits for the farmers and society overcome the costs because the programme aims to control salmonella infection, reduce the number of flocks tested positive for this zoonosis agent and ensure that proper and effective measures are taken to detect and control *Salmonella* at the level of primary production, in order to reduce its prevalence and the risk it poses to public health.

⁹ A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter.

¹⁰ A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

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

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

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

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

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2007

Situation on date: 31/12/2007

Animal species: BROILERS

Disease/Infection^(a): SALMONELLOSIS

Region ^(a1)	Type of flock ^(a2)	Total number of flocks ^(a3)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the program	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(a4)	Number of positive ^(a5) flocks ^(a6)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a7)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a8)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a9)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a10)
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)				
ALL REGIONS	BROILERS	111*	16,000,000	0	0	11*	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Total		111*	16,000,000	0	0	11*	0	0	3	0	0	0	0

Year: 2008

Situation on date: 31/12/2008

Animal species: BROILERS

Disease/Infection^(a): SALMONELLOSIS

Region ^(a1)	Type of flock ^(a2)	Total number of flocks ^(a3)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the program	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(a4)	Number of positive ^(a5) flocks ^(a6)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a7)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a8)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a9)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a10)
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)				
ALL REGIONS	BROILERS	103*	16,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		103*	16,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Number refers to holdings

Year: 2009

Situation on date: 31/12/2009

Animal species: BROILERS

Disease/Infection^(a): SALMONELLOSIS

Region ^(a1)	Type of flock ^(a)	Total number of flocks ^(a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the program	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(a)	Number of positive ^(a) flocks ^(a)		Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)
							(a1)	(a2)				
ALL REGIONS	BROILERS	1,836	14,000,000	11	100,000	14	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total		1,836	14,000,000	11	100,000	14	0	1	0	0	0	0

Year: 2010

Situation on date: 30/04/2010

Animal species: BROILERS

Disease/Infection^(a): SALMONELLOSIS

Region ^(a1)	Type of flock ^(a)	Total number of flocks ^(a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the program	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(a)	Number of positive ^(a) flocks ^(a)		Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)
							(a1)	(a2)				
ALL REGIONS	BROILERS	1,836	14,000,000	11	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1,836	14,000,000	11	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock should not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample should be taken into account only once.

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2007

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS

Category^(b): BROILERS

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

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

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

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
ALL REGIONS	0	0	16	3	3	3
Total	0	0	16	3	3	3

Year: 2008

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS

Category^(b): BROILERS

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

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

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

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

Year: 2009

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS

Category^(b): BROILERS

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

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

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

Region ^(a)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
ALL REGIONS	0	0	16	1	1	1
Total	0	0	16	1	1	1

Description of the used serological tests:**Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:**

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

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

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

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

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

Year: 2007

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS BROILERS

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
ALL REGIONS	3	95,500
Total	3	95,500

Year: 2008

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS BROILERS

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
ALL REGIONS		
Total		

Year: 2009

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS BROILERS

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
ALL REGIONS	1	3,000
Total	1	3,000

Year: 2010 (until 30/04/2010) Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS BROILERS

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
ALL REGIONS	0	0
Total	0	0

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

7. Targets

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

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests: To Investigate the presence of Salmonella in faeces in broiler flocks

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS BROILERS

Region ^(b)	Type of the test ^(c)	Target population ^(d)	Type of samples ^(e)	Objective ^(f)	Number of planned tests
ALL REGIONS	Bacteriological detection according to Draft Annex D, ISO 6579	Flocks of Broilers	Faeces	Revival of Salmonella	20
ALL REGIONS	Serotyping	The Salmonella positive animals	Salmonella isolates	Determination of the serotype of the positive samples	12
Total					32

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

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks¹⁴

Year: 2011

Situation on date: 30/4/2010

Animal species: GALLUS GALLUS BROILERS

Infection(s): SALMONELLOSIS

Region(a)	Type of flock(b)	Total number of flocks(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked(d)	Number of flocks ^(e) expected to be positive ^(e)			Number of flocks expected to be depopulated ^(e)	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ^(e)		Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ^(e)	Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(e)
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)		(a4)	(a3)		
Cyprus	Laying Hens	1,836	14,000,000	11	100,000	11	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1,836	14,000,000	11	100,000	11	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

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

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Test: Bacteriological detection	20	€ 10	€200	Yes
	Test: Serotyping	12	€ 20	€240	Yes
1.2. Cost of sampling					No
					No
					No
1.3. Other costs					No
2. Vaccination or treatment					
2.1. Purchase of vaccines/treatment					
2.2. Distribution costs					

2.3. Administering costs												
2.4. Control costs												
3. Slaughter and destruction												
3.1. Compensation of animals												
3.2. Transport costs												
3.3. Destruction costs												
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering												
3.5. Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)												
4. Cleaning and disinfection												

5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)										
6. Consumables and specific equipment										
7. Other costs										



REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

CO-FINANCING REQUEST

**ACCORDING TO
COMMISSION DECISION 2008/425/EC**

**SALMONELLOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMME
IN LAYING HEN FLOCKS**

**FOR THE YEAR
2011**

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

VETERINARY SERVICES

ANNEX II

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

Part A

General requirements for the national salmonella programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme

The aim of the program is to reduce the prevalence of *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium*, as laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hen flocks of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005.

(b) 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 indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Samples are to be taken from *Gallus gallus* laying hen flocks according to the Annex of Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 and part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. In particular the sampling on the initiative of the operator includes the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, as follows:

- Rearing flocks - day-old chicks
 - two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- Adult breeding flocks - every 15 weeks during the laying phase

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

If the analysis of samples of a laying hen flock confirms the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* in the flock, 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) Specify the following points:

1. General

- 1.1. 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 to Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

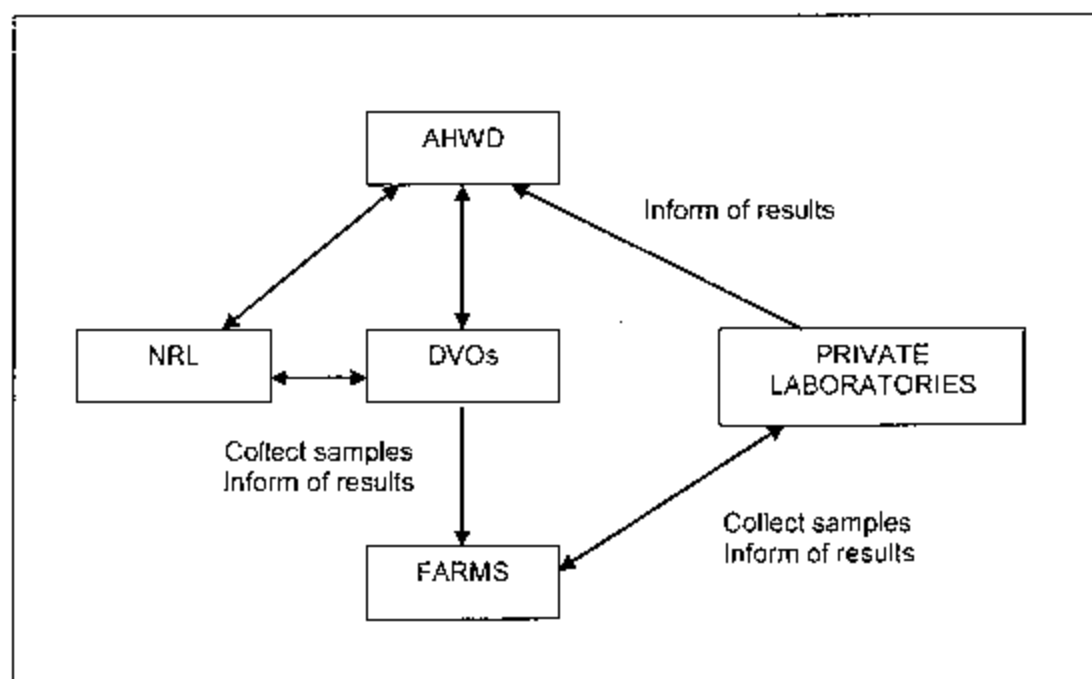
The results of the control programme of salmonella in flocks of laying hens in relation to the prevalence of the two serovars targeted in the control programme are as follows:

Year	Number of laying hen holdings	Number of positive flocks	Salmonella serovars
2004	32	2	S. enteritidis
2005	30	3	S. enteritidis
		1	S. typhimurium
2006	30	2	S. enteritidis
2007	32	5	S. enteritidis
2008	36	0	-
2009	39	4	S. enteritidis

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

The Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Agriculture Environment and Natural Resources are responsible for the implementation of the control programme of *Salmonella* in *Gallus gallus*.

Within the Veterinary Services the Animal Health and Welfare Division (AHWD) is responsible for the coordination and supervision of the programme. The five District Veterinary Offices (DVOs) with the five Rural Veterinary Stations under their command are responsible for the collection and transport of samples to the NRL for *Salmonella* and for informing the owners of the holdings of the results issued by the NRL for *Salmonella*.



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

Samples taken in the framework of the programme are analysed either at the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella or private laboratories designated by the Veterinary Services according to article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

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

The detection method used for the examination of the samples collected in the framework of the programme is described in the current version of draft Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002).

Isolates from positive samples are serotyped following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

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

Official controls of laying hen flocks are performed according to Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006.

The Veterinary Services of Cyprus apply no surveillance programme for Salmonella in feedstuffs. The Department of Agriculture is the competent authority for the microbiological criteria in feed, but no microbiological criteria have been set yet on EU level.

However, imported raw materials and samples of feed from the feed mills of poultry farms are periodically collected and tested for the presence of Salmonella.

1.6. 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, such as vaccination.

Birds and eggs of infected flocks are handled according to the procedures laid down in part D of Annex II to Regulation (EC) 2160/2003. In particular if a flock is positive for *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* all birds are culled with the use of CO₂ and all eggs originating from the flock are destroyed.

Vaccination of flocks for salmonella is not obligatory.

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

The implementation of the programme by poultry farmers is obligatory according to Animal Health Laws of 2001 until 2009.

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

No financial assistance is provided to food or feed business in the context of the programme.

2. Concerning food and feed business covered by the programme

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

There are in total 39 laying hen holdings. The majority of those holdings buy day-old chicks or pullets from the breeding companies operating in Cyprus, where some import pullets from other Member States.

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

The quantity of feed consumed in laying hen holdings during 2009 was 15,800 tonnes. Nineteen farms have their own feed mills and produce feed only for consumption in their farms, whereas the rest twenty farms buy feed from commercial feed mills.

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

- **Hygiene management at farms,**
- **Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and**
- **Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.**

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.

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

Veterinary personnel visit the farms at least once a year in order to check welfare conditions, collect samples for the control of Salmonella and inspect farm records and test results. More frequent visits may be decided based on the results of the inspection.

2.5. Registration of farms.

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

2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

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

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

Only animals for depopulation of flocks leave the holdings. These birds are usually transferred to a rendering unit are accompanied by relevant documentation according to Regulation 1774/2002/EC. In case these birds are transferred to a slaughterhouse they should be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a Veterinary Officer.

2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

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.

Part B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: **Cyprus**
Disease: **Salmonella spp.**
Animal population covered by the programme: **Laying hen flocks of *Gallus gallus***
Year of implementation: **2011**
Reference of this document:
Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail) **Eleni Vellgrati**
Tel.: +357-22-805268
Fax: +357-22-805176
E-mail: evellgrati@vs.moa.gov.cy
hpplis@vs.moa.gov.cy
Date sent to the Commission: **30/4/2009**

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

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

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

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

³ A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of flocks/herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of flocks/herds and animals, vaccination) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of flocks/herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

The distribution of the production line is approximately:

- ✓ 392,00 laying hens and 85,500 pullets

The total number of holdings is:

- ✓ 39 holdings with 135 flocks of laying hens

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

In 2009 out of the flocks tested within the framework of the national control programme according to Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 for the Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hens of *Gallus gallus*, four (4) flocks were tested positive for *Salmonella enteritidis*

3. Description of the submitted programme⁴:

The aim of the program is to reduce the prevalence of *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium*, as laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hen flocks of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005.

3.1 Sampling

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

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

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

3.3. Use of vaccines and antimicrobials.

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

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

The use of vaccines is allowed according to the provisions of article 3 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

3.4. Actions in suspect cases.

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

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

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

3.5. Conditions for restocking following an outbreak of salmonellosis.

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

3.6. Other measures

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

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

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

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme:

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2011

Last year:.....

Control

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of positive animals
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products

Eradication

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of positive animals
- Extended slaughter or killing
- Disposal of products

Monitoring or Surveillance

Other measures:

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

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

The five District Veterinary Offices and the five Rural Veterinary Stations are responsible for the collection and transport of faecal samples to the NRL for *Salmonella*. Furthermore, they are responsible to communicate the results issued by the NRL *Salmonella* to the owners of the holdings. If a layer flock is found to be infected with a notifiable serotype (*S. enteritidis*, *S. typhimurium*) all infected birds are culled and all eggs are destroyed by the competent authority. In such case the owners are compensated, according to article 11 of Animal Health Laws of 2001 until 2007. A committee of three Officers evaluates the compensation to be given to the owner. Birds culled are compensated at approximately the price of live weight (not the cost of breeding value) and eggs destroyed are compensated at market price. A disinfection program is applied on the farm under the instructions and supervision of the Veterinary Services. In case the serotype isolated is other than the two serotypes mentioned previously, a letter from the Division of Animal Health and Welfare is sent to the owner of the holding, to inform him of the incidence and provide instructions to improve the sanitary measures and indicate measures to minimize the risk of salmonella infection in the establishment.

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

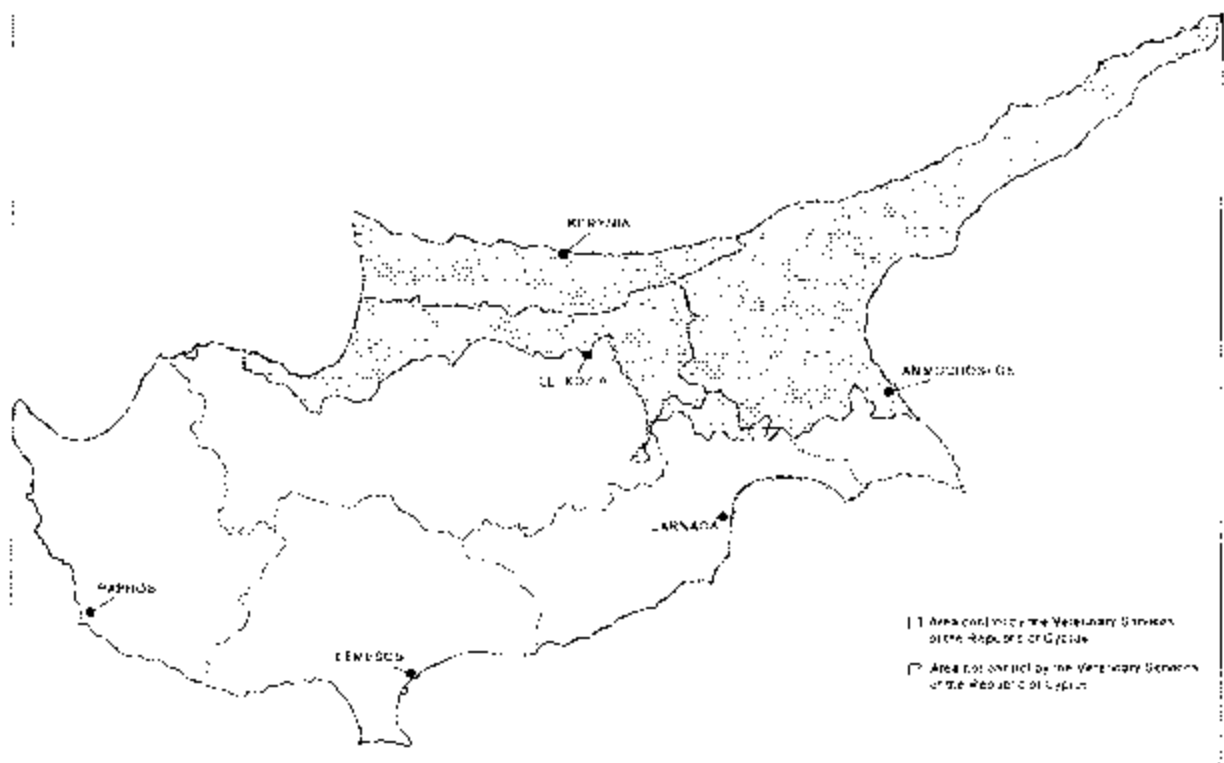
The program is implemented in the area of Cyprus which is under the effective control of the Government of Cyprus. Layer holdings are located in all five districts of the Republic of Cyprus.

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

DISTRICT	Nicosia	Lemesos	Larnaca	Paphos	Ammochostos
NUMBER OF HOLDINGS	21	1	13	2	2

⁵ Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

⁶ Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.



4.4. Measures implemented under the programme⁷:

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

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

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

This part is not applicable for poultry.

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

Any case of isolation of *Salmonella* from poultry is compulsory to notify to the Veterinary Services of the Republic of Cyprus, according to the national Animal Health Law of 2001 until 2009 (N. 109 (I)2001, N. 82(I)/2003, N. 116(I)/2007).

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

When the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* is confirmed in a laying flock, then all procedures laid down in the Animal Health Law of 2001 until 2009 (N. 109 (I)2001, N. 82(I)/2003, N.116(I)/2007) and provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1237/2007 are followed.

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

⁸ Not applicable in poultry.

⁹ A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by

slaughter.

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

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

4.4.6. Control measures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned¹⁰:

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

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

Testing for salmonella is performed according to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006.

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

The owners are compensated for the 100% of the disposal value (the value of the live weight) of the bird and 100% of the market value of the eggs, according to the Animal Health Law of 2001 until 2009 (N. 109 (I)/2001, N. 82(I)/2003 and N. 116(I)/2007).

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

(As in paragraph 3.6.)

5. General description of the costs and benefits¹¹:

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

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

¹⁰ A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

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

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

6.1 Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

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

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2004

Situation on date: 31/12/2004

Animal species: LAYING HENS

Disease/Infection^(a): SALMONELLOSIS

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

Year: 2005

Situation on date: 31/12/2005

Animal species: LAYING HENS

Disease/Infection^(a): SALMONELLOSIS

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

Year: 2006

Situation on date: 31/12/2006

Animal species: LAYING HENS

Disease/Infection^(a): SALMONELLOSIS

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

Year: 2007

Situation on date: 31/12/2007

Animal species: LAYING HENS

Disease/Infection^(a): SALMONELLOSIS

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

Year: 2008

Situation on date: 31/12/2008

Animal species: LAYING HENS

Disease/infection(s): SALMONELLOSIS

Region(s)	Type of flock(s)	Total number of flocks ^(a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the program	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(a)	Number of positive ^(a) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)				
ALL REGIONS	LAYING HENS	93	400,000	93	400,000	40	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Total		93	400,000	93	400,000	40	0	0	6	0	0	0	0

Year: 2009

Situation on date: 31/12/2009

Animal species: LAYING HENS

Disease/Infection(s): SALMONELLOSIS

Region(s)	Type of flock(s)	Total number of flocks ^(a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the program	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(a)	Number of positive ^(a) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)				
ALL REGIONS	LAYING HENS	135	477,440	96	392,000	82	4	0	7	0	4	21,850	0
Total		135	477,440	96	392,000	82	4	0	7	0	4	21,850	0

Year: 2010

Situation on date: 31/03/2010

Animal species: LAYING HENS

Disease/Infection^(a): SALMONELLOSIS

Region ^(a)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the program	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(h)		Number of flocks depopulated ⁽ⁱ⁾	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(j)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(k)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(l)
							(a1)	(a2)				
ALL REGIONS	LAYING HENS	135	477,440	96	392,000	18	3	0	0	5,480	0	0
Total		135	477,440	96	392,000	18	3	0	0	5,480	0	0

* Number refers to holdings

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

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2004 Animal species: GALLUS GALLUS Category: LAYING HENS

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

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

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

Region ^(d)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(b)	Number of positive samples ^(a)	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(a)	Number of samples tested ^(e)	Number of positive samples ^(a)
ALL REGIONS	0	0	21	5	5	6
Total	0	0	21	5	5	6

Year: 2005

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS

Category^(b): LAYING HENS

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

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

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

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

Year: 2006

Animal species(es): GALLUS GALLUS

Category(es): LAUYING HENS

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

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

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

Region(e)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested(d)	Number of positive samples(e)	Number of samples tested(d)	Number of positive samples(f)	Number of samples tested(g)	Number of positive samples(h)
ALL REGIONS	0	0	360	9	9	9
Total	0	0	360	9	9	9

Year: 2007

Animal species(es): GALLUS GALLUS

Category(es): LAYING HENS

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

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

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

Region(s)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested(d)	Number of positive samples(e)	Number of samples tested(f)	Number of positive samples(g)	Number of samples tested(h)	Number of positive samples(i)
ALL REGIONS	0	0	586	150	150	150
Total	0	0	586	150	150	150

Year: 2008

Animal species(es): GALLUS GALLUS

Category(es): LAYING HENS

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

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

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

Region(s)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(a)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(b)	Number of positive samples ^(c)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(f)
ALL REGIONS	0	0	120	15	15	15
Total	0	0	120	15	15	15

Year: 2009

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS

Category^(b): LAYING HENS

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

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

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

Region ^(a)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(f)	Number of samples tested ^(g)	Number of positive samples ^(h)
ALL REGIONS	0	0	306	15	24	15
Total	0	0	306	15	24	15

Description of the used serological tests:Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

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

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

Region ^(a)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(d)	Number of samples tested ^(c)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
ALL REGIONS	0	0	56	5	5	5
Total	0	0	56	5	5	5

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

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

Year: 2004

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS LAYING HENS

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

Year: 2005

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS LAYING HENS

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

Year: 2006

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS LAYING HENS

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

Year: 2007

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS LAYING HENS

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

Year: 2008

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS LAYING HENS

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
ALL REGIONS	5	53,180
Total	5	53,180

Year: 2009

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS LAYING HENS

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
ALL REGIONS	11	68,230
Total	11	68,230

Year: 2010 (until 31/3/2010) Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS LAYING HENS

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
ALL REGIONS	3	7,490
Total	3	7,490

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

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

7. Targets

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

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

Animal species^(a): GALLUS GALLUS BREEDERS

Region ^(b)	Type of the test ^(c)	Target population ^(d)	Type of sample ^(e)	Objective ^(f)	Number of planned tests
ALL REGIONS	Bacteriological detection according Draft Annex D, ISO 6579	Flocks of Laying hens	Faeces, dust, swabs	Revival of Salmonella	300
ALL REGIONS	Serotyping	The Salmonella positive flocks	Salmonella isolates	Determination of the serotype of the positive samples	12
				Total	312

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

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks¹⁴

Year: 2011

Situation on date: 30/04/2010

Animal species: GALLUS GALLUS BREEDERS Infection²: SALMONELLOSIS

Region(a)	Type of flocks(b)	Total number of flocks(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked(d)	Number of flocks ^(a) expected to be positive ^(a)			Number of flocks expected to be depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)
						(a1)	(a2)	(a3)			(a4)	(a3)	
Cyprus	Laying Hens	135	477,440	96	96	4	0	5	4	40,000	0	0	0
Total		135	477,440	96	96	4	0	5	4	40,000	0	0	0

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

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

7.2. Targets on vaccination (one table for each year of the implementation)

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination¹⁵

Animal species:

Region	Total number of herds in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Progress on vaccination programme		
			Number of herds in vaccination programme	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccines expected to be administered
Total					

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

¹⁵ Data to provide only if appropriate

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

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis					
	Test: Bacteriological detection	312	€ 10	€3,120	Yes
	Test: Serotyping	12	€ 20	€240	Yes
1.2. Cost of sampling					
	Disposable sterile plastic jars for sampling of faeces	312	€ 0.2	€62.4	Yes
	One use gloves	312 pairs	€ 0.05	€15.6	Yes
	Overboots	312 pairs	€ 0.03	€9.36	Yes
	Tub/grip socke	312 pairs	€ 0.1	€31.2	Yes
1.3. Other costs					
	Overcoats	100	€ 1	€100	Yes
2. Vaccination or treatment					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment					
2.2. Distribution costs					

2.3. Administering costs						
2.4. Control costs						
3. Slaughter and destruction						
3.1. Compensation of animals	Compensation of laying hens	40,000	€ 5	€200,000		Yes
3.2. Transport costs	Rent of Transportation ships	8	€ 90	€720		Yes
3.3. Destruction costs	CO ₂ bottles	12	€ 30	€360		Yes
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering						
3.5. Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)	Confiscation and destruction of eggs	400,000	€ 0.1	€40,000		Yes
4. Cleaning and disinfection	Disinfectants (Vircon bottles)	10	€ 60	€600		Yes

5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)										
6. Consumables and specific equipment										
7. Other costs										