



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

Crisis preparedness in food, animals and plants
Animal health

**SUBMISSION OF ERADICATION PROGRAMMES FOR CATEGORY B AND C
DISEASES OF TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS BASED ON GRANTING DISEASE-FREE
STATUS AT ESTABLISHMENT LEVEL**

**Template in accordance with Article 10 of
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU)
2020/2002**

1. Date of submission:
2. Member State: CYPRUS
Name of the disease¹: Infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex
3. Contact details
 - a. E-mail: ssavva@vs.moa.gov.cy
 - b. Responsibility within the competent authority: Veterinary Officer at Animal Health and Welfare Division
 - c. Name: Savvas Savva
4. Territorial scope with a description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas covered by the eradication programme and the names of the zones and regions, if more than one region is included in the territorial scope of the programme.

Cyprus.

5. A description of the epidemiological situation for each zone or region, if more than one region is included in the territorial scope of the programme:

(a) the number of establishments keeping animals of the targeted animal population by health status (Disease-free, infected or unknown) excluding establishments falling under the derogation referred to in point (6)(f) at 31 December;

Disease-free establishments: 321

Total number of establishments keeping bovine animals: 368, so non-disease-free establishments are 47.

(b) the number of animals of the targeted animal population kept in the establishments referred to in point (a) by health status;

¹ This template is to be used for the submission of the following eradication programmes for the following listed diseases:

Category B-diseases

- a) Infection with Brucella abortus, B. melitensis and B. suis
- b) Infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex

Category C-diseases

- a) Enzootic bovine leukosis
- c) Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis
- d) Infection with Aujeszky's disease virus
- e) Bovine viral diarrhoea

Number of animals in disease-free establishments: 76,943

Total number of animals in establishments keeping bovine animals: 80,006 so 3,063 animals are kept in non-disease-free establishments.

(c) maps indicating the density of the targeted animal population referred to in point (b) by health status; **attached**

(d) timeline with prevalence, incidence data and, where relevant, vaccination history covering at least the past 5 years; and

None positive case has been detected during the last 5 years.

(e) information as regards the epidemiological situation in additional animal populations, where relevant.

N/A.

6. A description of the disease control strategy of the eradication programme in accordance with Article 16 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 including at least:

(a) the sampling schemes and diagnostic methods to be used in accordance with Annex IV to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689:

Diagnostic method: the single intradermal tuberculin test (SITT).

(i) for the granting of the disease-free status to establishments and the maintenance of that status;

The status free is given to an establishment provided that its bovines over six weeks of age undergo two consecutive SITTs within a minimum period of a six-month time interval and during the past 12 months there has been no confirmed case of infection.

The free status is maintained provided that the animals are tested every 24 months since there are not positive cases and the establishments in the relevant zone infected with MTBC is less than 1% during the last 24 months.

If the status free from infection with MTBC has been withdrawn then the regaining of the status is granted provided that all bovine animals over 6 weeks of age present in the establishment at the time of testing have tested negative in two immunological tests as follows:

(i) the first test is carried out 2 months after the removal of the last confirmed case and of the last animal that tested positive in an immunological test;

(ii) the second test is carried out after 4 months and not later than 12 months after the removal of the last confirmed case and of the last animal that tested positive in an immunological test.

(ii) to confirm or rule out the disease in the event of a suspected case;

If an animal yields an inconclusive reaction to the SIT then is further examined after 42 days. If it yields a non-negative reaction to the second test it is considered positive; the animal is slaughtered, necrotomically examined for lesions of infection with MTBC and samples are taken for laboratory confirmation.

If an animal yields a positive reaction to the SIT then it can be tested by the comparative intradermal tuberculin test (CITT). If it yields a non-negative reaction to the second test it is considered positive; the animal is slaughtered, necrotomically examined for lesions of infection with MTBC and samples are taken for laboratory confirmation.

(b) disease control measures to be applied in the event of a confirmed case;

Movement restrictions are imposed on the establishment, an epidemiological enquiry is conducted, the milk from the establishment is pasteurized and the milk from confirmed cases is being disposed of.

(c) biosecurity and risk mitigating measures to be implemented;

Straw, feed or any other matter and substance which has come into contact with a confirmed case or with contaminated material is being disposed of.

The operators of an infected establishment and any other establishment that received animals from an infected establishment have to carry out cleansing and disinfection or where relevant, the safe disposal of: (a) all parts of the establishments that may have been contaminated after the removal of the confirmed and suspected cases and before repopulation; (b) any feed, materials, substances, husbandry related equipment, medicinal equipment and production related equipment that may have been contaminated; (c) any protective clothing or safety equipment used by operators and visitors; (d) all means of transport, containers and equipment after the transport of animals or products from an infected establishment; (e) loading areas for animals after each use.

(d) type of vaccine(s) to be used and the vaccination scheme, if relevant;

N/A

(e) measures to be implemented as regards additional animal populations, if relevant;

N/A

(f) derogations to be applied in accordance with Article 19 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689, if relevant;

(g) coordinated measures with other Member States or third countries, if relevant.

N/A

(h) targeted animal populations and when applicable, additional animal populations

All bovine animals over 6 weeks of age.

7. A description of the organisation, supervision and roles of the parties involved in the eradication programme including at least:

(a) the authorities in charge of coordinating and supervising the implementation of the programme;

The Cyprus' Veterinary Services are coordinating and implementing the program.

(b) responsibilities of all stakeholders involved.

According to the national Animal Health Laws "A businessman or other person who keeps, takes care of or possesses animals shall notify without delay the Director, the appropriate District Veterinary Officer or the nearest police station, of any increase in the rate of mortality or disease of his/her animals".

The operators of an infected establishment and any other establishment that received animals from an infected establishment have to carry out cleansing and disinfection or where relevant, the safe disposal of: (a) all parts of the establishments that may have been contaminated after the removal of the confirmed and suspected cases and before repopulation; (b) any feed, materials, substances, husbandry related equipment, medicinal equipment and production related equipment that may have been contaminated; (c) any protective clothing or safety equipment used by operators and visitors; (d) all means of transport, containers and equipment after the transport of animals or products from an infected establishment; (e) loading areas for animals after each use.

8. The estimated duration of the eradication programme.
9. The intermediate targets of the eradication programme including at least:
- (a) the expected annual decrease of the number of infected establishments;
- (b) the expected annual increase of the number of disease-free establishments;
- (c) the expected vaccination coverage, where relevant.

It is estimated that in around two years' time all the establishments to be disease-free.