



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex II: Control programme – Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in certain poultry populations

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Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : KYPROS

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

1. Contact data

Name Phone

Email Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date

05/12/2022 09:07:16

Submission Number

1670224038523-19031



Breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*

A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

1. The **aim of the programme** is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce to 1% or less the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* remaining positive for the target *Salmonella* serovars: *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE), Typhimurium (ST)(including the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-), Hadar (SH), Infantis (SI) and Virchow (SV).

For a MS with less than 100 adult breeding flocks of *Galus gallus* the target is to have no more than one such flock remaining positive for the relevant *Salmonella* serovars per year.

yes

no

If no please explain.

2. The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the Member State.

yes

no

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

If no please explain.

3. Flocks subject to the programme

	Total number of flocks of breeders in the MS	Number of flocks with at least 250 adult breeders	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	5		5	0
Adult flocks	30	30	30	30
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the hatchery		0	0	0
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the holding		30	30	30

NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the food business operator and the laboratory performing the analyses.

yes

no

If no please explain.

Comment:
Any case of isolation of Salmonella in poultry is compulsory to notify without delay to the Veterinary Services of the Republic of Cyprus, according to the Animal Health Law of 2001. There is no private laboratory which performs serotyping. Isolates from FBO checks are sent to the official laboratory for serotyping.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

yes

no

If no please explain. if yes, describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy

FBOs were informed of their obligation to comply with certain standards of hygiene. The Veterinary personnel visiting the holdings inspect hygiene measures, filling in specific check lists based on the Hygiene Production of Food of Animal origin and placing on the market and other related matters Law , K.Δ.Π 317/2002 and Regulation (EC) 852/2004 and make remarks for their improvement.

Biosecurity measures are mandatory, officially controlled and enforced through the process of licensing. 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.

The farmers are requested to take measures to control the risk of contamination arising from the air, soil, water, feed, as well as regarding the storage, handling and disposal of waste. In addition they must keep all their facilities as clean as possible and, where necessary after cleaning, to disinfect them in an appropriate manner. Furthermore they must ensure that staff is in good health and trained to implement all the biosecurity measures. Biosecurity measures are also implemented regarding the prevention of other animals and pests from causing contamination. All the biosecurity measures requested are in compliance with Regulation (EC) 852/2004, Hygiene Production of Food of Animal origin and placing on the market and other related matters Law and K.Δ.Π 317/2002 The Veterinary personnel are visiting the holdings at least once every year in order to inspect hygiene and biosecurity measures and renew the license of each farm, filling specific check lists based on the above legislations. 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.

6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators :

Samples at the initiative of the FBOs will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

- a. Rearing flocks: day-old chicks, four-week-old birds, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- b. Adults breeding flocks: depending if the MS achieved the EU target for more than 2 years

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Every second week during the laying period (at the holding and at the hatchery)

Every three weeks during the laying period at the holding.
Sampling frequency remains at every 2nd week at the hatchery.
(derogation of point 2.1.1 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010)

Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples

FBO samples are taken by trained staff from the approved laboratories. This staff also submits the samples to the private laboratories. Their training includes the specifications for both sampling and transport.

7. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010

yes

no

If no please explain.

8. Specific requirements laid down in Annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant (i.e. due to the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-), all birds of infected rearing or adult flocks are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and all eggs are destroyed or heat treated):

yes

no

If no please explain. Indicate also if birds are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and if eggs are destroyed or heat treated.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

9. Please describe the measures that shall be implemented in a flock (rearing and adult) where **Salmonella Hadar, Infantis or Virchow is detected**:

(max. 32000 chars) :

Preventive measures are taken as soon as there is Salmonella Hadar, Infantis or Virchow. In order to strengthen and enhance the biosecurity measures already in place, official Veterinarians are reviewing the biosecurity measures in the farm, monitor the procedures and measures taken to reduce or eliminate the infection and perform epidemiological investigation to identify the potential sources of infection in the farm. There is no national legal basis for any measures to apply for animals and eggs if SI/SV/SH is detected. Furthermore, we would like to mention that since 2013 until today no SH/SV/SI was detected in breeding flocks in official and own checks.

10. If birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant **EU microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g:

Measures implemented by the FBO (farm level)

Birds from infected flocks with SE or ST are killed and destroyed.

Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)

Birds from infected flocks with SE or ST are killed and destroyed.

Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

Birds from infected flocks with SE or ST are killed and destroyed.

11. Laboratories in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 standard and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

yes

no

If no please explain.

Official laboratories and all FBO Labs are accredited to ISO 17025:2017.

12. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. *'Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. -- Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage'*.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme.

yes

no

If yes, please describe the alternative method(s) used.

Concerning the official laboratories, the Pathology, Bacteriology and parasitology Laboratory of the Veterinary Services which detects *Salmonella* spp. has the method (ISO 6579-1:2017) within the scope of accreditation and the Laboratory for the control of food of animal origin which serotypes *Salmonella* spp. has the method (White-Kauffmann Le Minor Scheme_2007, 9th edition_ISO 6579-3:2014) within the scope of accreditation.

Concerning the private laboratories which detect *Salmonella* spp. all labs, have the method (ISO 6579-1:2017) within the scope of accreditation.

There is no private laboratory which performs serotyping. Isolates from FBO checks are sent to the official laboratory for serotyping

For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140 may be used.

yes

no

If no please explain. If timelimits are exceeded, please indicate what is done.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

13. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 3.1.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 48 hours following receipt and within 96 hours after sampling.

yes

no

If no please explain.

Comment: Laboratories samples are checked if fit for analysis before receipt. An evaluation checklist is used in order to verify that each sample is appropriate before received and tested. If samples are not fit for analysis, a sampling rejection protocol is in place.

14. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

15. Official controls at holding, flock and hatchery level

- a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

(max. 32000 chars) :

FBOs were informed of their obligation to comply with certain standards of hygiene. The Veterinary personnel visiting the holdings inspect hygiene measures, filling in specific check lists based on the Hygiene Production of Food of Animal origin and placing on the market and other related matters Law, K.Δ.Π 317/2002 and Regulation (EC) 852/2004 and make remarks for their improvement.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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. In order to strengthen and enhance the biosecurity measures already in place, official Veterinarians are reviewing the biosecurity measures in every farm, once a year, monitor the procedures and measures taken to reduce or eliminate the infection and perform epidemiological investigation to identify the potential sources of a possible infection in the farm. A follow up official visit is done on the farm for epidemiological investigation and checks on biosecurity measures in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

b. Routine official **sampling scheme when FBO sampling takes place at the hatchery**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. :

If the EU target is achieved for more than 2 years, the CA has decided to implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 and therefore the EU minimum requirement for official sampling are once a year at the hatchery and once a year on the holding during the laying phase.

yes

no

If no, the EU minimum requirements for official sampling are implemented as follows:

- every 16 weeks at the hatchery
- twice during the laying phase at the holding (within four weeks at the beginning, within eight weeks before the end), and
- at the holding each time samples taken at the hatchery are positive for target serovars

yes

no

If no please explain. Indicate also : 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, 2) who is taking the official samples.

Please note that the programme is designed for sampling to take place at the holding. Please see point 15c

c. Routine official **sampling scheme when FBO sampling takes place at the holding**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. :

If the EU target is achieved for more than 2 years, the CA has decided to implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 and therefore the EU minimum requirement for official sampling are twice during the laying phase at the holding.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

yes

no

If no, the EU minimum requirements for official sampling are implemented as follows:

- Three times during the laying phase at the holding (within four weeks at the beginning, within eight weeks before the end and a third one in between)

yes

no

If no, please explain. Indicate also : 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, please describe, 2) who is taking the official samples

d. If confirmatory samples taken at the holding (after positive results at the hatchery, or suspicion of false positivity on FBO samples taken on the holding) are negative, please describe the measures taken:



Testing for antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors (at least 5 birds per house) and if those substances are detected the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented (annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003)



Other official samples are taken on the breeding flock; if positive, the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented, if negative, all restrictive measures are lifted



Other official samples are taken on the progeny; if positive, the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented, if negative, all restrictive measures are lifted



None of these measures

Comments - Describe also if any other measures are implemented(max. 32000 chars) :

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

e. Official confirmatory sampling (in addition to the confirmatory samples at the holding which are systematically performed if FBO or official samples are positive at the hatchery):

After positive official samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

When official confirmatory sampling is performed, additional samples are taken for checking the presence of antimicrobials:

Always

Sometimes

Never

Please insert any comments. Describe the criteria used to determine if confirmatory sampling is performed. Indicate also which samples (if any) are taken to check the presence of antimicrobials.

if there are specific reasons to doubt the sampling and examination procedures, either from official or own check samplings; confirmatory testing can be done by officials.

A committee will take into account the following criteria in order to decide if an official confirmatory testing is justified. These criteria are:

- Indisputable proof of violence of the validity of sampling, transport and laboratory specifications of a result. As described in the SNCP, an evaluation checklist is used in order to verify that each sampling, transport and testing is performed according to the legislation requirements (sampling materials and methods, educated samplers, number and kind of samples, use of antibiotics and disinfectants, transport time and temperature limitations, laboratory preparation of samples and methods) and also a sampling rejection protocol is in place. However there can be exceptional cases where this system could fail.

- Evidence that strongly suggests contamination of the sample with Salmonella deriving from a source either before visiting the said farm (eg the sampler visited a Salmonella positive farm just before sampling the said farm) or after leaving the farm (intralaboratory contamination). As described in the SNCP, biosecurity measures for samplings are followed and all laboratories involved in the National

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Control Program are accredited. However there can be exceptional cases where this system could fail.

In case of official confirmatory sampling is performed and till the final results, the flock (birds and eggs) is under movement restriction. Also the owner has to destroy or disinfect the manure and slurry of the possibly infected house. Official Veterinarians are performing epidemiological investigation to identify the potential sources of the probably infection in the flock.

For the purpose of the official confirmatory sampling, five pairs of boot swabs with two dust samples are taken for testing. The absence of the use of antimicrobials is checked and confirmed through official sampling of five birds from each poultry house of the holding. In case of presence of antimicrobials agents/factors the birds and eggs are destroyed.

1	2	3	4
For routine samples taken at the holding	No of flocks positive to SE / ST	Out of the flocks in column 2, No of cases where official confirmatory samples ³ were taken	Out of the cases in column 3, No of cases where confirmatory samples were negative
FBO samples ¹	0	0	0
Official samples ²	0	0	0

¹ Reg 200/2010, point 2.2.2.1 of the Annex

² Reg 200/2010, point 2.2.2.2 of the Annex

³ Reg 200/2010, point 2.2.2.2.c of the Annex

What happened to the flocks counted under 4 (re checked for the presence of Salmonella (on the progeny? on the same flock)? Checked for the presence of antimicrobials?) (max. 32000 chars) :

N/A

- f. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, sampletaking) to check the correct implementation of this provision (at the holding and at the hatchery). For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Veterinary Services' personnel visit the farms for the collection of samples according to the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

Moreover, they visit the farms once a year in order to check farm records and test results for Salmonella as well as welfare conditions. These records include documents concerning any medicinal treatment on the farms. No specific sampling is performed at routine visits.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

The analytical method used for antimicrobial detection in poultry meat is Premi[®]Test. It is a screening method and is within the scope of accreditation of the Laboratory for the Control of Food of Animal Origin (LCFAO). The results of these tests in LCFAO were never positive so far. In case of positive findings, the samples will be send for analysis, determination and possible quantification of the antibiotic substract present to the State General Laboratories (SGL).

16. *Salmonella* vaccination

- Voluntary
- Compulsory
- Forbidden

Use of *Salmonella* vaccines is in compliance with provisions of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Comments - If performed please describe the vaccination scheme (vaccines used, vaccines providers, target flocks, number of doses administered per bird, etc) (max. 32000 chars) :

Vaccination is not used in the framework of *Salmonella* national control programmes. However all owners vaccinate their flocks according to the instructions of their private veterinarian using the vaccines registered in the Cypriot market .However it is recommended by the Veterinary Services.

In addition we confirm that vaccine strains can be distinguished from field strains and that vaccination data is part of the information being sent to the laboratory with the samples.

17. System for **compensation to owners** for the value of their birds slaughtered or culled and the eggs destroyed or heat treated.

Describe the system for compensation to owners. Indicate how improper implementation of biosecurity measures can affect the payment of compensation (max. 32000 chars) :

The owners are compensated for the market value of the birds and the eggs, according to Regulation 1857/2006 for the State Aid.

Determination of the compensation price paid: There is a committee which prepares a protocol to clarify for each disease the way that the prices will be calculated to correspond to the market value taking into account several parameters such as the breed, the age, the production direction etc and proposes regularly the maximum values that should be put based on actual market prices. Each time there is an outbreak, another Committee using the guidelines and the maximum values prepared by the previous Committee visits the farm and evaluates the animals and the eggs to set the unit price and counts them in order to set the total compensation. This procedure is foreseen in the National Animal Health Law.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Time between culling and payment: This time depends on the available amount in the foreseen chapter of the budget of the Veterinary Services. In case there is readily available amount the payment is always under 90 days. If there is not readily available amount, the payment may take longer than 90 days because the Veterinary Services need to request this amount from the Ministry of Finance which after approving it deposits the amount in the chapter of the budget of the Veterinary Services. There is no link between implementation of biosecurity measures and payment of compensation.

18. Please describe the official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house (number of samples, number of tests, samples taken, etc...)

(max. 32000 chars) :

After the destruction of a Salmonella Enteritidis/Typhimurium flock (including the antigenic formula 1,4, [5],12:) the owner has to disinfect the house and informs the Veterinary Services to collect samples for the confirmation of the disinfection effectiveness. Dust samples are taken (30) for this purpose from different areas in the house like walls, floors, drinkers and feeders and other surfaces. These 30 samples are pooled for analysis in 5 pools (6 tests).

A negative result after disinfection is obligatory for restocking the barn after a positive flock.

B. General information

1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003
2. Regulation (EU) No 200/2010.
3. Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006
4. National Animal Health Law of 2001-2020

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella* serovars (SE, ST)** implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

(max. 32000 chars) :

BREEDING FLOCKS GALLUS GALLUS:

The results of the official controls for salmonella in flocks of breeding hens in the frame of the control programme are presented in Table 1, attached.

During 2021 no flock was found positive to any serotype of Salmonella spp.

FOOD:

Data for Salmonella in specific food categories and samples from food processing according to Regulations (EC) No 2073/2005 and (EC) No 1441/2007 are available in The European Union Summary Reports on Trends and Sources of Zoonoses, Zoonotic Agents and Food-borne Outbreaks in the European Union available online: www.efsa.europa.eu.

FEED:

The Agriculture Department is responsible for the controls for Salmonella in high risk feed materials such as fish meal, fish feed, soya feed, according to Regulation (EC) 183/2005 and the National Laws 1993-2007 for feed.

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

HUMANS:

Reported human salmonellosis cases in Cyprus for the previous years can be found in the EFSA website.

4. System for the registration of holdings and identification of flocks

(max. 32000 chars) :

The central authority licenses all holdings with breeding flocks, regardless of size, according to K.Δ.Π.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

317/2002. All poultry breeding flocks are licensed with a unique flock identification code. The Veterinary Services inspect the holdings and renew annually the licenses given that specific building standards as well as biosecurity, animal health and public health measures are fulfilled.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

The approved for the Salmonella programmes private laboratories are under the supervision of the National Reference Laboratory which performs audits once a year.

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

Concerning Salmonella control in feed, the Competent Authority for the control of Salmonella in feed is the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment. The laboratories of the Veterinary Services analyze for Salmonella feed samples (imported raw material – judged as high-risk like soya feed) collected by this Department. The measures taken when positive result in feed, do not take into account the type of serovar detected, and are applied horizontally. All the measures taken are according to Regulation (EU) 2017/625 on official controls and other official activities performed. The consignment is put under official detention and the following options are given to the operator: 1. destruction of the consignment; 2. re-dispatch the consignment outside the Union or 3. subject the consignment to special treatment or to any other measure necessary to ensure compliance, and, where appropriate, allocate the consignment for purposes other than those for which it was originally intended. Also, samples from imported animal protein feed (fish meal, fish feed, pet food) are collected at the Border Inspection Posts by the Veterinary Services to fulfill the requirements for animal by-products that can be used as feed materials and pet food, which are laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

Every case of a positive salmonella spp result is immediately notified to the District Veterinary Offices and the Rural Veterinary Stations in order to take measures and to the Animal and Welfare Division. The official laboratory (Pathology, Bacteriology, Parasitology Laboratory) is responsible to notify each case of an official positive Salmonella spp to the regional veterinary competent authority in order to take measures in case of suspicion. In case a positive Salmonella spp.is detected from FBO checks (own checks), isolates are sent to the official laboratory for serotyping (Laboratory for Food Control of Animal Origin- National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella) who is responsible to notify immediately the regional veterinary competent authority as above. Animal Health and Welfare Division is responsible for the coordination and supervision of the measures taken in case of suspicion. All the sampling results and other information including all relevant documents are notified to AHWD without delay and recorded in a central database for the monitoring and supervision of the programme. This information include also dates of all the epidemiological investigations that took place in every case, number of infected birds/

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

eggs destroyed ,letters sent to owners to take measures etc.

Samples from own checks are examined by the approved for the Salmonella programmes private laboratories. Results are communicated to the Veterinary Services and a rejection/acceptance protocol for each individual results report (results evaluation protocol) is in place for both own-check and official samples. The District Veterinary Offices and the Rural Veterinary Stations apply the results evaluation protocol for the results reports of the own checks, while the Animal Health and Welfare Division applies the results evaluation protocol for the results reports of the official controls. The District Veterinary Offices and the Rural Veterinary Stations are responsible also for the follow up of the implementation of the own checks for each flock. The Animal Health and Welfare Division is also performing once a year follow up's of the implementation of the own checks for each flock in order to supervise the District Veterinary Offices and the Rural Veterinary Stations . In addition, the internal Audit Section performs internal audits.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2023

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	98
Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	6
Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	20
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	6

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2023

Type of the test (description)	Rearing flocks	Adult flocks
Total No of flocks (a)	5	30
No of flocks in the programme	5	30
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	0	30
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	50
No of official samples taken	0	124
Target serovars (d)	SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV	SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	0	1
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	0	1
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	0	10 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	40 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	0

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

- (a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks
- (b) A checked flock is a flock where at least one official sampling visit will take place. A flock shall be counted only once even if it was visited several times.
- (c) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.
- (d) Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST
Salmonella Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Hadar, Infantis, Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :* **2023**

Type of the test (description)	Target on vaccination
Number of flocks in the Salmonella programme	0
Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	0
Number of birds expected to be vaccinated	0
Number of doses expected to be administered	0

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

E. Financial information

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays?
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

Veterinary Services' trained personnel visit the farms for the collection of samples according to the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.
The cost of the sampling is financed by the budget of the Veterinary Services

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?
(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

Official samples taken in the framework of the programme are analysed at the Veterinary Services Laboratories; Pathology, Bacteriology, Parasitology Laboratory, for Salmonella isolation and Laboratory for Food Control of Animal Origin- National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella, for serotyping.
The cost of the testing is financed by the budget of the Veterinary Services

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

There is a committee which prepares a protocol to clarify for each disease the way that the prices will be calculated to correspond to the market value taking into account several parameters such as the breed, the age, the production direction etc and proposes regularly the maximum values that should be put based on actual market prices. Each time there is an outbreak, another Committee using the guidelines and the maximum values prepared by the previous Committee visits the farm and evaluates the animals and the eggs to set the unit price and counts them in order to set the total compensation. The cost of the compensation is financed by the budget of the Veterinary Services.

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?
(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

N/A

e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

N/A

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

2. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

3. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

In the "*Guidelines for the Union co-funded veterinary programmes*", it is indicated that in exceptional and duly justified cases, additional necessary measures can be proposed by the Member States in their application.

If you introduced these type of measures in this programme, for each of them, please provide detailed technical justification and also justification of their cost:

N/A

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.**
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

		Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and - _):	File size
			Total size of attachments :	