



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 Laying 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 09:08:48

Submission Number

1670224129442-19033



Laying 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 517/2011 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 laying hens 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. Aim of the programme

It is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the prevalence of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) in adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* ('Union target') as follows:

- An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 10% where the prevalence in the preceding year was less than 10%.
- An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 20% where the prevalence in the preceding year was more than or equal to 10% and less than 20%.
- A reduction of the maximum percentage equal to 2% or less of positive flocks of adult laying hens.
- The Member States has less than 50 flocks of adult laying hens: the target is to have not more than one adult flock remaining positive.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

The Union target shall be achieved every year based on the monitoring of the previous year.

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the program is to reduce the prevalence of *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* (including the monophasic *S. Typhimurium* with antigenic type 1,4,[5],12:i:-), as laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No 517/2011, as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying hen flocks of *Gallus gallus*.

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

yes

no

If No, please explain :

3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* but does not apply to flocks for private domestic use or leading to the direct supply, by the producer, of small quantities of table eggs to the final consumer or to local retail establishments directly supplying the eggs to the final consumer.

For the latter case (direct supply), national rules are adopted ensuring *Salmonella* control in these flocks.

The programme covers also all rearing flocks of future laying hens.

yes

no

If No, please explain :

The FBO's that have less than 1000 animals in Cyprus are 5 and they neither sell eggs directly to the consumers, nor to local shops (they sell to super markets).

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

	Total number of flocks of layers in the MS	Number of flocks covered by the programme	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	126	126	126	38
Number of holdings with more than 1,000 laying hens				33
Number of flocks in these holdings				121
<i>NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.</i>				

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.

5. Biosecurity measures

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

yes

no

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

if no, please explain. If yes, please describe the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) (max. 32000 chars) :

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 clean 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 and Hygiene Production of Food of Animal origin and placing on the market and other related matters Law. All the biosecurity measures that apply for Salmonella are checked during the annual official inspection in each poultry farm.

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 biosecurity measures are mandatory through Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 which lays down the hygiene obligations for food business operators rearing animals or producing primary products of animal origin.

6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators (FBO):

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, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- b. Adults laying flocks: every 15 weeks during the laying period

yes

no

if no, please explain - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples, and, if additional FBO sampling, going beyond the minimum sampling requirements, is performed, please describe what is done.

Concerning own checks in laying flocks, samples are taken by trained FBO's or trained staff from the approved laboratories. They also submit the samples to the private laboratories. Their training includes the legal specifications for both sampling and transport.

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

7. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

yes

no

if no, please explain :

8. **Specific requirements** laid down in Annex II.D of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant. In particular:

- due to the presence or the suspicion of the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST I,4,[5],12:i:-) in the flock, eggs cannot be used for human consumption unless heat treated;
- eggs from these flocks shall be marked and considered as class B eggs.

yes

no

if no, please explain - Indicate also if prompt depopulation of the infected flocks is compulsory.

In case of a targeted Salmonella sevarar is detected in a flock the main measures of the programme are destruction of flocks and eggs, disinfections of the infected houses and egg package centers with microbiological confirmation, hygiene gap of 21 days for restocking and manure destruction or disinfection

9.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 flocks infected with SE or ST are destroyed and not slaughtered.

Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)

N/A

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

Birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are destroyed and not slaughtered.

10. 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.

yes

no

If no, please explain :

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

11. 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 no please explain.

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.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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.

12. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 4 days 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.

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

14. 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) :

The Veterinary personnel visiting the holdings inspect hygiene measures, filling in specific check lists , 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. In order to strengthen and enhance the biosecurity measures already in place ,official Veterinarians are reviewing the biosecurity measures in every farm, at least 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. Check lists are used during the annual official inspections on biosecurity measures. All the check lists are reported to the central level. A follow up inspection with deadline takes place on the farm for epidemiological investigation and checks on biosecurity measures in case of unsatisfactory outcome and a fine maybe imposed as well ,according to the Hygiene production of food of animal origin and placing on the market and other related matters law of 2003(150/I/2003).

- b. Routine official **sampling scheme**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:
- in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1,000 birds;
 - at the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where the relevant Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
 - in any case of suspicion of Salmonella infection when investigating food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC or any cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate, using the sampling protocol laid down in point 4(b) of Part D to Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;
 - in all other laying flocks on the holding in case Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium is detected in one laying flock on the holding;
 - in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

yes

no

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

If no, please explain. - Indicate also 1)if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed give a description of what is done 2)who is taking the official samples

Concerning the EU minimum requirements, we would like to mention the following

1. REGULATION 2160/2003 first page, paragraph (5) foresees that:

“Zoonoses present at the level of primary production must be adequately controlled to ensure that the objectives of this Regulation are achieved. However, in the case of primary production leading to the direct supply of small quantities of primary products, by the food business operator producing them, to the final consumer or to local shops, it is appropriate to protect public health through national law. In this case there is a close relationship between the producer and the consumer. Such production should not make a significant contribution to the average prevalence of zoonoses in animal populations in the Community as a whole. The general requirements for sampling and analysis may not be practical or appropriate for producers with very small numbers of animals who may be located in regions suffering from special geographical constraints”.

and

2. The FBO's that have less than 1000 animals in Cyprus are 5 and they neither sell eggs directly to the consumers, nor to local shops (they sell to super markets) and they do not suffer from special geographic constraints.

517/2011/EC foresees as the minimum requirement of 1000 birds for the national control program. On the other hand Regulation 2160/2004/EC foresees what is mentioned in point 1.

Having in mind all the above we understand that, based on the obligation imposed by Reg 2160 these 5 FBO cannot be excluded from the SNCP and therefore these FBO's are included in the programme, irrelevant of the minimum number of 1000 birds mentioned in Reg. 517/2011.

In addition, 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. According to national legislation, all holdings selling eggs in the market having more than 50 laying hens are individually identified and registered in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture. A written agreement between the Department of Agriculture and the Veterinary Services describing in details the procedure is also in place. Briefly, the interested person applies to the Veterinary Services. The latter inspect the premises for welfare of laying hens and register the farm with a unique number. The Veterinary Services forwards its approval with the unique number to the Department of Agriculture which continues with its own actions in order to complete the procedure for the labelling of table eggs. All registered farms are under the program for Salmonella.

Official samples are taken by Veterinary Services' trained personnel.

c. 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):

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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 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 is under movement restriction and the eggs are detained. 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.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

For the purpose of the official confirmatory sampling, samples are taken according to Annex II.D.4(b)(i). The absence of the use of antimicrobials is checked and confirmed through official sampling of five birds from each poultry house of the holding.

When confirmatory sampling is carried out, restriction measures are lifted after negative results for *Salmonella* and negative antimicrobial test.

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	2	0	0
Official samples ²	8	1	0

¹ Reg 517/2011, point 2.2.1 of the Annex

² Reg 517/2011, point 2.2.2 of the Annex

³ Reg 2160/2003, point II.D.4 of the Annex

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

N/A

- d. 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. For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

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

For routine official sampling the FBO signs on the sampling document and confirms the absence of antimicrobial agents. Sampling to check the possible use of antimicrobials/inhibitors is done in case of a targeted *Salmonella* serovar is detected in a flock of a laying farm *Salmonella* and the rest flocks of this farm are examined as well as in case of confirmatory sampling or in cases where there is a suspicion for the use of antimicrobials. Official sampling of five birds from each poultry house of the holding is performed for this purpose. In case of presence of antimicrobials agents/factors the birds and eggs are destroyed

In addition, Veterinary Services personnel visit the farms at least once a year in order to check farm

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

records and test results for Salmonella as well as welfare conditions. These records include documents concerning any medicinal treatment on the farms.

15. Salmonella vaccination

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

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

yes

no

If no, please explain. - If performed please describe the vaccination scheme (vaccines used, vaccines providers, target flocks, number of doses administered per bird, etc) (max. 32000 chars) :

Comment:

Vaccination is not used in the framework of Salmonella national control programmes. However most of the owners vaccinate their flocks according to the instructions of their private veterinarian using the vaccines registered in the Cypriot market.

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

16. 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 also 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.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Time between slaughtering/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.

17. Please describe the official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house (No of samples, No 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. 30 dust samples are taken to confirm the efficacy of disinfection in a house. Samples are taken 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.

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 Rural Development and Environment 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. The Department of Agriculture is the competent Authority for Salmonella control in feed. The results of the examinations for Salmonella in feed are notified to the Veterinary Services. In case of a positive Salmonella spp results, the Veterinary Services proceed to the examination for Salmonella in the farms that used the contaminated feed. The further actions are according to the National Control Program. 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>.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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.

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. Animal Health Law
2. The Hygiene Production of Food of Animal origin and placing on the market and other related matters Law.
3. Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.
4. Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.
5. Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 The on Hygiene of Animal Origin Food Production and placing on the market and for other Related Matters Law of 2003
6. Regulation (EC) No 517/2011
7. Regulation (EC) No 1237/2007

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) :

LAYING GALLUS GALLUS FLOCKS:

The results of the official controls for salmonella SE/ST in flocks concerning of laying hens are presented in Table 2 doc, attached.

In 2021 out of 126 adult flocks checked (official and own checks) ten(10) flocks were found positive for Salmonella target serovars (SE/ST).

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.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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 has registered officially all holdings with layer flocks according to Κ.Δ.Π. 761/2003, which transfers Directives 1999/74/EC and 2002/4/EC into Cyprus national law. Packing centres are registered according to Cyprus national law N. 276(I)2004. According to national legislation, all holdings selling eggs in the market having more than 50 laying hens are individually identified and registered in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture. A written agreement between the Department of Agriculture and the Veterinary Services describing in details the procedure is also in place. Briefly, the interested person applies to the Veterinary Services. The latter inspect the premises for welfare of laying hens and register the farm with a unique number. The Veterinary Services forwards its approval with the unique number to the Department of Agriculture which continues with its own actions in order to complete the procedure for the labelling of table eggs. All registered farms are under the program for Salmonella.

Although there is no official system for the identification of the laying flocks Gallus gallus, the District Veterinary Offices have all the relevant information needed for every flock placed in each farm. In addition, a new draft law which in progress for adoption includes the obligation of FBO's to forward detailed information for every flock of their holding to the competent veterinary authority.

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 accordingly.

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

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

Also, samples from imported animal protein feed (fish meal, fish feed, pet food) are collected at the

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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. 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/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.

Laying 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	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	124
Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	39
Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	120
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	48

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	126
No of flocks in the programme	5	126
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	0	38
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	70
No of official samples taken	0	292
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	0	8
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	0	8
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	0	40 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	130 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	0

Laying 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

Laying 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 517/2011.
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

Laying 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

Laying 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:

Laying 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 :	