



**Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses
submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution**

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

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (part 2.1 of Annex I to the Single Market Programme Regulation).

Due to the late adoption of the SMP regulation all programmes will be submitted to be approved technically for 2021 and 2022.

Therefore, this document shall also be filled out and submitted after selection of the options:

This programme is multiannual: "YES"

Request for Union cofinancing from beginning 2021 to end of 2022.

If encountering difficulties:

- concerning the information requested, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.

- on the technical point of view, please contact SANTE-BI@ec.europa.eu, include in your message a printscreen of the complete window where the problem appears and the version of this pdf:

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You can attach documents (.doc, .xls, .pdf, etc) to complete your report using the button "Add attachments" on the last page of the form.
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- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Doc version: 2021 2.1

Member state : ELLADA

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

This program is multi annual : yes

Type of submission : New multiannual programme or Modification of already approved multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

2021

To end of

2022

First year of implementation of the programme described in this document:

2021

1. Contact data

Name

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Your job type
within the CA :

[REDACTED]

Submission Date

03/11/2021 14:03:22

Submission Number

1635944603500-17951



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

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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	137		137	0
Adult flocks	237	237	237	237
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the hatchery		237	237	237
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the holding		0	0	237

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.

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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

Biosecurity is part of the national salmonella control programme (annex attached to the national decision for the implementation of national salmonella control programme). Guides are in place and their implementation is linked to compensation. In addition they are regularly assessed by the CA. The CA assess the biosecurity measures each time they perform official control for the NSCP. This assessment is followed by a written report which includes also the results from the biosecurity assessment. The national decision No 349699/24/12/2009 (Government Gazette, Series II, No 2599) and some of the relevant guides can be found at: http://www.minagric.gr/images/stories/docs/agrotis/poulerika/apofasi_elenxoy_salmon_orinthes_anaparagogis.pdf (annex I B "B. ΜΕΤΡΑ ΒΙΟΑΣΦΑΛΕΙΑΣ") and http://www.minagric.gr/images/stories/docs/agrotis/poulerika/Paroysiaseis_Seminaria/6_salmo_bioasfalia.pdf.

In particular, at least the following biosecurity measures shall apply:

I) HYGIENE MANAGEMENT AT FARMS

A1) ON THE HOLDINGS, the following provisions apply:

1. In order to obtain authorisation, undertakings must meet the requirements set out in Presidential Decree 224/1998 (Government Gazette, Series I, No 175), namely: the holding must be at a distance of at least 300 m from other poultry farms, productive poultry establishments, hatcheries and compound feed plants, at least 1 000 m from slaughterhouses and processing plants for manure and low- or high-risk waste, and at least 5 000 m from pedigree breeding establishments. Hatcheries, compound feed plants and manure processing plants belonging to the same establishment are exempted, provided the establishment carries out all its activities within the same enclosure and does not accept hatching eggs from other establishments.
2. Facilities must be appropriately constructed and surrounded by a fence, which must have a sign at the entrance forbidding entry.
3. At each facility only one species of poultry should be reared and, if possible, the "all in, all out" system should be applied.
4. In cases where more than one flock exists, each one should be treated as a separate entity.
5. The pen and the feedstuff storage areas must be protected against wild or harmful animals.
6. All pen surfaces must be constructed of materials allowing for easy cleaning and disinfecting.
7. The area surrounding the pens should be covered by cement or similar material, and free from vegetation or rubble. Trees are the exception (unless fruit-bearing) since they protect the buildings from the heat.
8. Access of pets to the facilities is prohibited.
9. Suitable protective measures must be taken to prevent the spread of disease at the holding. Changing

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rooms and other areas (e.g. shower rooms) for personal hygiene of both employees and visitors can contribute to the above.

10. After the removal of poultry, the manure must also be removed and the area cleaned and disinfected. It is recommended that a bacteriological examination be carried out to check the effectiveness of the disinfection.

A2) Biosecurity for handling and transportation of hatched eggs.

a. Litter in the egg incubators should be kept dry and in good condition. Also, nest litter should be clean and of adequate quantity.

b. Egg collection should take place regularly, at least twice a day. These eggs should then be placed in clean, disinfected containers.

c. Soiled, broken, cracked and bruised eggs should be collected in different containers and should not be used for hatching.

d. Once collected, clean eggs must be disinfected as soon as possible using the appropriate methods.

e. The disinfected eggs should be kept in a clean, dust-free place, used exclusively for that purpose, at a temperature of 13-15 C and relative humidity of 70-80%.

f. The eggs should be transported to the hatchery in clean, disinfected crates, the surface of which has been disinfected either by fumigation or using a suitable disinfecting fluid.

B. BIOSECURITY MEASURES AT HATCHERIES

a. Biosecurity measures at hatchery facilities.

1. Hatchery facilities should be isolated, so as to facilitate the control of diseases, and remote from other livestock, especially poultry holdings. They should also have an establishment and operational licence.

2. The design of the hatchery must meet workflow needs and comply with air circulation principles. It must therefore be constructed in a way which fulfils the principles of one-directional flow, in terms of the eggs' and chicks' movement and that of the air.

3. The various working areas in the hatchery facilities must be physically separate from one another and, where possible, must have their own separate air supply. These areas are as follows:

- place for reception and storage of eggs;
- egg trays;
- fumigation area;
- incubator;
- hatchery;
- room for sorting, sexing and placing of chicks in transportation crates;
- storage area for various used materials (transportation crates for eggs and chicks, packaging materials etc.);
- equipment cleaning and waste disposal facilities;
- staff canteen;
- administrative office.

4. All windows and air vents must be covered by mesh netting to prevent insects and other harmful animals from entering.

b. Biosecurity measures relating to hygiene at the hatchery facilities

1. The hatching facilities must be protected by perimeter fencing, which must have an entrance for controlling the persons and vehicles entering and exiting the area.

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2. Wild birds and wild and domestic animals must be prevented from entering the area, and a suitable insect and rodent control programme should be implemented.
3. All waste, rubbish of all types and old and redundant equipment should be removed.
4. A suitable sewerage system must be in place.
5. All equipment and the hatchery surfaces should be emptied (only flat surfaces), cleaned, washed and disinfected effectively with an approved disinfectant.

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

1. Rodents and insects must be exterminated by implementing appropriate rodent treatment and insecticide programmes.
2. Restocking of the pens must be done with salmonella-free poultry.
3. All feed must meet the requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 on feed hygiene, as well as being confirmed as free of salmonella before being given to poultry. Feed in pellet form or feed that has undergone another type of processing should be indicated as such, as a means of ensuring salmonella-free feed. Feed should then be stored in sealed storage spaces.
4. The operator's water supply should come from the mains network. If the water comes from a pump, its suitability for use must be ensured and microbiological tests must be carried out from time to time.
5. Sick and dead poultry must be removed as soon as possible in a safe and effective way.
6. Each operator must keep a file recording the diseases, deaths, treatments and vaccines given. This file is to be made available whenever required by an official control.

Hygiene measures for the handling of eggs and egg products.

1. Egg handlers should wash their hands with soap and water and then put on new, clean outer clothing before handling the hatched eggs.
2. Those handling chicks and sexing chicks should wash their hands and change clothing and footwear, both before beginning their work and between different batches of chicks.

Biosecurity measures for staff and visitors.

Staff and visitors must:

1. wear clean overalls, a cap and shoe covers;
2. wash their hands with soap and water or disinfectant and dip their shoes in a disinfectant which is regularly changed;
3. avoid coming into direct contact with poultry or poultry products.

III) Hygiene transporting animals to and from farm

1. Day-old chicks and all other poultry should be sent in new carrier boxes, or if old ones are used, they must be made of a material which can be cleaned or disinfected or fumigated well.
2. The placing of chicks in carrier boxes must be done by staff wearing clean, sterilised clothing, which should be changed between successive batches.
3. The transportation vehicle should be cleaned and disinfected prior to loading of each batch of chicks.

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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

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

The decision on implementing measures, No 349699/24.12.2009 (GG II/2599), lays down the sampling framework which governs the checks carried out on the operator's initiative and any official controls carried out by the official veterinary authorities of the region. The sampling framework on the food business operator initiative is as follows:

The operator must take samples during the following production phases:

A1. In rearing flocks, sampling must be as follows:

(1) in day-old chicks: samples are taken from the hatcher basket liners in which chicks are supplied to the farm and from the carcasses of chicks which are dead on arrival (more than 10 day-old chicks and at least 20 for a flock consisting of more than 500 chicks);

(2) in four-week poultry, in the holding;

(3) two weeks before transfer to the hatching phase or the hatching unit in the holding.

In cases (2) and (3), composite faecal samples are taken at different points in the house; the manner of collecting these samples is laid down in point 2.2.2 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 (use of swabs or pooled faeces).

The samples are appropriately labelled and registered (date, type of sample, flock code number).

A2. In adult breeding flocks, sampling must be performed in the hatchery every two weeks during the hatching period in accordance with 2.2.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

In cases where the breeding hen undertaking does not have its own hatchery and eggs are hatched in a hatchery owned by another undertaking, the check on the flock – subject to agreement between both parties – may be carried out:

- either in the hatchery every 15 days, and the undertaking where the flock is located is informed of the laboratory results, which the latter must keep on file for inspection by the official veterinarian at the official check,

- or on the holding where the breeding flock is kept, every 15 days, by collecting faecal material or dust. If the hatching eggs produced by the breeding hen undertaking are subject to intra-Community trade,

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the check on the flock must be carried out on the holding where the breeding flock is kept, every 15 days.

In these cases sampling must be performed in accordance with point 2.2.2 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

Sampling on the initiative of the Food Business Operator is performed either by the farmer himself or by trained samplers.

Regarding the training of the samplers, the local veterinary services are responsible for supervising the training of the FBOs, in order to ensure the correct implementation of the sampling protocol.

Additionally, when the NSCPs started, the central service had organised many informative seminars and the correct implementation of the sampling protocol was one of the topics presented.

Finally, on the website of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food there is a video on how to collect samples:

<http://www.minagric.gr/index.php/el/for-farmer-2/animal-production/ptina/208-astheneiesptinon-cat/459-salmonelosi>

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.

The submitted programme is in compliance with Part II.C of Annex of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. In particular, pursuant to Article 7(4) of Greek Decision No 349699/24.12.2009 (Government Gazette, Series II, No 2599) on a "Control programme for salmonella in flocks of breeding hens of Gallus gallus" and amending Decision No 314922/29.12.2010 (Government Gazette, Series II, No 2178), through which

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the control programme for salmonella in flocks of breeding hens is being implemented in Greece, when positive results for *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-), are communicated or positive results for *S. Hadar* are communicated for two consecutive samplings by the same operator, the competent veterinary authority of the region must issue a decision for the following measures to be taken:

(a) Qualifying the flock as "salmonella positive".

(b) Prohibiting the movement of:

- i. birds and hatching eggs to and from the holding, unless it gives permission for the birds/eggs to be killed or destroyed under safe conditions or for them to be slaughtered at a designated slaughterhouse in accordance with the legislation in force (Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, Annex III, Section II) on food hygiene and safety;
- ii. litter and manure from the holding unless it gives permission for them to undergo processing in accordance with the food hygiene legislation in force.

(c) Requiring the slaughter or destruction of all birds in the flock (including day-old chicks), taking appropriate measures to minimise the risk of spread of salmonella. Slaughter is carried out in accordance with the food hygiene legislation in force. Products originating from the birds in question may be placed on the market for human consumption, provided they have undergone heat treatment as set out in food hygiene legislation. If such products are not intended for human consumption, they must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

(d) Requiring the destruction of non-hatching eggs from salmonella-positive flocks, or, provided they have been clearly marked, permitting their removal to an approved egg-processing plant, where they will undergo heat treatment which guarantees the elimination of salmonella, in accordance with Community food hygiene legislation.

(e) Carrying out an epizootic investigation and control with the aim of establishing the source of the contamination at the affected holding or hatchery. A detailed report of the findings compliance with biosecurity measures must be drawn up.

(f) Recommending the cleaning and effective disinfection of the premises following the removal of the infected flocks. The removal of contaminated litter and manure must be carried out in accordance with the national and Community legislation in force (Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009). To confirm the effectiveness of disinfection a test for the efficacy of disinfection is carried out either by the FBO or the official regional veterinary authority.

(g) Permitting the restocking of holdings with birds that have tested negative for five (5) salmonella serotypes in the programme. Restocking takes place after 21 days have elapsed since the removal of infected flocks, eggs, litter and anything else that might transmit the disease, as well as the completion of the preliminary cleaning and disinfecting procedures.

(h) Where hatching eggs from a flock testing positive either for *Salmonella* serotypes *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-) are found in a hatchery, these eggs should be destroyed or treated as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009. Further to this, the incubators and hatching units in the hatcheries must be meticulously disinfected, as well as the premises in general.

(i) No treatment regime whatsoever is permitted for contaminated flocks, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

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Moreover, restrictive measures are taken immediately after the notification of a salmonella spp result to the CA. These measures include restriction on movement of birds and eggs from the infected flock. Pending the results of serotyping, the eggs from the infected flock are stored or hatched separately.

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) :

If, after the examination carried out during the controls on the operator's initiative or in the course of official controls, the presence of S. Hadar is confirmed in a flock of breeding hens Gallus gallus for two consecutive samplings, the same measures as for SE/ST should be taken.

According to the national decision for the implementation of the NSCP in Breeders, in case of detection of another serotype other than S. Enteritidis / S. Typhimurium, /S.Hadar, the competent veterinary authority shall carry out an epidemiological investigation to define and eliminate the source of infection and provide recommendations to the FBO for improving biosecurity measures.

In case of isolation of S. Infantis or S. Virchow, then the competent regional veterinary authority shall control traceability and make recommendations to the FBO to improve biosecurity measures.

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)

The measures (in flocks in which the presence of targeted serotypes have been detected) must comply with the following minimum requirements:

- No bird may leave the house concerned unless the competent authority has authorized the killing of animals and safe disposal under supervision or slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority.

Positive (as well as negative) result is included in the FCI.

Furthermore please note that the above EU microbiological criteria is not applicable for infected breeding hens Gallus gallus because pursuant to Article 7(4) of Greek Decision No 349699/24.12.2009 (Government Gazette, Series II, No 2599) on a "Control programme for salmonella in flocks of breeding hens of Gallus gallus" the birds originating from infected with SE/ST flocks are slaughtered or destructed taking appropriate measures to minimise the risk of spread of salmonella. Slaughter is carried out in accordance with the food hygiene legislation in force. Products originating from the birds in question may be placed on the market for human consumption, provided they have undergone heat treatment as set out in food hygiene legislation. If such products are not intended for human consumption, they must be used or disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

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Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)

FBO in the slaughterhouse shall ensure separate slaughtering of infected poultry, high standard of cleaning and disinfection-biosecurity, evidence.

Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

Pursuant to the national decision on the "Salmonella control programme in breeding hens of the species Gallus gallus," through which the salmonella control programme in flocks of breeding hens is being implemented in Greece, when positive results for S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium/S. Typhimurium serotypes with antigen type 1,4 [5], 12: i- are communicated, the competent veterinary authority of the Region issues a decision for the following measures to be taken:

a) It describes the flock as "salmonella positive" and takes the following measures with regard to the infected birds :

b) It prohibits the movement of:

- i. poultry to and from the holding unless the authority gives its permission for it to be slaughtered or destroyed in controlled conditions or to be slaughtered for human or animal consumption after heat treatment, in accordance with the legislation in force (Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, Annex III, Section II) on food hygiene and safety;
- ii. litter and manure from the holding unless it gives permission in order that they may undergo processing in accordance with the legislation in force;

c) It requires either the slaughter and destruction of all the poultry in the flock provided that the poultry farmer expressly requests the destruction of the flock in writing pursuant to Regulations (EC) No 1069/2009 and No 142/2011.

d) or the slaughter and heat treatment of all poultry in the flock provided that the poultry farmer sends the authorities a written request for such an action.

Slaughter is undertaken according to the food hygiene legislation in force. Produce from those birds can be sold on the market for human consumption following heat treatment in accordance with the food hygiene legislation in force.

At the slaughterhouse the OV must check the FCI provided for completeness and contents as a part of ante mortem inspection.

The OV is always entitled to request any additional data from the producer. FCI should also be taken into consideration when post mortem inspection is carried out.

The OV is to:

- Check which Salmonella serotype is detailed on the FCI and ensure that the relevant clean-down procedure is followed (as detailed in the previous sub-topics.)
- check that the procedure has been followed in accordance with the FBO's HACCP-based food safety management system.

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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.

yes

no

If no please explain.

Comment: Testing of the official samples collected within the national salmonella control programme in flocks of layers is performed at the following state veterinary laboratories of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food:

Thessaloniki Centre of Veterinary Institutes, Chalkida Veterinary Laboratory (National Reference Veterinary Laboratory for Salmonella) and Ioannina Veterinary Laboratory.

All official samples collected as part of the national salmonella control programmes are examined at the three above mentioned accredited laboratories.

The samples from the own-checks are tested in 27 private laboratories which are designated and supervised by the Department of Zoonoses and the NRL for salmonella and participate in the comparative tests organised by the NRL.

In the case of *Salmonella* spp. isolates, the above laboratories must send the results to the competent veterinary authority of the Region as well as to the Department of Zoonoses.

Our circular No 920/29816/15-3-2017 (which replaced the previous relevant circular) sets out the participation procedure for private laboratories conducting own-check sample analyses under the National Salmonella Control Programmes (EPES) and the preconditions that laboratories must meet.

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.

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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.

With regard to samples taken on the initiative of the food business operator, alternative methods may be used instead of the methods for the preparation of samples, detection methods and serotyping provided for above, if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO 16140. So far we have no such case. If timelimits are exceeded the samples are rejected and the sampling is repeated.

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.

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The following rules apply as regards official controls of feedstuffs for salmonella:
Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 laying down the requirements for feed hygiene provides for the establishment of microbiological criteria on the basis of scientific risk criteria. Therefore, the relevant legislation on control of feed for salmonella will be issued by the competent department of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food as soon as the Commission-level discussions on microbiological criteria in feed are completed.
All feed must meet the requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 on feed hygiene, as well as being confirmed as free of salmonella before being given to poultry. Feed in pellet form or feed that

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has undergone another type of processing should be indicated as such, as a means of ensuring salmonella-free feed. Feed should then be stored in sealed storage spaces.

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) :

Biosecurity is part of the national salmonella control programme (annex attached to the national decision for the implementation of national salmonella control programme). Guidelines are in place. Their implementation is linked to compensation. In addition they are regularly assessed by the CA. The CA assess the biosecurity measures each time they perform official control in the context of the NSCP. This assessment is followed by a written report which includes also the results from the biosecurity assessment. Necessary advice on any corrective actions required are provided to the FBO. In the event of significant deficiencies in the application of biosecurity measures, written recommendations with a deadline for their satisfaction are issued. The time horizon of the period varies depending on the nature of the infringement. In case of dissatisfaction, sanctions may be submitted.

- 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

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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.

Epidemiologically we didn't achieve to get the target for years 2016 and 2017 so we didn't have derogation. /No additional sampling. The competent authorities took the samples and they sent them to the National Laboratories.

- 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.

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

Official sampling in holding performed only in the intra-community trade. FBO sampling takes place at the holding only in exceptional cases, already mentioned under point 6 of this programme.

In these exceptional cases, where the own-check is carried out at the holding (see above point 6 of the submitted programme), then the regular official check should be carried out as follows:

- (i) within four weeks of transfer to the hatching phase or the hatching unit;
- (ii) towards the end of the laying phase, not earlier than eight weeks before the end of the production cycle;
- (iii) any time during the production cycle which is sufficiently distant in time from the sampling mentioned in points (i) and (ii).

As regards official routine sampling on the holding, the sampling protocol is laid down in points 2.2.2 in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010.

- 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:

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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) :

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Always
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sometimes (criteria apply)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding	<input type="checkbox"/> Always
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sometimes (criteria apply)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Never

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

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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.

In general, confirmatory sampling is not routinely applied in Greece.

Confirmatory sampling is carried out in the following cases:

1. Confirmatory sampling following the detection of the relevant Salmonella serotypes from sampling at the hatchery.
2. In exceptional cases where the competent authority has reason to question the results of the testing (such as false positive or false negative results), it may decide to repeat the testing .

In both cases the sampling protocol used is in accordance with point 2.2.2.1 of annex of Reg. (EC) No 200/2010.

Additional samples can be collected for the possible testing of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors as follows: birds shall be taken at random from within each poultry house of birds on the holding, normally up to five birds per house, unless the competent authority deems it necessary to sample a higher number of birds.

Where the presence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effects are detected, the flock shall be considered to be an infected flock for the purpose of the Union target referred to in Article 1 of Reg. (EC) No 200/2010.

In any case, the CA satisfy itself by conducting further tests and/or documentary checks as appropriate to verify that results are not altered through the presence of antimicrobials or other substances inhibiting the growth of bacteria.

In particular:

Confirmatory sampling, following a positive official result is performed only in exceptional cases where there is a strong suspicion of cross-contamination of the samples (for example in case of a damaged packaging). This case is very rare. In addition to the confirmation test, other criteria are taken into consideration such as the history of the farm concerning Salmonella and the farmer's compliance with the requirements of the legislation (biosecurity, performing selfcontrol checks).

In case of positive FBO samples, official confirmation is taking place when there is a suspicion of false positive result due to mistakes in the sampling procedure or due to suspicion for cross-contamination of the samples.

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	5	3	1

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

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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) :

Regarding breeders, the initial laboratory result was S. Enteritidis for all the three flocks for which a confirmatory test was requested. Confirmatory sampling was performed using a stricter sampling protocol than the one foreseen in the relevant national decision. The result of the confirmatory sampling was positive for one of the flocks for which S. Enteritidis was detected again and control measures were implemented, while the rest two flocks were negative. One of the negative flocks had been treated with antibiotics and therefore the flock was considered positive and control measures were taken, despite the negative confirmatory result. The other negative flock was depopulated as it was close to the time for depopulation.

- 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, samplertaking) 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) :

No treatment scheme may be applied to contaminated flocks, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Where it is necessary to apply antibiotic treatment for any microbial agent other than salmonella, the local competent veterinary authority must be informed in writing before treatment about the grounds for treatment of the flock in question and the duration of the treatment schedule, so that after approval on the part of the competent veterinary authority, the operator may be allowed to use the antimicrobials in question.

Official sampling is always part of an official control in order to verify if the FBO complies with the requirements of the NSCP. One of the duties of the official vet during official control is to check the record with the flock treatments. Due to this, documentary checks on the use of antimicrobials are routinely performed during official controls in the framework of NSCP.

In addition to the above mentioned and in cases of suspicion, the CA collects 1-5 live birds from the house or a greater number if considers necessary.

Initial testing for the use of antimicrobials is first carried out in a screening test; where necessary, it is continued in specific tests. testing for the use of antimicrobials is carried out on a mixed muscle sample from 5 chickens.

The screening method used is an in house method based on the LMV/RMV/BIO/TC/15.AN Version 06/17-10-2006 Guidance of Community Reference Laboratory ANSES for detection of antimicrobial agents (quinolones, cephalosporins, penicillins, macrolides, tetracyclines, aminoglycosides, sulfonamides) in meat. The methods used for the confirmation, where necessary, are presented in the attached table 1.

Where the presence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effects are detected, the flock shall be considered to be an infected flock of breeding hens Gallus gallus for the purpose of the Union target referred to in Article 1 of Reg. (EC) No 200/2010.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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 permitted as a supplementary measure with a view to raising the tolerance of breeding hens to exposure to salmonellosis, reducing its dissemination and ensuring more rapid achievement of the programme's objectives, provided the vaccine used meets the requirements of art. 3 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

The vaccine must have been approved by the competent authority (EOF – National Organisation for Medicines).

The vaccine and the vaccine scheme used is determined by the veterinarian of the holding. However, no more than 3 vaccine doses per bird are administered most of the time. Approved vaccines live or inactivated can be used.

For the time being, only flocks of rearing birds are vaccinated against salmonella

Documents accompanying the samples sent to the veterinary laboratories must indicate whether or not the samples come from a vaccinated flock and the type of vaccine used.

When carrying out their official controls, the competent veterinary authorities of the region ascertain whether the dispensed vaccines are approved by the National Organisation for Medicines (EOF).

FBO's procure prescribed vaccines from retailers of veterinary medicines

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) :

Owners of breeding hen holdings who are obliged to slaughter or destroy contaminated flocks or destroy contaminated eggs within the framework of this programme are compensated in accordance with the relevant joint ministerial decision on financial aid.

The amount of the compensation is calculated on the basis of value tables drawn up by the sector and validated by the Ministry of Finance.

The valuation/valorisation of birds is defined at central level annually by the issue of an annual Joint Ministerial Decision (Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Rural Development and Food), which is publicly available at official Gazette's web site and Ministry's web site. In the above mentioned Joint Ministerial

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Decision there is a scale of compensation of birds.

There is a link between compensation and effective biosecurity measures :FBO's that do not comply with the minimum requirements on biosecurity, as set out in the national legislation for the implementation of NSCP , do not take any compensation in case of a positive flock although they are obliged to implement the measures of part C of Annex II of Reg. (EC) No 2160/2003.

The conditions that must be met by the farmer, the procedure of payment and all required supporting documents are described in details in the above JMD.

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) :

Confirmation of the effectiveness of disinfection is conducted by collecting environmental samples from the infected house after cleaning and disinfection procedures have been completed. The verification of the effectiveness of disinfection can be conducted either by the FBO or by the Regional Veterinary Authority.

The sample is obtained after disinfection from drying surfaces in the house.

Sampling should be done in a way to obtain a representative sample.

The parts to be sampled are the walls, the floor, the drinkers, feeders, nests, vent piping, beams, partitions, the conveyor belts, and other surfaces and devices

Large surfaces

Minimum sampling area is 1m²

- Sampling may be done with sterile swabs as gauze or cellulose sponges using disposable gloves or the technique of "overturned bag" (The plastic bag containing the swab is held from the outside so that when inverted to expose the swab and then covering the surface of the bag is inverted again). The surface swabbed until it looks dirty the swab.

- To monitor the effectiveness of disinfection of the floor, bootswabs can be used like in the case of fecal material.

When dry surfaces are sampled, the swabs must be moistened.

After sampling the containers are sealed and marked appropriately.

Small surfaces

The sampling can be done with sterile cotton-rods or any wood or plastic stick with a cotton tip, or synthetic, insisting where cracks, corners, uneven surfaces. Before use, they must be moistened. The rod is removed from the sterile container and the end is immersed into a tube containing a suitable liquid.

A new flock is placed in the previously infected house only in case of negative for salmonella results.

B. General information

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

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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

The authorities responsible for implementing the salmonella control programme in breeding hens Gallus gallus are:

1. The Department of Zoonoses of the Animal Health Directorate / General Veterinary Directorate/ Ministry of Rural Development and Food (MRDF).
2. the regional veterinary authorities;
3. the Thessaloniki Centre of Veterinary Institutes (MRDF) and the Ioannina Veterinary Laboratory (MRDF).

4. the Chalkida Veterinary Laboratory, which is the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella.

All official samples collected as part of the national salmonella control programmes are examined at the three above mentioned accredited laboratories,

5. the operators of the Gallus gallus poultry breeder farms;

6. private laboratories carrying out analyses on own-check samples as part of the National Salmonella Control Programmes.

1. The central veterinary authority responsible for control and coordination of all the bodies involved in implementing the programme throughout the country is the Department of Zoonoses of the Animal Health Directorate .

This department is responsible for preparing the programme, collecting the data, statistical processing of the data, evaluating the progress of the programme, and for keeping the European Commission informed. It is also responsible together with the NRL for the designation and supervision of the private labs involved in the NSCP's.

2. The regional veterinary authorities are responsible for:

(i) nominating the person responsible for implementing and monitoring the programme;

(ii) carrying out the official controls. These official controls include controls of the correct implementation of the programme by the operators, taking official samples, adopting the necessary measures and keeping the competent central authority informed;

(iii) evaluating implementation of the programme at prefecture level;

(iv) dispatching the requested statistics for the programme to the Zoonoses Department of the Animal Health Directorate; and

(v) supervising the training of broiler farm operators to ensure proper application of the sampling protocol;

(vi) cooperating with and notifying all the competent authorities and bodies about the implementation of the programme.

3. The Ioannina Veterinary Laboratory and the Thessaloniki Centre of Veterinary Institutes receive the samples from the veterinary directorates within their jurisdiction and carry out the necessary laboratory tests to detect salmonella. They must also send the salmonella-positive cultures to the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in Chalkida.

4. The National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in Chalkida is responsible for:

(i) serotyping salmonella-positive cultures sent to it by the other state veterinary laboratories and the private laboratories and ensuring immediate dispatch of the serotyping results to the senders;

(ii) receiving the samples from the veterinary directorates within its jurisdiction and carrying out the necessary laboratory tests to detect and serotype salmonella;

(iii) submitting the data and results to the Zoonoses Department of the Animal Health Directorate / Ministry of Rural Development and Food.

It is also responsible for:

(iv) cooperating with the Community Reference Laboratory for Salmonella;

(v) communicating the information provided by the Community Reference Laboratory for Salmonella to the Zoonoses Department and the salmonella diagnosis laboratories;

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

- (vi) providing scientific and technical assistance to the central competent authority with responsibility for implementing coordinated salmonella control programmes;
- (vii) observing developments in the field of salmonella epidemiology;
- (viii) notifying the Community Reference Laboratory on matters concerning strains of the salmonella vaccine and other special control methods on a case-by-case basis;
- (ix) coordinating the diagnosis standards and methods implemented by each individual salmonella diagnosis laboratory. To this end it:
 - organises at least one ring test per year;
 - keeps salmonella isolates for two years and is responsible for optional phagotyping and anti-microbial sensitivity tests on positive samples;
 - cooperates with the other national laboratories in Greece responsible for isolating salmonella in humans;
 - organises, where necessary, training for the staff of the Greek salmonella diagnosis laboratories.

5. The part of the programme which concerns sampling on the operator's initiative is carried out by the Gallus gallus breeder farm operators, who carry out sampling and laboratory controls in private laboratories, keep the necessary records (which are at the disposal of the competent authorities), immediately inform the competent veterinary authority of the region of any positive salmonella findings, and send the corresponding isolates to the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in Chalkida.

6. Our circular No 920/29816-15-03-2018 which has replaced the previous No 383/11852/29.01.2013, sets out the participation procedure for private laboratories conducting own-check sample analyses under the National Salmonella Control Programmes (EPES) and the preconditions to be met by laboratories. At present, all the private laboratories carrying out analyses of own-check samples are also accredited.

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The salmonella control programme on breeding flocks Gallus gallus is submitted pursuant to Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003, Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010, Regulation (EC) No 1177/2005 of 1 August 2006, Commission Decision No 2006/759/EC approving certain national programmes for the control of salmonella in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus, Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, Decision (EC) No 2008/798/EC: restriction on intra-Community trade of live poultry /restriction on import of live poultry from third countries

The national decision for the implementation of the programme is Ministerial Decision No 349699/24.12.2009 of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food (Government Gazette, Series II, No 2599) on the "Salmonella control programme in breeding hens of the species Gallus gallus".

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).

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

(max. 32000 chars):

See attached table 1 for the monitoring of zoonotic salmonella in flocks of breeding hens Gallus gallus since 2007. In 2020, in Greece there were 343 breeding flocks with more of 250 birds in 84 breeding holdings and 342 of them were tested for zoonotic salmonella in the context of NSCP. Five out of the 342 flocks were positive for the targeted serovars (4SE, 1 SI) and 18 were positive for other salmonella serovars.

Due to these results, the community target was not achieved in 2020.

Information on the surveillance of salmonella in several food and feed categories in Greece can be found at Efsa's annual summary reports on zoonoses, zoonotic agents, antimicrobial resistance and food-borne outbreaks, which are published at EFSA's website.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

All breeding holdings must be authorised and registered in accordance with Presidential Decree 224/1998 (Government Gazette, Series I, No 175) (SOS ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ) and Ministerial Decision 356391/1999 (Government Gazette, Series II, No 1457).

Pursuant to Decision No 326853/21.03.1995 (Government Gazette, Series II, No 267) and Decision No 258685/07/06/2007 (Government Gazette, Series II, No 1011), as replaced by Decision No 349699/24.12.2009 (Government Gazette, Series II, No 2599), all holdings with breeding flocks should keep a register in which all information on hygiene is recorded. A detailed record of this programme and all vaccinations and treatments must be entered into this register.

Each flock is identified with a unique code number consisting of the following elements: code number of the holding/number of the house/date of placement of the flock in the house.

There is no official registration of the breeding flocks.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

Each case of positive salmonella spp result is notified without delay to the regional veterinary competent authority in order to take measures in case of suspicion and to the Department of Zoonoses.

In addition, every 6 months, the state veterinary laboratories report the results of official checks performed in the context of NSCP to the Department of Zoonoses and the approved private laboratories report the results of the own-check received in the context of NSCP to the NRL, which then report them to the Department of Zoonoses.

In addition, all the Regional Veterinary Units report 2 times per year to the Department of Zoonoses detailed information for every breeding flock of their territory.

This information includes data on the official and own-check controls (dates, results, type of sampling), data on vaccination (number of vaccine doses administered), number of infected birds culled or destroyed, etc

At regional level the monitoring of the implementation of the programme is achieved by the following way:

Each flock is identified with a unique code number consisting of the following elements: code number of the holding/number of the house/date of placement of the flock in the house. The FBO notifies the

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Regional Veterinary authority each time he places a new flock in a house.

During official control of a breeding flock, the official veterinarian records all the information regarding the flock (date of placement, own-check results, data on vaccination etc).

Currently, Department of Zoonoses in collaboration with the Directorate of E- Government of the Ministry, developed an on-line system for the on-line submission of all the information related to sampling and laboratory testing. This system is not yet fully operational; we are in the procedure of drafting the manuals for the users. In addition training sessions for the users will follow.

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 :

2021

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	996
Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	25
Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	5
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	0

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2022

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	996
Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	23
Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	5
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	0

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2021

Type of the test (description)	Rearing flocks	Adult flocks
Total No of flocks (a)	137	237
No of flocks in the programme	137	237
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	0	237

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	735
No of official samples taken	0	996
Target serovars (d)	SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV	SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	2	2
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	2	2
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	55 236	12 710
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	127 100
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	127 100

(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

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2022

Type of the test (description)	Rearing flocks	Adult flocks
Total No of flocks (a)	137	237
No of flocks in the programme	137	237
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	0	237
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	735
No of official samples taken	0	996
Target serovars (d)	SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV	SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	2	2
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	2	2
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	55 236	12 710
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	127 100
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	127 100

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 :* **2021**

Type of the test (description)	Target on vaccination
Number of flocks in the Salmonella programme	342
Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	137
Number of birds expected to be vaccinated	1 021 884
Number of doses expected to be administered	2 043 768

2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :* **2022**

Type of the test (description)	Target on vaccination
Number of flocks in the Salmonella programme	342
Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	137
Number of birds expected to be vaccinated	1 021 884
Number of doses expected to be administered	2 043 768

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

D.1. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2021

1. Testing of official samples								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Breeders: Bacteriological detection test	996	22.16	22071.36	yes	75	16 553,52	X
Testing	Breeders: Serotyping	25	49.46	1236.5	yes	75	927,38	X
Testing	Breeders: Antimicrobial detection test	5	22.11	110.55	no	75	0	X
Testing	Breeders: Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection		41.69	0	no	75	0	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.16 and E.1.d)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Vaccination	Breeders: Purchase of vaccine doses	2 043 768	0.085	173,720.28	yes	75	130 290,21	X
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Compensation	Breeders: Heat treated hatching eggs	127 100	0.4	50840	yes	75	38 130	X
Compensation	Breeders: Hatching eggs destroyed	127 100	0.4	50840	yes	75	38 130	X
Compensation	Breeders: Animals culled or slaughtered	67 946	8	543,568	yes	75	407 676	X
4. Cleaning and disinfection								

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Cleaning and disinfection	In case of full flock depopulation			0	no	75	0	X
5. Other essential costs								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				Add a new row				
6. Cost of official sampling								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Sampling	Breeders: Official sampling visit	735	9.53	7004.55	yes	75	5 253,41	X
Total with Union funding request (€):				849,280.69	including		636,960.52	
Total without Union funding request (€):				110.55			= requested EU contribution in €	

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2022

1. Testing of official samples								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Breeders: Bacteriological detection test	996	22.16	22071.36	yes	75	16 553,52	X
Testing	Breeders: Serotyping	23	49.46	1137.58	yes	75	853,18	X
Testing	Breeders: Antimicrobial detection test	5	22.11	110.55	no	75	0	X
Testing	Breeders: Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection		41.69	0	no	75	0	X

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.16 and E.1.d)

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Vaccination	Breeders: Purchase of vaccine doses	2 043 768	0.085	173,720.28	yes	75	130 290,21	X

3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)

Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Compensation	Breeders: Heat treated hatching eggs	127 100	0.4	50840	yes	75	38 130	X
Compensation	Breeders: Hatching eggs destroyed	127 100	0.4	50840	yes	75	38 130	X
Compensation	Breeders: Animals culled or slaughtered	67 946	8	543,568	yes	75	407 676	X

4. Cleaning and disinfection

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Cleaning and disinfection	In case of full flock depopulation			0	no	75	0	X

5. Other essential costs

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				Add a new row				

6. Cost of official sampling

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Sampling	Breeders: Official sampling visit	735	9.53	7004.55	yes	75	5 253,41	X

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Total with Union funding request (€):	849,181.77	including	636,886.32
Total without Union funding request (€):	110.55		= requested EU contribution in €

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))

The official sampling in the framework of NSCP is performed by the veterinarians of the regional veterinary services and the samples (properly packed and labeled) are sent shortly after collection to the 3 designated state veterinary laboratories, as has already been stated in this programme. The cost for all these procedures (sampling, packing materials, transport costs) are covered by the state budget and co-financed by the EU. In general, national funding is provided by the country's annual budget. To this end, relevant request is submitted to the Greek Ministry of Finance in order to secure all necessary funds for the purposes of animal disease control, surveillance and eradication and other related expenditure. Following a positive reply as regard the total sum to be allocated for the year in question an annual joint Ministerial Decision is drafted containing all modalities procurement of materials/consumables, compensations to farmers etc. Once issued this Decision is the base for funding of all official animal disease activities included all programmes approved and co-financed by the EU.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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)

The permanent and seasonal official veterinarians working in the 3 designated state veterinary laboratories involved in NSCP, in collaboration with the technical staff (permanent or seasonal) perform all the analytical tests. The salaries of the permanent and seasonal staff are paid by the state budget and are not co-financed by the EU. Finally, the cost of laboratory consumables required for samples' testing is covered by the state budget (Ministry of Finance, Financial Service of the Ministry of Reconstruction of Production, Environment & Energy in collaboration to the Animal Health Directorate of the same Ministry, according to the joint Ministerial Decision issued each year) and co-financed by the EU.

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)

Culling and heat-treatment or destruction of infected with SE/ST breeding flocks occur following a decision issued by the competent regional veterinary authority. Then the farmer submit a request for compensation to the regional veterinary service (along with the necessary supplementary documents) and this request is forwarded to the Animal Health Directorate of the Ministry. Then, all these requests derived from different regional units of the country are checked and further approved and amounts are transferred from the Animal Health Directorate to a bank in Greece. Then, the beneficiaries (farmers) take the amount corresponding to them.

The legislative frame for this procedure is the joint Ministerial Decision issued each year by the Ministry of Reconstruction of Production, Environment & Energy along with the Ministry of Finance. In these decision, there is analytical report on the amounts to be paid after culling/destruction and the level of compensation is correlated to the animal species and the animal's age.

The cost for the compensation is covered by the state budget and co-financed by the EU.

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

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)

Regarding the vaccination of breeding flocks Gallus gallus against zoonotic salmonella, the FBO is responsible to purchase the prescribed vaccines. Administration of vaccines is performed by the private veterinarian of the holding or by the farmer under the supervision of the private veterinarian. The cost of vaccines (cost for their purchase) is partially covered by the state budget (maximum 0.10/ per vaccine dose) and co-financed partially by the EU. The procedure followed is similar to this described under point c), except from the fact that in this case the regional veterinary unit doesn't need to issue a decision.

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

NA

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75%

We kindly ask for an increased co-financing rate for the measures described in the Table under point D. The reason is that this programme is very important for Public Health and due to the economical crisis that Greece is currently facing, this increase would be a relief for the economy of the country. Please, take into account that Greece belongs to the group of Member States with a GNI per inhabitant below 90% of the Union average, for which there is the possibility of an increase up to 75% of the co-financing rates for 2021-2022.

3. 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

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

4. 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:

NA

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.

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