



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex IV: Programme for the surveillance of Avian Influenza in poultry and wild birds

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonosis 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).

If encountering difficulties:

- concerning the information requested, please contact HADEA-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:

Protection of Your Personal Data:

For consultation about the processing and the protection of your personal data, please click to follow this link

[Privacy Statement](#)

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You can attach documents (.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, etc) to complete your report.
Using the button "Add attachments" on the last page of the form.
- 2) Before submitting this form, please use the button "Verify form"(bottom right of each page).
If needed, complete your pdf document as indicated.
- 3) When you have finished completing this pdf document, save it on your computer.
- 4) Verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "Submit notification" button and your pdf document will be sent to our server. A submission number will appear on your document.
Save this completed document on your computer for your record.
- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : ELLADA

Disease Avian Influenza

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning : To end of

Request year for multiannual programme :

1. Contact data

Name Phone

Email Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date

12/12/2022 10:17:28

Submission Number

1670833054383-19263



ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

2. Description and implementation of the surveillance programme in poultry

2.1.1 Designation of the authorities in charge of supervising coordinating and implementing the programme. Please describe in details who designs, who implements, and who monitors the programme in poultry. (Roles of central authority, local authorities, vets, farmers, labs, hunting associations, etc.)

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Animal Health Directorate (Department of Avian, Aquatic Animal and Bee Health) of the General Directorate of Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food is the Central Competent Authority (CCA) responsible for designing, supervising and coordinating the implementation of the AI surveillance programme in poultry. The CCA is also in charge of collecting, collating, analyzing and evaluating surveillance data at national level and for reporting the results to EU services/agencies.

The veterinary services at local and regional level are the Local Competent Authorities (LCAs) in charge of carrying out official controls and surveillance activities for AI in the field. They are responsible for implementing the surveillance programme in poultry and in particular:

- a) for organizing its execution at local/regional level in a cost-efficient way;
- b) for assessing and prioritizing the establishments to be sampled taking into account the criteria and the risk factors laid down in the surveillance scheme and
- c) for collecting and dispatching the samples to the designated laboratories.

The following two state veterinary laboratories are responsible for conducting the necessary laboratory testing in the framework of the survey programme in poultry:

- a) The Department of Avian, Aquatic Animal and Bee Pathology of the Directorate of Veterinary Center of Thessaloniki, which is designated as the Greek National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for Avian Influenza and Newcastle disease, shall operate in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625 and will accept samples from the geographical regions of Thrace, Epirus, Thessaly, Macedonia and Ionian Islands.
- b) The Virology Department of the Directorate of Veterinary Center of Athens, which is designated as an official laboratory for Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease, shall operate in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625 and will accept samples from the geographical regions of Peloponnesus, Sterea Ellada, Crete and Aegean Islands.

Operators, farm workers and private vets shall reinforce the early detection system by monitoring for changes in normal production and health parameters and for any clinical signs or post mortem lesions suggesting AI. Furthermore, they shall facilitate the LCAs when visiting poultry establishments in the context of official controls and surveillance activities for AI. On this basis, CCA and LCAs shall regular communicate to them the epidemiological situation of the disease and the scope, objectives and components of the programme in poultry.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

2.1.2 Description of System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to national legislation, every commercial poultry establishment must be registered regardless of the number of kept birds. These establishments are registered in a centralized database by using the NUTS (3) code in conjunction with a unique serial number. As a result, every commercial farm is easily identified and traceability is secured.

Backyard (non-commercial) poultry holdings are not registered. Every regional governor issues a decision for defining the maximum number of birds that can be kept as backyard within the administrative boundaries of the relevant region. Establishments where the above-mentioned maximum number of birds is surpassed are considered as commercial ones, and thus must be registered.

2.1.3 Design (risk based surveillance, or surveillance based on representative sampling taking into account criteria in Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

Provide justification for the choice of the design. Please refer also explicitly to the objectives of the surveillance programme as mentioned in section 2 of Annex II Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The surveillance system shall be built on a comprehensive approach including different components of surveillance activities, namely early detection and risk-based surveillance, complementing each other in poultry populations.

The surveillance system in poultry shall address the following objectives:

- a) Early detection of HPAI in poultry.
- b) Detection of HPAI in poultry species which generally do not show significant clinical signs.
- c) Detection of circulating LPAIV that may easily spread between poultry flocks in particular in areas with a high density of poultry establishments in view of their potential to mutate to HPAI in order to:
 - (i) identify clusters of infection with LPAIV; and
 - (ii) monitor the risk of spread of LPAIV by movements of poultry and by fomites in certain production systems at risk.
- d) Contribution to increased knowledge on HPAI and LPAIV posing a potential zoonotic risk.

In Greece, the early detection system is a part of the general surveillance requirements as provided for in point (a) of Article 3(1) of Regulation (EU) 2020/689. It covers not only HPAI, but also infections with LPAIV. Furthermore, it is implemented on a permanent basis in the entire country and it is applied to all poultry populations throughout the poultry sector (commercial and non-commercial). All poultry establishments are investigated for AI by LCAs following detection of:

- a) any change in normal production and health parameters such as mortality rate higher than 3 % in a week, drop in feed and water intake higher than 20 %, drop in egg production higher than 5 % for more than two days; and

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

b) any clinical sign or post-mortem lesion suggesting AI.

Risk-based surveillance shall complement the early detection system in place. It aims at actively investigating and detecting a) circulating LPAIV that may easily spread between poultry flocks and b) HPAI in poultry species which generally do not show significant clinical signs. All targeted poultry species shall be sampled and tested with ELISA for the detection of LPAIV. In addition, the species which generally do not show clinical signs (ducks, geese, quails) shall be also subject to laboratory testing by virological (PCR) methods in the context of complementary surveillance for HPAI. In the event of positive ELISA results, further testing shall be conducted in accordance with point 2.4

Risk-based surveillance is selected over representative sampling because is more efficient at finding the disease. This is based on the fact that there is a well-established knowledge about AI and the risk factors associated with it that allow us to increase the probability of detecting the disease given that we have a ready access to information about the population and the distribution of these risk factors. Identification of risk populations, targeted poultry species, number of establishments to be sampled in the context of risk-based surveillance, number of samples to be collected and type of testing to be conducted are laid down in points 2.2, 2.2.1 and 2.2.2.

2.1.3.1 *Short description of predominant poultry population and types of poultry production.*

Please provide also a table with the number of poultry holdings and birds existing for each poultry type, and map with the geographic distribution and density of poultry holdings. (If not available, please explain)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Chicken (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) is the predominant poultry species farmed in Greece, mainly for egg and meat production. In particular, in regard with conventional production systems, the annual laying hen population varies between 5.500.000 and 5.600.000 birds, while around 100.000.000 broilers are fattened per year. Less important categories in terms of population sizes, but quite significant due to the increased risk they pose, are the free range/organic chicken farming for egg and meat production and the rearing of chickens meant to be sold for use as backyard poultry (growers). In order to cope with the increased demand for *Gallus gallus* species, a significant number of chicken breeder establishments are also present in the country.

The breeding of other poultry species is very limited in Greece. Turkey farming is mostly seasonal and is characterized by a rather small number of holdings and birds per farm. Ostrich farming has declined over the years resulting to the presence of only a limited number of ratite establishments. Gallinaceous species other than chickens and turkeys (e.g., partridges, quails, pheasants etc.) are mainly reared as game birds, while ducks and geese are mostly kept as backyard poultry. It should be noted that in a small number of establishments farming growers, apart from chickens, several more poultry species may be reared for the purpose of selling them for use as backyard flocks including ducks, geese, turkeys, pheasants, partridges and quails.

According to latest available data, broiler holdings are mainly concentrated in the Northwest area of the country and especially in the region of Epirus (regional units of Ioannina, Preveza and Arta), while a significant number of broilers are also farmed in the regional units of Evia, Viotia and Pieria. Laying hen establishments are mainly located in the regional units of Attica and Thessaloniki; however, large bird

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

populations are also found in the regional units of Viotia, Evros and Argolida. Reproductive flocks are largely consecrated in the regional unit of Ioannina followed by the regional units of Attica, Evia and Viotia. Half of the grower farms and 75% of the total number of kept birds in this production category are located in the regional units of Attica and Thessaloniki. Finally, turkey farms are mainly located in Northern and Central Greece, while ostrich farms are found in only 5 regional units.

Analytical data on the number of establishments/birds and on the population density per poultry type and geographic area are presented in the relevant attached document (Poultry population data and maps) .

2.1.3.2 Criteria and risk factors for risk based surveillance (1) Please describe the risk factors as regard the criteria set in Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The assessment for the selection of establishments for risk-based surveillance takes into account the risk for lateral transmission of the virus due to the structure and complexity of the production system and functional connections between establishments, in particular when operating in areas with a high density of establishments. Moreover, it takes under consideration the risk for virus introduction due to direct or indirect exposure to wild birds, especially those of the identified TS.

The following criteria and risk factors shall be considered in order to identify high-risk poultry populations and establishments where there is an increased probability of AI detection:

- a) the historical and current epidemiological situation of the disease and its evolution over time in poultry and wild birds;
- b) the proximity of establishments to water bodies and other places where migratory birds, in particular water birds, may gather in higher numbers or have their stop-over places during their movements into and through the country;
- c) the period of increased movements of migratory wild birds of targeted species into and through the country;
- d) the structure of poultry farming including the broader sector involved in the different production systems;
- e) the geographical location of the establishments in an area with a high density of poultry;
- f) the biosecurity practices and housing conditions;
- g) the type and frequency of movements of poultry, products and vehicles transporting poultry and trade patterns;
- h) the kept species and whether several species are present;
- i) the husbandry practices (practice of all-in all-out principle, length of waiting period between batches etc);
- j) the presence of long-lived poultry categories and multi-age groups of poultry; and
- k) the production cycle and duration.

(1) Including maps showing target sampling sites identified as being particularly at risk for the introduction of avian influenza virus, taking into account criteria set out in Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

2.2 Target populations

Please explain:

- 1) The strategy of selection of the holdings to be sampled. (Random, risk based, geographic distribution)
- 2) The number of holdings sampled, with regard to the minimum requirements set in Annex II section 9 to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.
- 3) The number of samples taken in each holding with regard to the minimum requirements set in Annex II section 9 to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Unlike early detection which is applied to all poultry populations across the entire country, risk-based surveillance shall actively target the populations identified as being at a higher risk of becoming infected with avian influenza. The criteria and risk factors listed in point 2.1.3.2 shall be weighted according to their likelihood, impact and criticality in order to determine how to target sampling and testing of poultry species and poultry production categories in different husbandry systems. As a result of the relevant assessment and taking into account the structure of poultry sector in Greece, the risk-based surveillance programme shall apply to high-risk populations of the following poultry species and production categories:

- a) chicken breeders;
- b) laying hens including those kept as free range/organic,
- c) fattening turkeys;
- d) turkey breeders;
- e) free range/organic broilers;
- f) farmed game birds (gallinaceous); and
- g) growers (poultry reared and sold for use as backyard flocks).

In order to determine the number of establishments to be sampled per risk population, the method that is used for representative sampling shall be applied. In particular, the number of poultry establishments to be sampled shall be defined so as to ensure the identification of at least one infected establishment where the prevalence of infected poultry establishments is at least 5 %, with a 95 % confidence interval. Based on that, sampling shall be carried out according to attached Table A.

Depending on the geographical and numerical distribution of poultry establishments per risk population, the CCA shall assign a specific number of establishments to be sampled at regional unit level by LCAs in order to reach the set target for the total number of establishments in accordance with Table A. For this purpose, the CCA shall take under consideration the criteria and risk factors listed in point 2.1.3.2. Likewise, the LCAs shall take into account the aforementioned criteria and risk factors that are relevant at the establishment level so as to target for sampling the establishments that pose the higher risk.

The number of birds to be sampled in each establishment in the context of the risk-based surveillance programme shall be defined so as to ensure 95 % probability of identifying at least one bird that tests positive for avian influenza, if the prevalence of positive birds is ≥ 30 %. The sensitivity of diagnostic tests depending on the poultry species shall also be taken into account. Based on the above, samples from at

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

least 10 birds shall be collected per establishment, whereas when poultry species which generally do not show significant clinical signs of HPAI (ducks, geese, quails) are kept in the establishments, the number of birds to be sampled shall be at least 20. Samples shall be collected from the different sheds, where more than one shed is present. In the event of several sheds, samples shall be taken from at least five birds per shed. If several species are present, samples shall be collected from the different species.

Analytical details on the risk population, number of establishments to be sampled and number of samples to be collected for each of the targeted poultry species/production categories in the framework of the risk-based surveillance are laid down below:

a) Chicken Breeders

The establishments located in the administrative region of Epirus shall be defined as the risk-population to be targeted. They comprise 75% (64) of the total 86 chicken breeder farms in Greece and they are concentrated in small areas in close distance with water bodies where migrating wild birds are gathered. Moreover, the majority of hatching eggs and day-old chicks circulating in the country originate from these establishments.

From a total of 64 establishments at risk, 42 shall be sampled in accordance with Table A. A minimum of 10 blood samples shall be collected from each establishment for serological testing.

b) Laying hens (conventional)

After weighting a series of risk factors, the establishments located in six administrative regions (Attica, Central Macedonia, Epirus, Central Greece, Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, Western Macedonia), where almost 90% of the total bird population of this production category is farmed, shall be considered as the risk-population to be targeted.

Based on the total number of establishments (361) at risk, 60 shall be scheduled for sampling. A minimum of 10 blood samples shall be collected from each establishment for serological testing.

c) Free range/organic laying hens

The mild weather conditions in Greece, even during autumn and winter, favor long periods of outdoor farming, thus increasing the risk of virus introduction due to direct exposure to wild birds in areas with high density of poultry establishments and extended network of wetlands where increased movement of migratory water birds is regularly observed. Taking the above under consideration, the programme shall focus on the total 184 establishments located in seven high-risk administrative regions (Attica, Central Macedonia, Western Macedonia, Central Greece, Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, Epirus, Peloponnese).

According to Table A, 53 establishments shall be sampled and a minimum of 10 blood samples shall be collected from each establishment for serological testing.

d) Fattening turkeys and turkey breeders

Only a small number of fattening turkey (41) and turkey breeder (5) establishments exist in the country. They are concentrated in certain geographic areas so it is considered appropriate to define all of them as risk populations to be targeted.

As a result, 35 farms of fattening turkeys and 5 establishments of turkey breeders shall be sampled in accordance with Table A. A minimum of 10 blood samples shall be collected from each establishment for serological testing.

e) Free range/organic broilers

The majority of establishments (58%) and kept birds (76%) are located in the administrative region of Epirus, a territory which is considered the highest risk-area in Greece (see chicken breeders). Moreover, outdoor farming (see free range/organic laying hens) further increases the risk for this production category. Therefore, it is deemed necessary to target the establishments (22) located in this particular

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

region.

Taking into account Table A, all establishments shall be sampled and a minimum of 10 blood samples shall be collected from each establishment for serological testing.

f) Farmed game birds (gallinaceous)

In Greece, only gallinaceous birds (pheasants, quails, partridges) are reared as farmed game birds. They are kept in 23 establishments across the country and as a general rule all three bird species are present in the farms. Due to the limited number of establishments, characteristics of this production category and increased risk, all 23 farms shall be sampled.

Based on the fact that quails are expected to be found in all establishments, a minimum of 20 blood samples, 20 cloacal and 20 oropharyngeal/tracheal swabs shall be taken from each establishment for serological and virological testing. Samples for serological testing shall be collected from all species, while samples for virological testing only from quails.

g) Growers (poultry reared and sold for use as backyard flocks)

This production type is quite common in Greece. Establishments and vehicles transporting poultry usually don't meet high biosecurity standards. Moreover, trade patterns pose a significant risk with birds being regularly moved and delivered in rural settlements all over the country. The majority of farms keep chickens, while in some cases several species may be present including ducks, geese and quails.

Having the above in mind, the programme will target the five regions (Attica, Central Macedonia, Peloponnese, Thessaly, Western Greece) where the main production takes place and from where the largest number of birds are transported. From a total of 104 establishments at risk, 53 shall be sampled in accordance with Table A. A minimum of 10 blood samples shall be collected for serological testing from 48 of them where species other than ducks, geese and quails are kept. In addition, all 5 farms where ducks, geese and quails are present shall be included in the sampling plan in order to reach the set target (53). A minimum of 20 blood samples, 20 cloacal and 20 oropharyngeal/tracheal swabs shall be taken from each of these 5 establishments for serological and virological testing.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

2.2.1 POULTRY HOLDINGS ^(a) (except ducks, geese and farmed game birds (waterfowl e.g. mallards) to be sampled

Serological investigation according to Annex I to Commission Decision 2010/367/EU

Targets for year **2023**

Category : chicken breeders

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
EL54	64	42	10	420	420	ELISA test	X
Total					420		

Add a new row

- (a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.
- (b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested
- (c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Category : laying hens

[delete this category](#)

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
EL30	227	22	10	220	220	ELISA test	X
EL52	105	19	10	190	190	ELISA test	X
EL64	10	5	10	50	50	ELISA test	X
EL51	9	6	10	60	60	ELISA test	X
EL54	6	6	10	60	60	ELISA test	X
EL53	4	2	10	20	20	ELISA test	X
Total					600		
Add a new row							
<p>(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</p> <p>(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested</p> <p>(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.</p>							

Category : free range laying hens

[delete this category](#)

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
EL30	26	11	10	110	110	ELISA test	X
EL52	132	29	10	290	290	ELISA test	X
EL65	10	4	10	40	40	ELISA test	X
EL64	7	3	10	30	30	ELISA test	X
EL54	3	2	10	20	20	ELISA test	X
EL53	3	2	10	20	20	ELISA test	X
EL51	3	2	10	20	20	ELISA test	X
Total					530		

Add a new row

(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.

(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested

(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.

Category : broilers (only when at risk)

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
EL54	22	22	10	220	220	ELISA test	X
Total					220		

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Add a new row

- (a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.
 (b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested
 (c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.

Category : fattening turkeys

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
EL61	24	20	10	200	200	ELISA test	X
EL52	8	7	10	70	70	ELISA test	X
EL54	8	7	10	70	70	ELISA test	X
EL43	1	1	10	10	10	ELISA test	X
Total					350		

Add a new row

- (a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.
 (b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested
 (c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Category : turkey breeders

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
EL61	2	2	10	20	20	ELISA test	X
EL52	2	2	10	20	20	ELISA test	X
EL63	1	1	10	10	10	ELISA test	X
Total					50		
Add a new row							
<p>(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</p> <p>(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested</p> <p>(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.</p>							

Category : farmed game birds (gallinaceous)

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
EL64	7	7	20	140	140	ELISA test	X
EL64	7	7	40	280	56	PCR test	X

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

EL51	1	1	20	20	20	ELISA test	X
EL51	1	1	40	40	8	PCR test	X
EL43	1	1	20	20	20	ELISA test	X
EL43	1	1	40	40	8	PCR test	X
EL52	3	3	20	60	60	ELISA test	X
EL52	3	3	40	120	24	PCR test	X
EL65	1	1	20	20	20	ELISA test	X
EL65	1	1	40	40	8	PCR test	X
EL61	1	1	20	20	20	ELISA test	X
EL61	1	1	40	40	8	PCR test	X
EL62	1	1	20	20	20	ELISA test	X
EL62	1	1	40	40	8	PCR test	X
EL30	3	3	20	60	60	ELISA test	X
EL30	3	3	40	120	24	PCR test	X
EL63	2	2	20	40	40	ELISA test	X
EL63	2	2	40	80	16	PCR test	X
EL53	2	2	20	40	40	ELISA test	X
EL53	2	2	40	80	16	PCR test	X
EL54	1	1	20	20	20	ELISA test	X
EL54	1	1	40	40	8	PCR test	X
Total					644		
						Add a new row	

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

- (a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.
- (b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested
- (c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.

Category : growers (other than ducks, geese and quails)

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
EL61	18	8	10	80	80	ELISA test	X
EL52	12	6	10	60	60	ELISA test	X
EL30	43	22	10	220	220	ELISA test	X
EL65	15	7	10	70	70	ELISA test	X
EL63	11	5	10	50	50	ELISA test	X
Total					480		

Add a new row

- (a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.
- (b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested
- (c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.

Add a category

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Totals	Total number of tests	Total number of samples
Total poultry 2023	3 294	4 030

2.2.2 *DUCKS, GEESE AND FARMED GAME BIRDS (WATERFOWL e.g. MALLARD) HOLDINGS (a) to be sampled.*

Serological investigation according to Annex I to Commission Decision 2010/367/EU

Targets for year **2023**

Category : growers (ducks, geese and quails)

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of duck and geese holdings	Total number of duck and geese holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
EL30	5	5	20	100	100	ELISA test	X
EL30	5	5	40	200	40	PCR test	X
Total					140		
						Add a new row	

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

- (a) *Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.*
 (b) *Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested*

Add a category

Totals	Total number of tests	Total number of samples
Total ducks and geese and farmed game birds 2023	140	300

TOTALS for Poultry (2.2.1) + Ducks and Geese (2.2.2) and farmed game birds for year :

2023

Poultry + Ducks/Geese /farmed game birds	Total number of tests
Grand Total	3 434
Grand Total ELISA	3 210
Grand Total agar	0
Grand Total HI tests (H5)	0
Grand Total HI tests (H7)	0
Grand Total Virus Isolation test	0
Grand Total PCR test	224
Grand Total Samplings	4 330

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

2.3 Sampling procedures, sampling periods and frequency of testing taking into account criteria set out in Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

For each poultry category please detail the place of sampling (holding or slaughterhouse), the period and frequency of the testing, and who is in charge of the sampling.

(max. 32000 chars):

Poultry sampling in the context of the AI surveillance programme shall always be carried out by LCAs. In order to optimise efficiency and also to avoid the unnecessary entry of persons into poultry establishments, sampling shall, whenever possible, be combined with sampling for other purposes, such as within the framework of Salmonella control.

Sampling for serological testing shall be conducted on all farms targeted within the framework of risk-based surveillance and will be supplemented by sampling for virological testing when ducks, geese and quails are present. Samples for virological testing shall also be collected when follow-up of sero-positive findings is required.

The sampling of poultry establishments shall be carried out annually from 1 January to 31 December of the year of implementation of the programme. However, on the basis of a risk assessment and if the epidemiological situation so requires, the CCA may increase sampling and testing frequency. The time period for sampling shall coincide with seasonal production for each poultry production category and shall take under consideration the period of increased movements of migratory wild birds of targeted species into and through the country by trying to focus on late autumn, winter and early spring. Sampling of chicken breeders, conventional laying hens, free range/organic laying hens, free range/organic broilers, fattening turkeys and turkey breeders shall be performed at the establishments and/or slaughterhouses depending on the organization of official controls and other official activities by the LCAs. Due to the seasonal production of fattening turkeys, the majority of samples from this production category are expected to be collected from slaughterhouses during the Christmas period. Sampling of farmed game birds and growers shall take place on the farms in time periods where birds are ready to be sold or released into the wild respectively.

Type, collection and transport of samples shall be carried out in accordance with article 6(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

2.4. Laboratory testing: description of the laboratory tests used.

Please describe the tests to be used and their purpose (screening test or confirmatory test or follow-up investigations) for each category of poultry.

Please explain the number of tests calculation for each poultry category, and if it is in line with Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

Description of the used serological tests : (max 32000 chars)

Laboratory tests shall be carried out by the two laboratories mentioned in point 2.1.1 in accordance with article 6(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

Depending on the poultry species, serological testing for screening purposes in the context of risk-based surveillance shall be conducted by using either indirect or competitive ELISA. In particular, blood samples from chickens and turkeys shall be subjected to serological testing by indirect ELISA, while for the rest of poultry species competitive ELISA shall be used. The total number of Elisa tests is expected to reach 3210.

For the purpose of supplementing the aforementioned screening, additional samples shall be collected from poultry species which generally do not show significant clinical signs. In particular, 28 establishments keeping farmed game birds and growers (ducks, geese, quails) are scheduled to be sampled and 1.120 swabs, 20 cloacal and 20 oropharyngeal/tracheal per farm, shall be subjected to laboratory testing by virological methods. Information on the molecular techniques to be performed for virological diagnosis is provided in point 3.4.

Details on the number of tests per production category are presented in points 2.2.1 and 2.2.2. It should be noted that samples collected for molecular testing shall be pooled in batches of five provided they are derived from the same species, time and epidemiological unit, thus the estimated number of molecular tests has been adjusted accordingly.

All positive Elisa results for AI shall be confirmed by the NRL by a haemagglutination-inhibition test, using suitable strains (H5, H7). Furthermore, all positive serological findings shall be followed by epidemiological investigations at the poultry establishment and further sampling for testing by virological methods in order to determine, if active infection of avian influenza virus is present on the farm where AI is suspected. The standard set of samples in this case shall include at least:

-5 dead birds and

-20 tracheal/oropharyngeal and 20 cloacal swabs from 20 sick birds

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

If no sick or dead birds are present, swabs from 60 healthy birds shall be collected.

3. Description and implementation of the surveillance programme in wild birds

3.1.1 *Designation of the authorities in charge of supervising, coordinating, and implementing the programme and relevant collaborating partners (e.g. epidemiologists, ornithologists, nature bird observation and hunter organisations).*

Please describe in detail who designs, who implements, and who monitors the programme in wild birds.

Please detail the system in place to detect the dead wild birds; please explain who delivers the wild birds to the laboratory.

(max. 32000 chars):

The Animal Health Directorate (Department of Avian, Aquatic Animal and Bee Health) of the General Directorate of Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food is the Central Competent Authority (CCA) responsible for designing, supervising and coordinating the implementation of the AI surveillance programme in wild birds. The CCA is also in charge of collecting, collating, analysing and evaluating surveillance data at national level and for reporting the results to EU services/agencies.

The veterinary services at local and regional level are the Local Competent Authorities (LCAs) in charge of carrying out official controls and surveillance activities for AI in the field. They are responsible for implementing the surveillance programme in wild birds and in particular:

- a) for organizing its execution at local/regional level in a cost-efficient way;
- b) for assessing and prioritizing the wild birds to be sampled taking into account the criteria and the risk factors laid down in the surveillance scheme and
- c) for collecting and dispatching the samples to the designated laboratories

All bodies actively interacting with wild birds shall be informed about the scope, the objectives, and the components of the programme in order to raise their awareness and secure their contribution in its implementation. In particular, the Forestry and Environmental Services, the Hunters Confederation of

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Greece, the Hellenic Ornithological Society, the National Agriculture Research Foundation, several environmental organizations and wildlife rehabilitation centres shall assist in species identification as well as in detection and delivery of dead or injured/sick birds to the veterinary authorities.

Detection of dead or injured/sick birds will be based on notifications received from citizens and relevant collaborating authorities and partners described above. Samples shall be collected by LCAs either in the field or at their headquarters following the delivery of wild birds directly to them. When deemed necessary and in consultation with the LCAs, the relevant collaborative authorities and partners may deliver wild bird carcasses directly to the designated laboratories.

3.1.2 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be applied

max. 32000 chars) :

The programme shall mainly focus on areas close to the sea, lakes and waterways, especially where there is a high density of poultry holdings in close proximity. Special emphasis shall also be given on national parks, nature protection areas and areas of absolute protection where the major wildlife habitats are located.

Taking into account the above, the programme shall target risk areas like the deltas of Evros, Evrotas, Nestos, Sperchios and Axios rivers, the lakes of Vistonis, Volvi, Ismarida, Koroneia, Kerkini, Prespes, Karla and Pamvotis, the lagoons of Messolonghi, Kotychi and Ag. Mamas, the Amvrakikos gulf and the Schinias wetland. These areas are located in the geographical regions of Thrace, Macedonia, Thessaly, Epirus, Sterea Ellada and Peloponnesus, thus covering 9 out of the total 13 administrative divisions of Greece. However, depending on the epidemiological situation of the disease, suspected cases from the entire country shall be investigated to exclude HPAI. As a rule, the majority of samples are expected to be collected from the northern part of the country (Thrace, Macedonia, Epirus), where larger wild bird populations and higher concentrations of poultry farms are observed.

3.1.3 Estimation of the local and/or migratory wildlife population

Please provide main species, number of birds, migratory routes, geographic distribution or risk areas.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

(max. 32000 chars) :

There are three major migratory routes that run parallel across the country (Central, Western and Eastern Greece) from north to south. The geographic distribution of the identified risk areas is laid down in point 3.1.2 and it coincides with the areas covered by the aforementioned flyways. The latest official report by the Ministry of Environment regarding populations of both high-risk species and other main wild bird species found in Greece has been attached to this form.

3.2 Design, criteria, risk factors and target population(3)

(max. 32000 chars) :

The presence of avian influenza viruses in wild birds, especially of the highly pathogenic ones, poses a continual threat to poultry industry and in some cases, when it comes to certain subtypes (e.g., H5N1), to public health as well. Bearing that in mind, the objective of the surveillance programme for avian influenza in wild birds is the early detection of HPAI viruses providing for:

- a) an early warning for possible HPAI introduction into poultry, in particular when viruses enter Greece through migratory movements of wild birds;
- b) information for the assessment of risks for virus spread following findings of HPAI in wild birds.

The surveillance to be implemented shall be risk-based and shall take into account relevant information on ornithology, virology, epidemiology and environmental matters. It shall primarily focus on sampling and testing of birds that have been:

- (a) found dead;
- (b) found injured or sick;
- (c) hunted with clinical signs.

When HPAI has been detected in wild birds in Greece, surveillance activities shall be enhanced by awareness raising and active searching for dead or injured/sick birds with the use of organized patrols. The same response may also be triggered by the detection of HPAI viruses in neighbouring Member States and third countries or in countries which are linked via the movement of migratory wild birds to Greece. In addition, if the epidemiological situation so requires, sampling and testing of live and healthy birds (trapped, sentinels, hunted without clinical signs) in certain key locations along the migration routes may also be included in the surveillance scheme.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

The surveillance shall apply to wild bird species, in particular migratory water birds, that have shown to be at higher risk of becoming infected with, and transmitting HPAI. The list of wild bird targeted species (TS) shall be drawn up and regularly updated in accordance with available information on the EURL website and EFSA's scientific advice. However, all suspected episodes of significant mortality in wild bird populations shall be investigated to exclude HPAI, even if they are not considered TS. In addition to TS, other wild bird species shall also be included in the surveillance scheme whenever their epidemiological relevance on Greece's territory is assessed.

Based on the above, approximately 120 birds are expected to be sampled on annual basis in the framework of passive surveillance, whereas additional 80 birds can be estimated in the event of:

- a) active searching and monitoring for dead or injured/sick birds;
- b) sampling and testing of live and healthy birds (trapped, sentinels, hunted without clinical signs)

The actual number of wild birds to be sampled can be substantially higher in case of massive deaths.

The following risk factors shall at least be taken into account when implementing the surveillance programme in wild birds:

- a) the proximity to areas with a high density of poultry establishments;
- b) the bird species with a focus on TS;
- c) the migration patterns (seasonality, flyways etc.) of TS;
- d) the habitats where TS are gathered in large numbers;
- e) the historical and epidemiological situation of the disease and its evolution over time in wild birds.

In case of confirmed positive cases of HPAI viruses in wild birds, areas linked to those cases shall be identified to possibly forecast further virus incursions of avian influenza, in particular in areas of relevance to poultry production, such as areas with a high density of poultry holdings. If deemed necessary, an infected zone shall be determined and a series of measures shall be applied in accordance with Chapter IV of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687.

(3) Areas at risk (wetlands in particular where links with high density poultry populations), previous positive findings as referred to in Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 should be taken into account and if possible complemented by a map.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

3.2.1 WILD BIRDS focussed on target species

Investigations according to the surveillance programme set out in conformity with Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689

Targets for year

2023

NUTS (2) code/region (a)	Total number of wild birds to be sampled	Estimated total number of wild birds to be samples for passive surveillance	Type of test	Number of tests	
EL51	34	21	PCR test	42	X
EL52	36	21	PCR test	42	X
EL53	35	21	PCR test	42	X
EL54	26	15	PCR test	30	X
EL61	17	10	PCR test	20	X
EL63	13	8	PCR test	16	X
EL64	13	8	PCR test	16	X
EL30	13	8	PCR test	16	X
EL65	13	8	PCR test	16	X
Total	200	120		240	
		Add a new row			

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

(a) Refers to the place of collection of birds/samples. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested. Please fill-in these values directly in the field.

	Total number of tests
Total number of tests	240
Total Virus isolation tests	0
Total PCR tests	240
Total Other tests	0
Total number of wild birds to be sampled for passive surveillance	120

3.3 Sampling procedures and sampling periods

Please also explain which samples are taken from wild birds

max 32000 chars :

Type, collection and transport of samples shall be carried out in accordance with article 6(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

Cloacal and tracheal/oropharyngeal swabs shall be the samples of choice to be collected per wild bird in order to be subjected to laboratory testing by virological methods. Tissues (namely the brain, heart, lung, kidney and intestines) may also be collected additionally or alternatively.

Samples shall be collected by LCAs either in the field or at their headquarters following the delivery of wild birds directly to them. When deemed necessary and in consultation with the LCAs, the relevant collaborative authorities and partners described in point 3.1.1 may deliver wild bird carcasses directly to the designated laboratories.

Specific care shall be taken for the storage and transport of samples to the laboratory for testing. The swabs shall be chilled immediately on ice or with frozen gel packs and submitted to the laboratory as quickly as possible. The samples shall not be frozen unless absolutely necessary. If rapid transport within 24 hours to the laboratory is not guaranteed, the samples shall be immediately frozen, stored and then transported on dry ice.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

In addition, and not as an alternative to chilling, the swabs shall be placed in an antibiotic or specific virus transport medium at 4 oC so that they are fully immersed. In the absence of such medium, swabs shall be returned to their casing and submitted dry to the laboratory for testing.

Sampling period shall cover the entire year of implementation of the surveillance programme.

3.4 Laboratory testing: description of the laboratory tests used .

Please explain also which laboratory do the tests for the wild birds, and which, and how many tests are planned for each wild bird

max 32000 chars :

In the framework of the survey programme for avian influenza in wild birds, testing by virological methods shall be performed by the following two State Veterinary Laboratories:

- a) The Department of Avian, Aquatic Animal and Bee Pathology of the Directorate of Veterinary Center of Thessaloniki, which is designated as the Greek National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for Avian Influenza and Newcastle disease, shall operate in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625 and will accept samples from the geographical regions of Thrace, Epirus, Thessaly, Macedonia and Ionian Islands.
- b) The Virology Department of the Directorate of Veterinary Center of Athens, which is designated as an official laboratory for Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease, shall operate in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/625 and will accept samples from the geographical regions of Peloponnesus, Sterea Ellada, Crete and Aegean Islands.

Laboratory tests shall be carried out in accordance with article 6(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689. Samples taken from wild birds shall be tested as soon as possible by molecular techniques. Initial screening using M gene rRT-PCR shall be conducted, with rapid testing of positives for H5/H7. In case of a positive finding for H5/H7, an analysis of the cleavage site shall be undertaken as soon as possible to determine whether or not it has a highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) or a low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) motif. At the same time, testing with the aim to identify the neuraminidase subtype shall be swiftly carried out.

4. *Short description of the epidemiological situation of the disease in poultry during the last five years*

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

max 32000 chars :

AI surveillance programmes have been implemented in the country for almost two decades. Until 2016, numerous flocks from every poultry category had been sampled and tested negative for either H5/H7 HPAI or H5/H7 LPAI. In the beginning of 2017, six HPAI outbreaks were confirmed for the first time in poultry holdings, but not in the framework of the annual AI active surveillance programme. In particular, following notification from the owners about increased mortality, one case in a commercial holding with laying hens and five cases in backyard farms were detected in the first four months of 2017. No further outbreaks have occurred in poultry since then. Epidemiological maps and data regarding these outbreaks are provided in the relevant attached document.

A summary of the data regarding samples collected and poultry establishments tested during the previous 5 years is laid down below:

- a) In 2021, 3320 samples were collected from 257 poultry establishments and tested in the framework of the annual AI surveillance programme
- b) In 2020, 2460 samples were collected from 246 poultry establishments and tested in the framework of the annual AI surveillance programme
- c) In 2019, 2690 samples were collected from 269 poultry establishments and tested in the framework of the annual AI surveillance programme
- d) In 2018, 2740 samples were collected from 274 poultry establishments and tested in the framework of the annual AI surveillance programme
- e) In 2017, 2700 samples were collected from 270 poultry establishments and tested in the framework of the annual AI surveillance programme

5. Short description of the epidemiological situation of the disease in wild birds during the last five years

(max. 32000 chars) :

The first occurrence of the disease in wild birds was confirmed in 2006, when samples from more than 2500 birds were collected and tested for AI. A total of 33 birds (30 mute swans, 1 whooper swan, 1 wild goose and 1 cormorant) were tested positive for HPAI H5N1 between 30/1/2006 and 4/3/2006. They were all found dead, mainly in the northern part of Greece.

In 2016, in late December, after ten years from the last AI case, HPAI H5N8 was detected in one wild bird (mute swan) in the Regional Unit of Evros in northern Greece. That was the only case within 2016. In the first four months of 2017, eleven additional HPAI cases were confirmed in wild birds in various areas across the country.

In April 2021, seven dalmatian pelicans were tested positive for HPAI H5N8. All seven birds were found dead in three lakes located in northern Greece,

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

which are the main habitats of this species in the country. In December 2021, one mute swan was found dead in Evros river delta and tested positive for HPAI H5N1.

Epidemiological maps and other relevant data regarding the outbreaks during the period 2016-2021 have been attached to this template.

A summary of the data regarding samples collected and wild birds tested during the previous 5 years is laid down below:

- a) In 2021, 60 samples were collected from 30 wild birds and tested in the framework of the annual AI surveillance programme
- b) In 2020, 12 samples were collected from 6 wild birds and tested in the framework of the annual AI surveillance programme
- c) In 2019, 40 samples were collected from 20 wild birds and tested in the framework of the annual AI surveillance programme
- d) In 2018, 26 samples were collected from 13 wild birds and tested in the framework of the annual AI surveillance programme
- e) In 2017, 254 samples were collected from 127 wild birds and tested in the framework of the annual AI surveillance programme

6. *Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease*

Please explain also briefly the measures implemented in case of suspicion or confirmation of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

National legislation in place (Presidential Decree 33/2008 and Ministerial Decision 258971/2008) ensures that the suspected and confirmed presence of AI (HPAI and infection with LPAIV) in birds is compulsorily and immediately notified to the competent veterinary authorities by any natural or legal person, including cases where increased mortalities and other signs of AI or significantly decreased production rates with an undetermined cause are observed. Any non-compliance is subject to administrative sanctions/measures and criminal penalties.

The CCA shall electronically notify through ADIS the Commission and the other Member States of any primary or secondary HPAI outbreaks in accordance with article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2020/2002. As regards possible infections with LPAIV, Greece shall report them to the Commission and to the other Member States on annual basis in accordance with article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2020/2002.

In the case of a suspected HPAI outbreak, the LCA shall immediately set in motion an investigation to confirm or exclude the presence of HPAI virus by performing at the suspected establishment an epidemiological inquiry, clinical examinations of kept birds and sampling for laboratory testing. In addition, the establishment shall be placed under official surveillance and the following restrictive and biosecurity measures shall be imposed on it:

- a) animal census
- b) prohibition of movements (birds, products, manure, materials, feed etc)

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

c) indoor confinement

d) recording of mortality, morbidity, feed/water intake and egg production on daily basis

e) prohibition of culling animals

f) disinfection at the entrances and exits of the establishment and the buildings housing birds

The veterinary authorities may grant derogations from the aforementioned restrictive measures on the basis of a risk assessment. On the other hand, if the epidemiological situation so requires, preventive killing may also be ordered.

Following the official confirmation of a HPAI outbreak, in addition to the measures taken upon suspicion, the following disease control measures shall be immediately applied to the affected establishment under the supervision of official veterinarians:

a) all birds shall be killed in such a way as to avoid the risk of spread of the HPAI virus

b) all carcasses on the establishment shall be disposed

c) all potentially contaminated products, materials or substances shall be disposed of or processed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009

d) cleaning and disinfection shall be performed

The veterinary authorities may grant derogations from the aforementioned restrictive measures on the basis of a risk assessment.

A protective (3km) and a surveillance (10km) zone shall also be established around the affected establishment and a series of relevant restrictive and biosecurity measures shall be applied within these zones (census of all establishments, investigations, movement restrictions etc).

The detailed disease control measures in case of suspicion and confirmation of a HPAI outbreak are laid down in Reg. (EU) 2020/687. Similar measures shall be implemented whenever infections with LPAIV occur in accordance with national legislation.

7. Costs

7.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

7.1.1 Poultry including ducks, geese and farmed game birds

Please also check the consistency between the numbers mentioned in tables 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 7.2.1, and the information provided in box 2.3 and 2.4. Please comment also the cost-efficiency aspects of the programme

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

C. 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))

(max. 32000 chars):

Poultry sampling is performed by the local/regional veterinary services (state budget). Wild bird sampling is performed by the local/regional veterinary services (state budget) either on the field or at their headquarters after the delivery of the birds by other authorities (Forestry, Environmental) or individuals/entities (hunters, ornithologists etc) . The reward foreseen for individuals/entities that deliver birds to the veterinary authorities is also paid by the state budget.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

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)

(max. 32000 chars):

Official public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget.

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)

(max. 32000 chars):

In case of HPAI or LPAI outbreaks compensation is paid by the central level of the veterinary and financial services of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food (state budget).

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)

(max. 32000 chars):

Vaccination is prohibited.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

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

(max. 32000 chars):

In case of HPAI or LPAI outbreaks operational costs and any other costs essential for the eradication of the disease are paid by the veterinary and financial services of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food (state budget).

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:

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

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 :	