EUROPEAN HEALTH AND DIGITAL EXECUTIVE AGENCY (HaDEA)

Department A Health and Food
Unit A2 EU4Health/SMP

Food Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses

submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

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

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Member state : EESTI

Disease Avian Influenza

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Union co-financing from beginning : 2023 To end of 2023

Request year for multiannual programme : *2023*

1. Contact data

Name Phone

Email Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date

06/12/2022 15:23:37

Submission Number

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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) :

Each year Animal Health and Welfare Department in Agriculture and Food Board based on national infectious animal disease control programmes draws up a sampling plan (State Programme on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases), in which the volumes of control measures for infectious animal diseases and animal species have been defined to monitor the general situation of infectious diseases in Estonia. The samples for avian influenza are taken by animal health inspectors in 4 regions of Agriculture and Food Board.
Estonian national reference laboratory for the avian influenza is Veterinary and Food Laboratory (VFL) which is accredited according to the EVS- EN ISO/IEC 17025. VFL has been authorized to execute the function of the National Reference Laboratory in different fields of food and feed analyses and diagnostic of animal diseases. Communication with European Union Reference Laboratories is also a responsibility of the VFL.
Regional managers and head of Animal Health and Welfare Department are responsible for the implementation of the programme.

2.1.2 Description of System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to the Article 84 in Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and the Veterinary Act, operators of establishments keeping poultry and captive birds must be registered in Estonian Agricultural Register and Information Board (ARIB). ARIB is a government agency in the subordination of the Ministry of Rural Affairs of the Republic of Estonia. It is the administrator of national agricultural registers (the register of farm animals and the register of agricultural support and land parcels) and other databases, as well as a processor and analyser of the data contained in such registers and databases.

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 refere 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) :

Objectives of the surveillance:
1. Early detection of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in poultry
2. Early detection of HPAI in wild birds providing for
a. an early warning for possible HPAI introduction into poultry, in particular when viruses enter the Union through migratory movements of wild birds
b. information for the assessment of risks for virus spread following findings of HPAI in wild birds
3. Detection of circulating low pathogenic avian influenza viruses (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:
a. identify clusters of infection with LPAIV; and
b. monitor the risk of spread of LPAIV by movements of poultry and by fomites in certain production systems at risk.
4. Contribution to increased knowledge on HPAI and LPAIV posing a potential zoonotic risk.
5. Detection of HPAI in poultry species which generally do not show significant clinical signs

The regular testing of poultry will not continue next year, the testing is done then there is a suspicion in poultry. The HPAI virus is highly virulent and the mortality rate of poultry is high. Because of that the notification by operator in a change in normal production and health parameters of poultry is necessary for early detection of HPAI in poultry. In Estonia there is not any large duck and geese farms and there are only few quail farms. Ducks and geese are usually kept together with other poultry species like laying hens, turkeys. These poultry species are generally showing significant clinical signs and that is why they are acting like sentinells. The testing is done then there is a suspicion of HPAI.
It is compulsory to register all bird keepers, regardless the number of kept birds. If HPAI is confirmed, then ELISA testing is also carried out.
Poultry species under the sampling are laying hens, turkeys and quails.

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) :

Please look at Annex I for poultry data and the map.

The data presented in Annex I includes backyard farms as it is compulsory to register establishment even if the keeper has one bird.
In total there are 2571 bird holdings in Estonia (as of spring 2022). From that 140 are farms that have more than 50 birds and produce eggs for placing on the market or producing for own consumption. Those 140 have to have number of maximum bird places and production code. Rest of the farms do not have to register their production type and maximum number of bird places. According to EU law, birds are not individually marked.

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 regular testing of poultry will not continue next year, the testing is done if there is a suspicion in poultry farm. The HPAI virus is highly virulent and the mortality rate of poultry is high. Because of that the notification by operator in a change in normal production and health parameters of poultry is necessary for early detection of HPAI in poultry. In Estonia there is not any large duck and geese farms and there are only few quail farms. Ducks and geese are usually kept together with other poultry species like laying hens, turkeys. These poultry species are generally showing significant clinical signs and that is why they are acting like sentinells. The testing is done then there is a suspicion of HPAI.
Poultry species under the sampling are laying hens, turkeys and quails.

(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.

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) :

Virological testing: testing is based on the guidelines of Regulation 2020/689 Part I of Annex II. The sampling is done for early detection of HPAI in poultry. If there is any change in normal production and health parameters such as mortality rate, feed and water intake and egg production or any clinical sign or post-mortem lesion suggesting HPAI in poultry, the operator will notify official from AFB. The official will collect the samples (swabs)
Serological testing: done if HPAI is confirmed in the poultry establishment. Blood samples are collected,

For early detection of HPAI in poultry, official controls are planned in large poultry establishments (17 establishments) in the beginning of year 2023. The aim of the official controls is to check biosecurity plan

and to explain the importance of early detection of HPAI in poultry.

If the suspicion of HPAI in poultry is confirmed, additional samples from the poultry will be taken. The amount of samples depends on the number of birds in the holding. In large poultry holdings at least 10-15 samples for virological testing and in small poultry holdings at least 3-10 samples for virological testing will be collected. Some samples for serological testing will also be collected.

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 : 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	
Estonia	2 397	5	11	55	270	PCR test	X
Estonia	2 397	3	5	15	15	Virus isolation test	X
Estonia	2 397	3	4	12	12	ELISA test	X
Estonia	2 397	3	4	0	12	HI-test (H5)	X
Estonia	2 397	3	4	0	12	HI-test (H7)	X
Total					321		

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 : 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	
Estonia	131	1	15	15	75	PCR test	X
Estonia	131	1	4	4	4	ELISA test	X
Estonia	131	1	4	0	4	HI-test (H5)	X
Estonia	131	1	4	0	4	HI-test (H7)	X
Total					87		

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

Totals	Total number of tests	Total number of samples
Total poultry 2023	408	101

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

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 : farmed game (waterfowl e.g. mallards) **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	
Estonia	117	2	10	19	84	PCR test	X
Estonia	117	1	4	4	4	ELISA test	X
Estonia	117	1	4	0	4	HI-test (H5)	X
Estonia	117	1	4	0	4	HI-test (H7)	X
Total					96		
						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	96	23

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	504
Grand Total ELISA	20
Grand Total agar	0
Grand Total HI tests (H5)	20
Grand Total HI tests (H7)	20
Grand Total Virus Isolation test	15
Grand Total PCR test	429
Grand Total Samplings	124

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) :

The samples are taken from the establishments. The sampling of poultry establishments is carried out annually. Sampling is done if there is suspicion of HPAI and is carried out in accordance with State Programme on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases for 2023. Samples are taken by authorised veterinarians or animal health specialists from county. For virological testing, swabs are taken; for serological sampling, blood is taken.

If the suspicion of HPAI in poultry is confirmed, additional samples from the poultry will be taken. The amount of samples depends on the number of birds in the holding. In large poultry holdings at least 10-15 samples for virological testing and in small poultry holdings at least 3-10 samples for virological testing will be collected. Some samples for serological testing will also be collected.

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)

For the detection of viral antibodies the following tests are used:
ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) - serum
HAI (haemagglutination test) - serum for confirmation if ELISA test is positive to subtype H5 and H7.

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For virus detection, isolation and identification:
Real-time RT-PCR - Detection of Influenzavirus A matrix gene (M gene), H5, H7, N1, N6 and N8 genes (M-gene positive material) from tracheal and cloacal swabs, carcasses and organ materials. If the initial M-gene PCR test is positive, the following PCR tests are done to determine the M-gene type.
Sequencing (Sanger) - Pathotyping of a virus strain (from H5 or H7 positive material).
Whole genome sequencing - Virus genome characterization (for high pathogenic H5 or H7 virus strains).
Viru isolation - Virus isolation and identification.

Real-time RT-PCR is used in case of passive surveillance. If the test is positive, then following PCR tests are for determing subtype (H5, H7, N1, N8).

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) :

Each year Animal Health and Welfare Department in Agriculture and Food Board based on national infectious animal disease control programmes draws up a sampling plan (State Programme on Monitoring and Surveillance of Animal Infectious Diseases), in which the volumes of control measures for infectious animal diseases and animal species have been defined to monitor the general situation of infectious diseases in Estonia. The samples for avian influenza are taken by animal health inspectors in 4 regions of Agriculture and Food Board and they are also delivering the samples of the wild birds to the

laboratory.
Estonian national reference laboratory for the avian influenza is Veterinary and Food Laboratory (VFL) which is accredited according to the EVS- EN ISO/IEC 17025. VFL has been authorized to execute the function of the National Reference Laboratory in different fields of food and feed analyses and diagnostic of animal diseases. Communication with European Union Reference Laboratories is also a responsibility of the VFL.
Regional managers and head of Animal Health and Welfare Department are responsible for the implementation of the programme.
The public, ornithologists, nature bird observations and hunter organisations are asked to notify about the findings of dead wild birds and then the carcasses will be removed by officials and destroyed in the rendering plant. The samples for avian influenza are taken by animal health inspectors in 4 regions of Agriculture and Food Board. Awarness campaigns like press notices, leaflets to farmers and others dealing with birds is also done.

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 is applied for entire Estonia.

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.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Bird species with high risk are named in a table in Annex II with a number of birds, who are stopping during migration and/or hatching in Estonia.

Nesting areas, important wintering sites and migration routes of migratory birds nesting in Estonia or migrating through it are shown on the maps in Annex II on the examples of whooper swan and the Eurasian teal (Anas crecca) in the Western Palearctic.

Risk areas are shown in Annex III. High risk areas are marked with red and moderate risk areas are marked with blue.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Risk areas are shown in Annex III. here are 33 risk areas and one probable risk area (with question mark on the map of risk areas in Estonia) which are divided into 6 bigger risk areas. High risk areas are the areas there over 10 000 bird species with risk will rest on their migration. High risk areas in Estonia are Matsalu National Park, Silma nature reserve, wetlands in Tartu county, lake Võrtsjärv, Luitemaa landscape protection area, coast of Peipsi in Tartu and Põlva county, Vooremaa, Big and Small strait, surroundings of Tallinn, Audru polder, Kihnu strait, Käina Bay, area of Kõrgessaare-Mudaste in Hiiu county and Sõrve in Saare county.
Sampling is focused on the wild birds migrating north during spring and migrating south during autumn and early winter. Samples are taken from different species of wild birds from different parts of country, mainly focusing on risk areas. Water birds 70% and other wild birds 30% are the main sampling targets. Swabs containing faeces are taken from wild birds hunted, moribund or found freshly dead. For passive surveillance, if more than 5 birds are found dead at the same place, then not all birds are sampled. The public, ornithologists, nature bird observations and hunter organisations are asked to notify about the findings of dead wild birds and then the carcasses will be removed by officials and destroyed in the rendering plant. The samples for avian influenza are taken by animal health inspectors in 4 regions of Agriculture and Food Board.

(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.

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

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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	
Estonia	600	300	PCR test	850	X
Total	600	300		850	

Add a new row

(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	850
Total Virus isolation tests	0
Total PCR tests	850
Total Other tests	0
Total number of wild birds to be sampled for passive surveillance	300

3.3 Sampling procedures and sampling periods

Please also explain which samples are taken from wild birds

max 32000 chars :

Sampling is focused on the wild birds migrating north during spring and migrating south during autumn and early winter. Samples are taken from different species of wild birds from different parts of country. Water birds 70% and other wild birds 30% are the main sampling targets. Swabs containing faeces/ cloacal swabs are taken from wild birds hunted, moribund or found freshly dead.

Live birds (with clinical signs or suspicion of disease) - Tracheal and cloacal swabs.
Dead wild birds- Carcasses (fresh), organs (fresh).
Hunted wild birds - cloacal/tracheal swab
The public, ornithologists, nature bird observations and hunter organisations are asked to notify about the findings of dead wild birds and then the carcasses will be removed by officials and destroyed in the rendering plant. The samples for avian influenza are taken by animal health inspectors in 4 regions of Agriculture and Food Board.

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 :

Estonian national reference laboratory for the avian influenza is Veterinary and Food Laboratory (VFL) which is accredited according to the EVS- EN ISO/IEC 17025. VFL has been authorized to execute the function of the National Reference Laboratory in different fields of food and feed analyses and diagnostic of animal diseases. Communication with European Union Reference Laboratories is also a responsibility of the VFL.
From wild birds, real time RT-PCR tests are done. If the first real-time RT-PCR test is positive, then for subtyping H and N subtypes. Currently it is done for H5, H7, N1 and N7. That means for 1 positive PCR test, additional 4 subtyping tests are done.

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

max 32000 chars :

Until the year 2021 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in poultry had never been diagnosed in Estonia.
On 18th of February 2021 HPAI was diagnosed in poultry in non-commercial poultry farm situated in Lääne-Viru county. The poultry farm had 78 birds (51 laying hens, 10 ducks, 4 geese, 5 turkeys, 8 guinea fowls). HPAI virus of subtype H5N8 (RT-PCR) was confirmed in 5 swab samples of trachea taken from 2 turkeys, 2 guinea fowls and 1 laying hen by Veterinary and Food Laboratory on 18th of February, 2021. Possible source of infection was probably contact with wild birds. Ducks and geese had free access to the pond there the mallards were seen.
On 29th of March 2021 HPAI was diagnosed in poultry in non-commercial poultry farm situated in Harju county. The poultry farm had 10 laying hens, 5

roosters and 9 chicks. 1 laying hen had trouble with breathing and diarrhea and eventually it died and was sent to the laboratory. HPAI virus of subtype H5N8 (RT-PCR) was confirmed in 1 laying hen by Veterinary and Food Laboratory on 29th of March, 2021.
On 22 of October 2021 HPAI was diagnosed in one backyard farm in Tartu county. Total 4 birds were in that household.
Low pathogenic avian influenza has never been diagnosed in Estonia.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Until the year 2021 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in wild birds had never been diagnosed in Estonia.
On 12th of February 2021 HPAI was diagnosed in mute swan in north part of Estonia. The mute swan was found exhausted in Tallinn on the beach of Stroomi and it died later. HPAI virus of subtype H5N8 (RT-PCR) was confirmed in swab sample by Veterinary and Food Laboratory on 12th of February, 2021. Until the end of May 2021 54 wild birds have been tested positive for HPAI. Mute swan was the most affected.
The goosander (Mergus merganser) was found dead on the 2nd of June, 2021 in Tallinn Zoological Gardens. The goosander was under the net with other species from order Anseriformes like goosanders, ducks, geese, swans in total 115 birds. Other birds kept in the same location did not have any clinical signs. HPAI virus of subtype H5N8 (RT-PCR) was confirmed from organ sample by Veterinary and Food Laboratory on the 9th of June, 2021.

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) :

If HPAI is suspected or confirmed in the poultry establishment restrictions on movements of persons, animals, products, vehicles or any other material or substance that may be contaminated and contribute to the spread of HPAI are implemented to the farm. If HPAI is confirmed in the establishment protection (3 km) and surveillance (10 km) zones around the establishment are established. Applied measures are following:
• Restrictions on the establishment, epidemiological investigation, notification
• Zoning and restrictions on the poultry establishments in the zones
• Destruction of the carcasses in the rendering plant
• Cleaning and disinfection of the affected establishment
Animal health inspectors will visit all the poultry establishments in protection zone and representative number of establishments in surveillance zone and

they will take samples from the poultry if necessary.
In case of a suspected or confirmed case of HPAI in poultry or wild bird prohibition to keep poultry in the open air in all territory or some part of Estonia will be implemented. The people are asked to notify about the findings of dead wild birds and then the carcasses will be removed by officials and destroyed in the rendering plant. Control checks in poultry establishments in high risk areas are also performed. Awareness campaign like press notices, leaflets to farmers and others dealing with birds is also done.
According to Veterinary Act supervisory officials, authorised veterinarians, veterinarians, veterinary laboratories and other persons are obliged to promptly notify a local veterinary office of the Agriculture and Food Board about suspicion or a diagnosis of an infectious animal disease subject to notification. When the disease is officially diagnosed the Director General of Veterinary and Food Board notifies OIE, European Commission and neighbouring countries.
Notification is in line with articles 18 and 19 of Animal Health Law.
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 of 3 December 2018 on the application of certain disease prevention and control rules to categories of listed diseases and establishing a list of species and groups of species posing a considerable risk for the spread of those listed diseases categorises HPAI as category A disease.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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) :

Authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by state budget (wild birds, poultry). Animal health inspectors/veterinary officials take samples from wild birds and poultry and they are paid by state budget. Sampling equipment will be provided by competent authority.

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) :

National Reference Laboratory performs testing and it is paid from 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) :

Compensation is paid by the central level of state veterinary service.

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 not carried out.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

NA

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:

NA

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 :	