



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

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

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- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : ESPANA

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

09/12/2022 16:03:49

Submission Number

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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) :

According to the Spanish Legal framework, the Autonomous Communities have the implementation competences, while the National Government has the competence to establish the bases and national coordination in animal health.

The Animal Health Services of each Autonomous Community are responsible then for implementation of the AI programme in their respective regions.

The NRL for Avian Influenza (Central Veterinary Laboratory in Algete), is under the Directorate General for Health in Primary Production of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; and the Sub-Directorate General for Animal Health and Hygiene and Traceability (also under the same DG) is the authority in charge of the supervision and coordination of the activities carried out by the Autonomous Communities .

In the case of wild birds, the Competent Authorities also require the collaboration of the natural environment and hunting authorities, which will receive the necessary information on the epidemiological situation of the disease, particularly in those cases that present a higher risk of introduction and spread of the avian influenza virus in Spain. The central competent natural environment and hunting authorities and the Autonomous Communities will in turn pass this information on to hunting and ornithology organisations. Samples taken from dead or sick birds will be forwarded to the corresponding Animal Health Laboratories of the respective Autonomous Communities via the Official Veterinary Services or via the departments responsible for the natural environment, depending on the distribution of responsibilities in each Autonomous Community.

Avian influenza is included in the list of notifiable diseases according to COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/2002 of 7 December 2020 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to Union notification and Union reporting of listed diseases, to formats and procedures for submission and reporting of Union surveillance programmes and of eradication programmes and for application for recognition of disease-free status, and to the computerised information system, and under Article 5 of Law 8/2003, national Animal Health Act, all natural or legal persons, public or private — thus including official or private veterinarians, livestock farmers, hunters, environmental health officers, laboratories, etc. — must duly inform the competent authority of any suspicion of diseases contained in the list of notifiable diseases.

2.1.2 Description of System in place for the registration of holdings

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(max. 32000 chars):

Spain has a Registry of Livestock Holdings (REGA) established by Royal Decree 479/2004 of 26 March 2004 establishing and regulating the general registration of livestock holdings included in the Comprehensive National Animal Traceability System (SITRAN). This register includes all commercial poultry holdings, but it is not compulsory for all non-professional holdings, which are quite numerous in the case of birds, particularly in rural areas. However, the regional Autonomous Communities in Spain have been making enormous efforts in recent years to conduct a census of smallholdings, starting with areas classified as risky, for which is mandatory the registration of backyard holdings according to Article 5.3 of Order APA/2442/2006. The ultimate aim is to incorporate this register into the REGA register and, in the meantime, to have access to information that reflects the current situation regarding poultry holdings.

According to Article 16 of Royal Decree 637/2021, all Spanish avian holdings must be registered, including backyards regardless number of animals kept.

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 main objective of the programme to be implemented in Spain is to monitor, early detect and inform the competent authority about the detection of avian influenza virus circulation, both of high and low pathogenicity, by means of a surveillance system that includes a passive and an active component.

The programme is based on the recommendations set out in Annex II to COMMISSION Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards surveillance rules, eradication programmes and disease-free status with regard to certain listed and emerging diseases.

1) Passive surveillance component:

The passive component aims at the early detection, reporting and immediate investigation by the Official Veterinary Services (OVS) of any sign of disease or abnormal mortality in domestic birds. It must be implemented throughout the national territory and at all times, being reinforced in those places and at those periods where/when the risk is higher in accordance with the same risk assessment systems established and described for the active surveillance component.

Passive surveillance aims at detecting clinical signs of avian influenza in the flock. Monitoring of production parameters (e.g. increased mortality, decreased feed and water consumption, presence of clinical signs suggestive of respiratory disease or reduced laying) is important for the early detection of the presence of infection with avian influenza viruses. Specifically, the following suspicion criteria must be observed:

- Reduction of feed and water intake by more than 20%, without justification.
- A reduction in egg production of more than 5% for more than two days, without justification.
- A weekly mortality rate of more than 3%, without justification.
- Any clinical signs or post-mortem lesions suggestive of avian influenza.

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This information must be reported by vets and/or farmers attending the holding.

2) Active surveillance component:

The objective of the active surveillance component is the detection of:

- Subclinical infections of low pathogenic avian Influenza of subtypes H5 and H7 that can easily spread between poultry flocks of laying hen categories, including those with free range systems, turkeys for fattening and breeding and poultry of Galliformes species for supplying game birds to be released into the wild, in particular in areas with a high density of poultry establishments, taking into account their potential to mutate into HPAI, in order to detect aggregations of LPAI infections and to control the risk of spread.
- Infections with HPAI in ducks, geese, quails and poultry of the order Anseriformes species for supplying game birds to be released into the wild, in holdings within the national territory, which normally do not show significant clinical signs.

In accordance with Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 of 17 December 2019, establishments shall be selected on the basis of risk criteria according to the following principles:

Risk-based surveillance for the detection of circulating LPAI virus should, if possible, be applied to poultry establishments for which the competent authority has assessed the repeated occurrence of aggregations (either in time or space) in the past or in which the occurrence is considered to be more likely. The assessment to select establishments for targeted surveillance must consider the risk of horizontal transmission of the virus due to the structure and complexity of the production system as well as movements between farms, in particular where there is a high density of farms in the area. Specific consideration shall be given to the following risk factors at the level of the establishment:

- (a) The species present on the establishment;
- (b) The production cycle and duration of production;
- (c) The presence of different poultry species;
- (d) The presence of poultry flocks of different ages;
- (e) The presence of long-lived poultry;
- (f) The practice of all-in-all-out;
- (g) The length of the waiting period between flocks; and
- (h) Biosecurity practices and poultry housing conditions.

Firstly, the total number of holdings foreseen for Spain is distributed among the 17 Autonomous Communities proportionally to the number of poultry holdings in each of them for each category of poultry covered by the programme, so that the sampling is representative throughout the territory.

In order to make the selection of holdings to be sampled on the basis of risk, in addition to the criteria mentioned above and included in Annex II of the COMMISSION Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 of 17 December 2019, the OVS shall take into account when selecting holdings the outcome of two complementary risk assessments carried out at national level:

- On the one hand, sampling shall be primarily directed, in the case of holdings with an open-air production system, towards holdings located in municipalities included in the special risk areas and special surveillance zones established for each Autonomous Community in Annexes II and III of Order APA/19/2021 of 18 January amending Order APA/2442/2006 of 27 July establishing specific protection measures in relation to avian influenza. The following map shows the municipalities included in the 'special risk areas (Annex II) and the municipalities included in the 'special surveillance zones' (Annex III) of the mentioned Order.

- On the other hand, and complementarily, the selection of holdings will be based on a recent risk assessment carried out by MAPA in collaboration with the National Institute for Agricultural and Food Research and Technology in the MAPA-INIA 2019 Management Assignment. The number of holdings assigned to each Autonomous Community will be selected considering the level of regional risk, so that sampling will be more intense in the regions with higher risk compared to those with lower risk. This risk assessment is based on a multi-criteria decision analysis tool -TOPSIS (Technique for Order Performance by Similarity to Ideal Solution). This tool allows the identification of livestock districts with

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a higher risk of HPAI introduction based on six parameters:

- The census of wild waterfowl in national wetlands, counting annual count data (according to 2007 and 2013 data from the Spanish Ornithological Society) of waterfowl of 42 species considered at risk for the introduction of HPAI in Spain.
- HPAI outbreaks in Europe and migratory bird movements, retrospectively determining possible HPAI entry alerts due to the migratory movement of the 42 wild bird species selected as at risk for the introduction of influenza into Spain, from areas where HPAI outbreaks were reported in Europe in the last 20 years.
- Survival of the virus, evaluating the days of survival based on monthly temperatures (2012-2017) from 2,216 national weather stations requested from the Spanish Meteorological Agency (AEMET). In the case of the risk analysis, the maximum number of days that the virus can survive at the minimum temperature between November and April were included.
- The density of poultry holdings based on data extracted from SITRAN.
- INTRA (incoming) commercial movements of poultry with EU origin between 2015-2018.
- Domestic poultry movements between 2016-2019.

The map resulting from weighting the parameters following the comparison technique and including these weightings in the TOPSIS method is included in the map below, categorising the Spanish livestock districts according to the level of risk in 5 categories.

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):

The avian census in Spain is 490.3 million animals (in January 2022).

The poultry Holdings are classified as:

- Breeder farms (chickens): may be part of the vertical structure of a production company, or an independent company dedicated to producing hatching eggs. They are divided into two kinds of holding:
 - a) Selection holdings: those which produce hatching eggs for the production of breeding poultry (the grandmothers of broilers).
 - b) Breeder holdings: those which produce hatching eggs for the production of productive poultry (the mothers of broilers).
- Broiler holdings: These farms may be owned by the company or more frequently belong to the worker (farmer) who signs a service contract with the production company or integrated company. The payment received by the farmer depends on the technical results of the flock (live weight, conversion rate, mortality, output at the slaughter house, including the percentage of 'seconds').
- Other poultry production: At primary production level, the most important in number are turkey's holdings, partridge farming, while pheasant and pigeon production often corresponds to craft activities of scant commercial relevance.

According to SITRAN, the Autonomous Communities with the highest number of birds (including hens, ducks and turkeys) are Galicia and CLM (with 22,23% and 19.81% of the total census), followed by Aragon, Castilla y León and Catalonia. The total number of poultry in January 2022 was 490.3 million animals.

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Most of this census, up to a total of 473.7 million birds, corresponds to the species *Gallus gallus* (mainly for meat production). The spatial distribution therefore can be considered as the territorial distribution of the total number of breeding birds, with Galicia, Castilla La Mancha, Aragon, Castilla y León and Catalonia standing out regarding census.

For turkey production, the national census is 15.09 million heads, with Galicia, Andalusia and Catalonia, and to a lesser extent the Levante area, being the main producers and where the census is predominantly present.

In duck production, there are 593.000 birds. There are two different productions, in the north (Navarre, Aragon and Catalonia) the production is mainly linked to the production of foie, while the production in the central area, which is also important, is more closely linked to the production of duck meat.

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) :

In accordance with Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 of 17 December 2019, establishments shall be selected on the basis of risk criteria according to the following principles:

Risk-based surveillance for the detection of circulating LPAI virus should, if possible, be applied to poultry establishments for which the competent authority has assessed the repeated occurrence of aggregations (either in time or space) in the past or in which the occurrence is considered to be more likely. The assessment to select establishments for targeted surveillance must consider the risk of horizontal transmission of the virus due to the structure and complexity of the production system as well as movements between farms, in particular where there is a high density of farms in the area. Specific consideration shall be given to the following risk factors at the level of the establishment:

- (a) The species present on the establishment;
- (b) The production cycle and duration of production;
- (c) The presence of different poultry species;
- (d) The presence of poultry flocks of different ages;
- (e) The presence of long-lived poultry;
- (f) The practice of all-in-all-out;
- (g) The length of the waiting period between flocks; and
- (h) Biosecurity practices and poultry housing conditions.

Firstly, the total number of holdings foreseen for Spain (as described in 4.5) is distributed among the 17 Autonomous Communities proportionally to the number of poultry holdings in each of them for each category of poultry covered by the programme, so that the sampling is representative throughout the territory.

In order to make the selection of holdings to be sampled on the basis of risk, in addition to the criteria mentioned above and included in Annex II of the COMMISSION Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 of 17 December 2019, the OVS shall take into account when selecting holdings the outcome of two complementary risk assessments carried out at national level:

- On the one hand, sampling shall be primarily directed, in the case of holdings with an open-air production system, towards holdings located in municipalities included in the special risk areas and special surveillance zones established for each Autonomous Community in Annexes II and III of Order APA/19/2021 of 18 January amending Order APA/2442/2006 of 27 July establishing specific protection measures in relation to avian influenza. The following map shows the municipalities included in the 'special risk areas (Annex II) and the municipalities included in the 'special surveillance zones' (Annex III) of the mentioned Order.

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- On the other hand, and complementarily, the selection of holdings will be based on a recent risk assessment carried out by MAPA in collaboration with the National Institute for Agricultural and Food Research and Technology in the MAPA-INIA 2019 Management Assignment. The number of holdings assigned to each Autonomous Community will be selected considering the level of regional risk, so that sampling will be more intense in the regions with higher risk compared to those with lower risk. This risk assessment is based on a multi-criteria decision analysis tool -TOPSIS (Technique for Order Performance by Similarity to Ideal Solution). This tool allows the identification of livestock districts with a higher risk of HPAI introduction based on six parameters:

- The census of wild waterfowl in national wetlands, counting annual count data (according to 2007 and 2013 data from the Spanish Ornithological Society) of waterfowl of 42 species considered at risk for the introduction of HPAI in Spain.
- HPAI outbreaks in Europe and migratory bird movements, retrospectively determining possible HPAI entry alerts due to the migratory movement of the 42 wild bird species selected as at risk for the introduction of influenza into Spain, from areas where HPAI outbreaks were reported in Europe in the last 20 years.
- Survival of the virus, evaluating the days of survival based on monthly temperatures (2012-2017) from 2,216 national weather stations requested from the Spanish Meteorological Agency (AEMET). In the case of the risk analysis, the maximum number of days that the virus can survive at the minimum temperature between November and April were included.
- The density of poultry holdings based on data extracted from SITRAN.
- INTRA (incoming) commercial movements of poultry with EU origin between 2015-2018.
- Domestic poultry movements between 2016-2019.

The map resulting from weighting the parameters following the comparison technique and including these weightings in the TOPSIS method is included in the map below, categorising the Spanish livestock districts according to the level of risk in 5 categories.

(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) :

For the purpose of this Programme, the following types or categories of poultry holdings are considered:

- Laying hens, free-range laying hens, breeding turkeys, fattening turkeys, poultry of Galliformes species for the supply of game birds to be released into the wild, for the detection of sub-clinical infections of Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza subtypes H5 and H7.
- Breeding ducks, breeding geese, fattening ducks, fattening geese, poultry of species of the order

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Anseriformes for supplying game birds to be released into the wild and quail, for the detection of HPAI or LPAI in poultry species that normally do not show significant clinical signs.

However, although not included in the programme, the following categories of poultry may also be sampled in exceptional circumstances:

- a) Chickens for meat, only if they are kept in significant numbers in extensive conditions and are considered to be at higher risk of becoming infected with avian influenza.
- b) Backyard poultry, only when the risk assessment justifies its inclusion.
- c) Others, only when justified by risk assessment.

The table in the Annex attached shows the number of domestic poultry holdings in May 2022.

Holdings to be sampled are selected within each Autonomous Community on the basis of a risk-based prioritisation systems including three complementary elements (described in point 4.3):

- Prioritisation of poultry holdings located in municipalities included in special risk areas and special surveillance zones defined in Spain through Order APA/19/2021 of 18 January amending Order APA/2442/2006 of 27 July establishing specific protection measures in relation to avian influenza;
- Prioritisation of holdings located in higher-risk livestock districts characterised through a risk analysis model based on the TOPSIS method
- Prioritisation based on the criteria included in Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 of 17 December 2019.

Sampling in each selected holding: for poultry birds, random blood samples for serological analysis shall be collected from all production categories and species from a total of 5-10 birds per poultry holding (except ducks, geese and quails and Anseriformes where 20 samples per holding are taken). In case of several sheds, samples shall be taken from at least five birds per shed. Accordingly, 20 samples shall be taken from laying and breeding hens if there is more than one shed on each holding.

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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	
SPAIN	756	60	20	1 200	1 200	ELISA test	X
SPAIN					20	HI-test (H5)	X
SPAIN					20	HI-test (H7)	X
SPAIN				30	30	PCR test	X
Total					1 270		
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.

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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)

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	
SPAIN	696	60	10	600	600	ELISA test	X
SPAIN					20	HI-test (H5)	X
SPAIN					20	HI-test (H7)	X
SPAIN				20	20	PCR test	X
Total					660		
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	
Spain	321	60	10	600	600	ELISA test	X

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					50	HI-test (H5)	X
					50	HI-test (H7)	X
				150	150	PCR test	X
Total					850		

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	
Spain	762	60	10	600	600	ELISA test	X
					40	HI-test (H5)	X
					40	HI-test (H7)	X
Total					680		

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.*

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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	
Spain	15	15	10	150	150	ELISA test	X
					20	HI-test (H5)	X
					20	HI-test (H7)	X
Total					190		
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 : 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	
Spain	4 987	60	15	900	900	ELISA test	X
					56	HI-test (H5)	X

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					56	HI-test (H7)	X
				100	100	PCR test	X
Total					1 112		

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	4 762	4 350

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

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

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	
Spain	103	80	20	1 600	1 600	ELISA test	X
					700	HI-test (H5)	X
					400	HI-test (H7)	X
				200	200	PCR test	X
Total					2 900		
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 (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested*

Category : fattening ducks

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	
Spain	88	59	20	1 180	1 180	ELISA test	X
					500	HI-test (H5)	X
					300	HI-test (H7)	X
				200	200	PCR test	X
Total					2 180		

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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 (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested

Category : fattening geese

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	
Spain	32	32	20	640	640	ELISA test	X
					50	HI-test (H5)	X
					50	HI-test (H7)	X
				50	50	PCR test	X
Total					790		

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 (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested

Category : duck 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 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	
Spain	12	12	20	240	240	ELISA test	X

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					20	HI-test (H5)	X
					20	HI-test (H7)	X
Total					280		
Add a new row							
<p>(a) <i>Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</i></p> <p>(b) <i>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</i></p>							

Category : geese 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 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	
Spain	10	10	20	200	200	ELISA test	X
					20	HI-test (H5)	X
					20	HI-test (H7)	X
Total					240		
Add a new row							
<p>(a) <i>Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</i></p> <p>(b) <i>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</i></p>							

Category : 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)

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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	
Spain	138	80	20	1 600	1 600	ELISA test	X
					50	HI-test (H5)	X
					50	HI-test (H7)	X
				150	150	PCR test	X
Total					1 850		

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 (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	8 240	6 060

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	13 002
Grand Total ELISA	9 510

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Grand Total agar	0
Grand Total HI tests (H5)	1 546
Grand Total HI tests (H7)	1 046
Grand Total Virus Isolation test	0
Grand Total PCR test	900
Grand Total Samplings	10 410

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 place of sampling will be the holding.
- The sampling procedure:
 - For Laying hens, free range laying hens, breeding turkeys, fattening turkeys, poultry of Galliformes species, the number of poultry holdings that must be included in the sample has been established to ensure that at least one infected poultry holding is detected if there is at least a 5 % prevalence of infected poultry holdings, with a confidence level of 95 %.
 - The number of duck, goose, quail and Anseriformes holdings to be sampled has been established as to ensure the detection of at least one infected poultry holding where the prevalence of infected poultry holdings is at least 5 %, with a 99 % confidence level.
- Risk-based sampling will be intensified on those types of holdings considered to be of higher risk:
 - The species present on the premises;
 - The production cycle and duration of production;
 - The presence of different poultry species;

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- The presence of poultry flocks of different ages;
 - The presence of long-lived poultry;
 - The practice of all-in-all-out;
 - The length of the waiting period between flocks; and
 - Biosecurity practices and poultry housing conditions.
- The sampling period shall be adapted to the seasonality of production; it may also be adapted to another type of periodicity identified locally that may imply a higher risk. Consideration shall also be given to targeting sampling to the periods of highest risk of virus circulation, which are usually between October and April.
- Sampling shall be carried out preferably in adult animals, avoiding sampling in new-born animals or animals recently introduced in the holding.
- It is recommended the use of samples collected for other purposes, in order to increase the efficiency of the economic and human effort made.
- Virological sampling shall not be used as an alternative to serological sampling, except in the case of farmed game birds and where serological sampling is not possible, and should only be carried out in the framework of follow-up investigations of positive serological test results.
- Sampling shall be carried out between 1st January and 31st December of each year.

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)

The analysis of the samples shall comply with the following conditions:

(a) The analysis of the samples shall be carried out by laboratories authorised by the corresponding Autonomous Communities, working under the control of the National Reference Laboratory (LNR). The NRL shall provide the necessary technical support and reference materials to the official regional laboratories.

(b) The analysis of samples shall comply with Annex II Delegated Regulation 689/2020.

(c) Samples collected in the framework of the targeted surveillance plan for LPAI and supplementary surveillance for HPAI in poultry species not normally showing significant clinical signs shall preferably be subjected to laboratory testing by serological methods. Where for technical or other reasons sampling

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for serology is not appropriate, virological testing may be carried out.

(d) Samples must be subjected to laboratory testing by virological methods when taken for the early detection of HPAI in poultry and when it is used to complement surveillance for HPAI in poultry species not normally showing significant clinical signs and for the follow-up of seropositive results.

(e) In case of positive serological results (H5, H7), further samples (at least 20 serological and 20 virological tracheal and cloacal swabs samples or tissues from at least 5 sick or dead birds) shall be taken and submitted to the National Reference Laboratory for virological analysis by generic and specific PCR (H5, H7, N1), sequencing, chick embryo inoculation, etc.

(f) Any positive result (H5, H7) shall be investigated by conducting an epidemiological survey following the guidelines indicated in the National Contingency Plan for the control of AI:

https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-higiene-ganadera/manualiaabril2022_tcm30-437988.pdf

(g) All results (serological and virological) obtained by the approved official regional laboratories shall be sent to the Sub-Directorate General for Animal Health and Hygiene and Traceability on a six-monthly basis, using a communication module within RASVE application created for this purpose, who in turn shall send the whole data-set to the European Commission.

(h) The NRL shall forward to the Community Reference Laboratory all avian influenza viruses of H5 or H7 subtypes or other influenza viruses that may pose a significant threat for health, so that a virus repository can be established to allow future developments of diagnostic techniques and molecular epidemiology follow-up. The NRL shall retain samples of positive sera to H5 or H7 viruses.

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.

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(max. 32000 chars) :

The Animal Health Services of each Autonomous Community shall be responsible for the implementation of the programme in their respective regions. Nonetheless, in the case of wild birds, they may require the collaboration – to comply with their responsibilities – of natural environment and hunting authorities, which will receive the necessary updated information on the epidemiological situation of the disease, particularly in those periods when there is a higher risk of introduction and spread of the avian influenza virus in Spain. The competent natural environment and hunting authorities in the Autonomous Communities will in turn pass this information on to hunting and ornithology organisations. Samples taken from dead or sick birds will be forwarded to the corresponding Animal Health official regional Laboratories of the respective Autonomous Communities via the Official Veterinary Services or via the departments responsible for the natural environment, depending on the distribution of responsibilities in each Autonomous Community for wild life surveillance.

Under the Directorate General for Health in Primary Production of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Sub-Directorate General for Animal Health and Hygiene and Traceability is responsible for the NRL for Avian Disease (Central Veterinary Laboratory in Algete), and is the authority in charge of the supervision and coordination of the activities carried out by the activities carried out by the Autonomous Communities and the authorised regional 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 program must be implemented throughout the whole national territory and at all times along the year. However, surveillance in both its active and passive components in wild birds will be reinforced and/or particularly focused on the areas and periods of the year of highest risk. This risk-based reinforcement will be based on two complementary risk assessments the risk categorisation of municipalities located in special risk areas and special surveillance zones established for each Autonomous Community in Annexes II and III of Order APA/19/2021, of 18 January, amending Order APA/2442/2006, of 27 July, establishing specific protection measures in relation to avian influenza, as well as taking account of the risk categorisation by livestock districts, based on the risk analysis model based on the TOPSIS method that has been developed by the MAPA. TOPSIS risk assessment model is in process to be automated for the risk assessment of introduction of the disease via migratory wild birds into Spain. This risk assessment model, in addition to offering a categorisation of the livestock district risk based on historical criteria, allows for a constant and adaptation of the livestock district risk in real time (weekly), which is especially useful in times of maximum risk coinciding with migratory periods of the different species when outbreaks occur in other EU Member States.

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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) :

Every year, Spain hosts more than 1.500.000 winter migratory water birds.

According to the number of species and census of wintering water birds obtained from the Spanish Ornithological Society (SEO, 2013-2019), the higher risk areas in Spain are:

- Doñana: with 360 species of birds, from which 127 reproduce habitually in the Park. Doñana receives over 500.000 wintering waterfowl each year and is on the migration path of over 6 million birds (including storks, seagulls among others).
- Delta del Ebro: is home to 27.000 pairs of nesting waterfowl. It receives between 250000 and 300.000 wintering birds each year, including more than 85 water bird species and represents a zone of moulting, feeding and resting during seasonal migrations.
- Ampurdan Aiguamolls: It receives 15.000-20.000 wintering aquatic birds every year and has an important biodiversity with more than 60 water birds species.
- Albufera de Valencia: It receives 80.000 wintering birds each year, including more than 60 water bird species highlighting anatidae, coots, and gulls.

More information available in SEO Website: <https://seo.org/resultados-seguimiento-de-aves/>

and in MAPA Website: https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-higiene-ganadera/informeanalisisderiesgo2019cisaia_tcm30-449218.pdf

Nombre científico Nombre común

Anas acuta Ánade rabudo

Anas clypeata Cuchara común

Anas crecca Cerceta común

Anas penelope Silbón europeo

Anas platyrhynchos Ánade real

Anas querquedula Cerceta carretona

Anser anser Anser común

Aythya ferina Porrón común

Aythya fuligula Porrón moñudo

Fulica atra Focha común

Larus canus Gaviota cana

Larus ridibundus Gaviota reidora

Limosa limosa Aguja Colinegra

Netta rufina Pato colorado

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Pluvialis apricaria Chorlito dorado

Vanellus vanellus Avefría

Additionally, other high-risk wildlife species are included according to EFSA report EFSA-G-2017-00649) in the programme:

- *Accipiter gentilis* - Azor
- *Accipiter nisus* - Gavilán común
- *Alopochen aegyptiacus*- Ganso del Nilo o egipcio
- *Anas strepera* – Ánade friso
- *Anser albifrons albifrons* – Ánsar careto grande (raza europea)
- *Ánsar brachyrhynchus* – Ánsar de pico corto
- *Anser erythropus* – Ánsar careto chico
- *Anser fabalis* – Ánsar campestre
- *Ardea cinerea* – Garza real
- *Aythya marila*- Porrón bastardo
- *Botaurus stellaris*- Avetoro común
- *Branta bernicla* – Barnacla de cara negra
- *Branta canadensis* – Barnacla canadiense
- *Branta leucopsis* – Barnacla de cara blanca
- *Branta ruficollis* – Barnacla cuelliroja
- *Bubo bubo* – Búho real
- *Bucephala clangula*- Porrón osculado
- *Buteo buteo* – Busardo ratonero
- *Buteo lagopus* – Busardo calzado
- *Carina moschata* – Pato real
- *Cygnus atratus*- Cisne negro
- *Coconia ciconia* – Cigüeña blanca
- *Circus aeruginosus* – Aguilucho lagunero
- *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*- Gaviota reidora
- *Cygnus colombianus* – Cisne silbador
- *Cygnus Cygnus* – Cisne cantor
- *Cygnus olor* – Cisne común
- *Egretta garzetta*- Garceta común
- *Egretta alba*- Garceta grande o garza blanca
- *Falco peregrinus* – Halcón peregrino
- *Falco tinnunculus* – Cernícalo común

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- *Haliaeetus albicilla*- Pigargo europeo
- *Larus marinus* - Gavión atlántico
- *Larus argentatus*- Gaviota argéntea
- *Marmaronetta angustirostris* – Cerceta pardilla
- *Mergus albellus* – Serreta chica
- *Mergus merganser*- Serreta grande
- *Milvus migrans* – Milano negro
- *Milvus milvus* – Milano real
- *Pelecanus crispus*- Pelicano Ceñudo
- *Pelecanus onocrotalus*- Pelicano común
- *Phalacrocorax carbo* – Cormorán grande
- *Philomachus pugnax* – Combatiente
- *Pica pica* – Urraca
- *Podiceps cristatus* – Somormujo lavanco
- *Podiceps nigricollis* – Zampullín cuellinegro
- *Porphyrio porphyrio* – Calamón
- *Somateria mollissima*- Eider común
- *Tachybaptus ruficollis* – Zampullín chico
- *Tadorna tadorna*- Tarro blanco
- *Tringa ochropus*- Andarríos grande
- *Turdus pilaris*- Zorzal real

From all these, 6 species have been identified and analysed in detail (*Anas acuta*, *Anas platyrhynchos*, *Anas strepera*, *Anser anser*, *Aythya fuligula* and *Fulica atra*), according to the HPAI notifications during 3 years in Europe, the migration routes and census in Spain. The results obtained include:

- 1) The migration maps from bird bandings and recoveries obtained from SEO.
- 2) The % of birds that come from each country of origin and identification of whether these countries have been affected or not in those 3 years
- 3) The census per province of these species in Spain, and the areas of higher risk according to their concentrations.
- 4) The maximum migratory distances that the species could make

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The objective of the surveillance programme for avian influenza in wild birds is the timely detection of HPAI in wild birds in order to protect poultry in poultry holdings and safeguard veterinary public health, and it is implemented on the basis of the recommendations laid down in Annex II of Delegated Regulation 689/2020

Passive-surveillance seems to have proved useful and efficient as early-detection tools, and should therefore be continued indefinitely and rendered as efficient as possible.

a) The passive-surveillance component is based on the timely notification and laboratory sampling of dead or dying birds found and should focus specifically on waterfowl.

b) The system should focus on wild birds, especially migratory waterfowl and specifically those having shown a higher risk of infection and therefore having the capacity to transmit the highly pathogenic avian influenza virus, known as 'target species' (EFSA-G-2017-00649 report) and in addition target species that have a higher risk in Spain according to their census, migratory routes studies and last year's declarations.

- Where possible, wild birds that have come into contact with these dead or dying birds shall also be sampled.

- Dead or sick birds found in unusual, suspect or doubtful circumstances shall be immediately removed and transported for post-mortem examination and collection of samples.

- For live wild birds taken to a wild fauna recovery centre or similar site, samples shall be taken and sent for analysis in all cases where it cannot be ruled out a priori that the reason for admission was avian influenza. Such birds shall be housed separately from others and adequate biosecurity measures will be taken until the test results become available.

c) In areas close to the sea, lakes or wetlands, particularly where there are domestic bird holdings nearby and in high-density areas, as well as in the risk areas and special surveillance areas defined in Annexes II and III to Order APM/233/2017, of 7 March 2017, passive-surveillance measures shall be enhanced using information campaigns targeted at the population and local authorities, placing particular emphasis on target species.

d) Close cooperation with epidemiologists and ornithologists and the competent authority for nature conservation shall be ensured in the preparation of the surveillance programme, assisting in species identification and optimising sampling adapted to the national situation.

e) Surveillance work should be intensified whenever the epidemiological situation concerning highly pathogenic avian influenza warrants this.

f) Detection of the highly pathogenic avian influenza virus in neighbouring countries or those linked epidemiologically by the movement of target species should also lead to increased passive-surveillance measures.

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(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

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	
Spain	1 000	1 000	PCR test	2 000	X
			Virus isolation test	15	X
Total	1 000	1 000		2 015	
			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.

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	Total number of tests
Total number of tests	2 015
Total Virus isolation tests	15
Total PCR tests	2 000
Total Other tests	0
Total number of wild birds to be sampled for passive surveillance	1 000

3.3 *Sampling procedures and sampling periods*

Please also explain which samples are taken from wild birds

max 32000 chars :

The wild bird sampling procedure shall comply with the following criteria:

- a) Sampling procedures shall be applied in accordance with Annex II of Delegated Regulation 689/2020
- b) Wild bird surveillance is based on virological surveillance, hence there is the need for cloacal and tracheal or oropharyngeal swabs and/or tissue samples (brain, heart, lungs, trachea, kidneys and intestines).
- c) Special care shall be taken when storing and transporting samples in order to prevent their deterioration: among other things, they should be refrigerated and sent to the laboratory immediately. Swabs should be completely immersed in a phosphate-buffer medium (PBM) with antibiotics or, in the absence of this, in a physiological serum with antibiotics. In the event that no PBM or physiological serum is available, a commercial medium can be used that is specifically designed to transport viruses, but under no circumstances media designed for bacterial should be used.
- d) All avian influenza viruses isolated from wild birds shall also be sent to the NRL. H5 or H7 subtypes shall immediately be analysed using general characterisation tests, in accordance with Annex II of Delegated Regulation 689/2020
- e) Sampling shall take place between 1 January and 31 December of each year.
- f) Results shall be communicated every six months via the RASVE website, including the information detailed in Annex III and a description of the test methods used.
- g) All results (serological and virological) obtained by authorised regional laboratories shall be reported to the Sub-Directorate General for Animal Health and Hygiene and Traceability, which shall then forward them to the European Commission.

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h) All results shall be sent to the EURL for verification.

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 :

For laboratory analyses, the following requirements shall be met:

- a) The same laboratory methods for virological and/or serological samples shall be used as for domestic birds. Tests shall comply with the procedures detailed in the Diagnostic Manual, adapted as appropriate should the CRL so decide. Accordingly, virological tests shall include: generic and specific PCR, sequencing, and inoculation of chicken embryos.
- b) Samples shall be analysed by laboratories in the Autonomous Communities that can guarantee official results, that have obtained satisfactory results in the most recent comparative laboratory test, and that will work under the supervision of the NRL in Algete. The NRL shall provide the necessary technical support and reference materials to all other laboratories.
- c) Up to five samples from the same species collected simultaneously in the same place may be pooled in the laboratory.

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

max 32000 chars :

In February 2017, an outbreak of HPAI H5N8 was reported in a fattening duck farm in Girona, in the municipality of Sant Gregori. The farm had moved live ducks to seven other national farms destined for Catalonia, also proving positive for the virus. On March 1, two additional duck farms located within a 3 km radius of the primary outbreak were declared affected. After confirmation, the measures contemplated in the legislation were taken, including a protection zone and a surveillance zone in which clinical and laboratory surveillance was carried out to prevent the spread of the disease, as well as the slaughter of all birds present on the farm, the destruction of all the materials present on the farm that could carry the virus and their subsequent cleaning and disinfection. From June 2, 2017, the entire Spanish territory regained the status of a country free of mandatory declaration avian influenza as established in the OIE code, not detecting any outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza in poultry farms in Spain between the years 2018-2021. On January 18, 2022, the Central Veterinary Laboratory of Algete confirmed the detection of the highly pathogenic avian influenza virus H5N1 in a

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fattening turkey farm located in the livestock region of Cantalejo, province of Segovia, considering wild birds as a possible source of focus. In this same Autonomous Community, in the month of February, two additional H5N1 outbreaks were reported in the livestock region of Olmedo, province of Valladolid, in two laying hen farms with a close relationship between them.

Additionally, between February 2 and March 21, 2022, 28 outbreaks have been detected in Andalucía, 6 of them in the province of Huelva (5 in the livestock region of La Palma del Condado and 1 in Cartaya) and 22 in the province of Sevilla (5 of them in the livestock region of Carmona, 4 in Écija, 10 in Osuna and 3 in the livestock region of Marchena). In the 28 cases in Andalucía the H5N1 subtype was confirmed.

In all the outbreaks detected in 2022, the measures established in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 have been adopted. In accordance with the minimum periods established in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, after a minimum of 30 days from the completion of the preliminary cleaning and disinfection tasks in the last affected farm, and taking into account that no additional positive results have been obtained in the clinical inspections and laboratory analyzes carried out in the farms located in the protection radius and surveillance as well as in contact farms, the restrictions of the protection and surveillance zones corresponding to the last affected farms have been lifted on May 2, 2022, considering all the HPAI outbreaks in poultry in Spain as closed upon completion of the planned actions

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

(max. 32000 chars):

In January 2017, two wild geese (*Anser anser*) were found dead in the La Nava de las Fuentes lagoon, in the province of Palencia (Castilla y León). The Central Veterinary Laboratory of Algete confirmed the detection of the HPAI H5N8 virus in both species. Weeks later, in February, a new case of HPAI H5N8 was confirmed in a stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) found dead in the Parc Natural dels Aiguamolls de l'Empordà area, in the province of Girona (Cataluña).

During the years 2018 and 2019, the disease was not detected in wild birds in Spain.

In the 2020-2021 season, 3 cases of HPAI H5N8 were detected in wild birds in Cantabria (a peregrine falcon in the Marismas de Santoña, Victoria and Joye Natural Park), Girona (3 storks and a goose in the Natural Park dels Aiguamolls de l'Empordà) and Zamora (a greylag goose in the Laguna Grande de Villafáfila).

In 2022, a total of 38 cases (36 H5N1 cases and 2 H5NX cases) have been detected in the provinces of Lérida, Girona, Ávila, Segovia, Palencia, Valladolid, Salamanca, Seville, Huelva, Cádiz, Córdoba, Madrid, Guipúzcoa, Caceres and Badajoz.

The cases were reported to the European Commission and the OIE, and the following measures were applied:

- Census of all commercial and non-commercial farms that were within a radius of 3 and 10 km.
- Intensification of surveillance of wild birds.

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- Dissemination of information on the epidemiological situation.

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):

Spanish Animal Health Law 8/2003, of April 24, establishes in Article 5 that any person, physical or legal, public or private, will be obliged to notify the competent authority, immediately and, in any case, in the manner and within the established deadlines, all the sources of knowledge of diseases of an epizootic nature, as well as of any pathological process that causes the suspicion of being a notifiable disease

The disease is listed in COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/2002 of 7 December 2020 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to Union notification and Union reporting of listed diseases, to formats and procedures for submission and reporting of Union surveillance programmes and of eradication programmes and for application for recognition of disease-free status, and to the computerised information system. Furthermore, pursuant to Article 7 of Order APA 2442/2006 of 27 July 2006, all persons, in particular veterinarians, wild bird protection organisations, hunting associations, etc. must immediately report any abnormal deaths, in particular those of waterfowl, to the relevant health authorities.

Managers, owners, breeders and all staff working in facilities for captive birds shall also report any of the following signs immediately to the competent animal health authorities:

- A drop in consumption of food or water of over 20%
- A reduction of over 5% in eggs laid for two days
- Mortality over 3 % in one week
- Any clinical or post-mortem symptoms or signs that might indicate the presence of the disease.

Suspicious that the disease is present may result from the presence of clinical signs on the holding, suspicion because of epidemiological reasons (presence of the disease on neighbouring holdings or epidemiological links to another affected holding through vehicles, persons or movements of birds or products).

Once the suspicion is notified to the official veterinary services and in compliance with the national contingency plan (practical operational manual) for avian influenza, official vets from the competent animal health authorities of the Autonomous Community involved shall assess the risk, visit as soon as possible the farm and take the following action:

- a) Clinical examination of the animals, necropsy and epidemiological survey.
- b) Collection of official samples and send them to the official laboratory
- c) Census of all animals including dead on the farm
- d) Communication to the owner of the conditions of immobilisation

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e) Communication of the suspicion to higher levels

Depending on the results of the tests carried out in the official labs, the steps laid down in the Manual for Avian Influenza shall be followed. If the disease is confirmed in the NRL, it shall be reported immediately to the Sub-Directorate General for Animal Health and Hygiene and Traceability, which shall report the information urgently to the European Commission, and the measures laid down in the EU for suspected or confirmed outbreaks of avian influenza shall be adopted as set out in the Practical Operational Manual for combating AI.

All the measures, in case of suspicion and confirmation of AI, are established in the specific Manual available in MAPA Website: https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/sanidad-animal-higiene-ganadera/manualiaabril2022_tcm30-437988.pdf

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) :

The cost estimate is set out in the corresponding tables in relation to the number of samples to be collected and tests to be carried out. The measures resulting from the surveillance programme require numerous serological and virological tests to be carried out. In addition to the cost of both laboratory and field personnel, this involves the purchase of laboratory diagnostic kits, as well as various other consumables. These costs are defrayed to differing extents by both MAPA and the Autonomous Communities

7.1.2 Wild birds

Please also check the consistency between the numbers mentions in tables 3.2.1, 7.2.2 and the information provided in box 3.3 and 3.4.

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(max. 32000 chars):

The cost estimate is set out in the corresponding tables in relation to the number of samples to be collected and tests to be carried out.

7.2 *Summary of the annual costs :*

7.2.1 *Poultry surveillance including ducks, geese and farmed game birds : Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme - poultry*

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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):

Sampling is carried out by the official veterinary services, and for that reason it is financed from public funds.

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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):

Sample analysis are carried out by the official laboratories, and for that reason it will be paid for from public funds.

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 the event of compensation for compulsory slaughter, the costs will be paid from public funds (shared between central government and the governments of the Autonomous Communities).

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):

Not envisaged

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Non planned

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:

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

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