



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

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

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Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : LUXEMBOURG (GRAND-DUCHE)

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

30/11/2022 11:58:28

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) :

The department for Animal Health of the Administration of Veterinary Services, which belongs to the Ministry of Agriculture, Viticulture and Rural Development, is in charge of supervising, coordinating and implementing the programme. The official veterinarian of the department for Animal Health of the Administration of Veterinary Services implements and monitor the programme in poultry. Luxembourg has no local authorities due to the small size of the country. Farmers, private vets and farmers has the responsibility to notify all suspicion of HPAI.

2.1.2 *Description of System in place for the registration of holdings*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The database SANITEL is the national database for the registration of all farm animals, which is under the responsibility of the Administration of Veterinary Services.
This database includes all establishments with all types of poultries. The following criteria are registered:

- Name of the establishment holder,
- Address,
- contact detail (email and telephone number),
- Animal species ,
- Numbers of flocks,
- Capacity of the building per flock,
- free-range, organic, barn- system

etc

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.

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(max. 32000 chars) :

According to 2020/689 only a risk based surveillance is required. The risk-based surveillance is based on the Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation 2020/689

The objective of the surveillance programme is to detect as soon as possible the presence of HPAI case/outbreak in Luxembourg in wild birds and in poultry establishments.

The surveillance of the poultry establishment is based on three pillars: a clinical surveillance, serological surveillance and virological surveillance.

The clinical surveillance is applicable throughout the poultry sector and includes all changes observed of the following criteria:

- abnormal mortality;
- drop in the egg-production;
- decrease of the feed and water intake about;
- decline of the weight gain foreseen in the poultry for meat production;
- clinical signs;
- post mortal lesion;
- any other observations.

The animal holder and the veterinarian is legally supposed to notify any of these changes to the Administration of Veterinary Services.

The serological surveillance is risk-based and further explained above.

The virological surveillance is the follow-up of the serological and clinical surveillance.

The programme consists of an early detection system and a risk-based surveillance in line with annex II part 1 of the regulation 689/2020. Concerning poultry establishments and LPAI the objective of the program is the early detection of circulating low pathogenic avian influenza viruses (LPAIV) that may easily spread between poultry flocks and 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.

In that context we need to highlight that, Luxembourg has no areas with a high density of poultry establishments.

The surveillance of wild birds consists on the clinical surveillance and virological surveillance.

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) :

In Luxembourg, the predominant poultry population are laying hens and broilers. There is no establishment with turkey, ducks, geese and farmed game birds. Furthermore, Luxembourg has no breeder establishment.

Table : please see Annex-a-document

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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) :

Serological surveillance of poultry establishment:

All poultry establishment are scored following the criteria and risk factors. All poultry establishment, which reach defined score are subject to be tested. Accordingly to this selection about 20 of the total 71 poultry establishments will be sampled. Please see Annex-b-document

(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) :

- 1) The strategy for the selection of the establishments to be sampled is divided into the following two methods:
 - a) The risk-based surveillance for poultry establishment is based on a categorisation of the establishment following the risk factor, mentioned in the table of annex-b-document. All poultry establishment, which reach a defined score, will be tested. Following to this selection about +-20 of the 73 poultry establishments are subject to be sampled.
 - b) Furthermore on basis of a randomisation method 5% of all the poultry establishment will be selected to be tested
Due to the small size of the country, the geographic distribution plays no role in Luxembourg.
- 2) a) Risk-based surveillance:
100% of the establishment are sampled which reach a defined score . This are about 18/54 laying hens establishment and 2/18 broilers establishments and 1/1 ratites establishments.
2)b) Surveillance based of the randomisation method:
5% of all the 73 establishments are sampled. (4 establishments)
- 3) The numbers of birds to be sampled in the poultry holding are defined to ensure 95 % probability of identifying at least one bird that tests sero-positive for avian influenza, if the prevalence of sero-positive birds is ≥ 30 %. Blood samples for serological examination are collected from all poultry production categories and poultry species from at least 5 to 15 birds per poultry holding, and from the different sheds, where more than one shed is present on a holding. In case of several sheds, samples shall be

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taken from at least five birds per shed.

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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	
the whole country	4	4	15	60	60	ELISA test	X
the whole country	4	4	2	8	8	HI-test (H5)	X
the whole country	4	4	0	0	8	HI-test (H7)	X
the whole country	4	4	2	8	8	Virus isolation test	X
the whole country	4	4	15	60	60	PCR test	X
Total					144		
						Add a new row	

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- (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 : 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	
the whole country	14	14	10	140	140	ELISA test	X
the whole country	14	14	2	28	28	HI-test (H5)	X
the whole country	14	14	0	0	28	HI-test (H7)	X
the whole country	14	14	15	210	210	PCR test	X
the whole country	14	14	2	28	28	Virus isolation test	X
Total					434		

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 : backyard flocks

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 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	
the whole country	20	4	10	40	40	ELISA test	X
the whole country	20	4	2	8	8	HI-test (H5)	X
the whole country	20	4	0	0	8	HI-test (H7)	X
the whole country	20	20	15	300	300	PCR test	X
the whole country	20	20	1	20	20	Virus isolation test	X
Total					376		
						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 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested</i></p> <p>(c) <i>Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.</i></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	
the whole country	18	2	10	10	20	ELISA test	X
the whole country	18	2	2	4	4	HI-test (H5)	X
the whole country	18	2	0	0	4	HI-test (H7)	X
the whole country	18	2	2	4	4	Virus isolation test	X
							X

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the whole country	18	5	5	25	25	PCR test	X
Total					57		
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 : ratites

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	
the whole country	1	1	20	20	20	HI-test (H5)	X
the whole country	1	1	2	2	2	Virus isolation test	X
the whole country	1	1	0	0	20	HI-test (H7)	X
the whole country	1	1	10	10	10	PCR test	X
Total					52		
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>							

Add a category

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Totals	Total number of tests	Total number of samples
Total poultry 2023	1 063	985

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 : no duck, geese breeders, etc. in Luxembourg

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	
the whole country	0	0	0	0	0	ELISA test	X
Total					0		
						Add a new row	

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- (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	0	0

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	1 063
Grand Total ELISA	260
Grand Total agar	0
Grand Total HI tests (H5)	68
Grand Total HI tests (H7)	68
Grand Total Virus Isolation test	62
Grand Total PCR test	605
Grand Total Samplings	985

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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):

See annex-c-document

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)

Serological surveillance:

In laying hens and broilers, all serological samples are tested by ELISA in the national reference laboratory Sciensano (Brussels, Belgium) tests. In case of a seropositive ELISA test, Hemagglutination-inhibition assay for influenza virus is performed of this sample by the laboratory Sciensano. In case of a positive test, cloacal swabs (or faeces) and tracheal swabs are collected in the establishment to carry out follow up investigation. These samples are tested by RT-PCR (validated protocols from the EURL) at the Luxembourg Institute of Health. In case of a positive PCR test, additional investigations are done to

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determine the exclude the presence of H5 or H7 by RT-PCR. If an H5 or H7 strain is detected, the sequencing of the hemagglutinin gene region encompassing the HA cleavage site is performed (amplification by conventional PCR followed by Sanger sequencing) to determine pathogenicity. In parallel, the samples are send to the national reference laboratory Sciensano (Brussels, Belgium) for confirmation by PCR, sequencing and virus isolation in embryonated eggs followed.

Virological surveillance:

In case of change in normal production, health parameters such as increase in mortality rate, decrease in feed and water intake and/or drop of th egg production in an establishment, cloacal swabs (or faeces) and tracheal swabs are collected in the establishment and PCR tests are performed. In case of mortality, a necropsy is performed on the bird carcasses and organ samples can be tested in addition to cloacal and tracheal swabs.

These samples are tested by RT-PCR (validated protocols from the EURL) at the Luxembourg Institute of Health. In case of a positive PCR test, additional investigations are done to determine the exclude the presence of H5 or H7 by RT-PCR. If an H5 or H7 strain is detected, the sequencing of the hemagglutinin gene region encompassing the HA cleavage site is performed (amplification by conventional PCR followed by Sanger sequencing) to determine pathogenicity.

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The division animal health of the Administration of veterinary services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Viticulture designs, implements and monitors the surveillance programme in wild birds.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

the whole territory of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Due to the small size of Luxembourg, there is not geographical and administrative limitation.

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) :

no risk area
Luxembourg lays in the East-Atlantic Flyway. Due to the small size of the country, there is no geographic distribution and no risk area (no wetlands and no link with high-density poultry populations.)

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The design of the programme of wild birds consists of a passive surveillance. The surveillance in wild birds is based on sampling and testing of birds:

- found dead,
- found injured or sick,
- hunted with clinical signs.

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The surveillance applies for the target wild bird species, in particular migratory water birds and all the wild bird targeted species compiled by the EFSA/EURL. (please see Annex I)

Luxembourg has no areas of risk, no wetlands and no high density of poultry populations.

The center of care for wild animals (Centre de soins pour faune sauvage) plays an important role, because this center receives during the whole year a high number of wild birds. Routinely all wild birds (belonging to the target species) are tested at the day of entry on the care center. This sampling allows us to receive weekly on overview of the injured and sick wild birds.

(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	
the whole country	400	0	Virus isolation test	200	X
the whole country	400	400	PCR test	1 200	X
the whole country	400	0	sequencing	200	X
Total	1 200	400		1 600	
		Add a new row			

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(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	1 600
Total Virus isolation tests	200
Total PCR tests	1 200
Total Other tests	200
Total number of wild birds to be sampled for passive surveillance	400

3.3 Sampling procedures and sampling periods

Please also explain which samples are taken from wild birds

max 32000 chars :

Live birds in captivity (Centre de soins pour faune sauvage): tracheal/oropharyngeal swab and cloacal swab
Live bird not in captivity (active surveillance): fresh droppings
Dead or moribund bird (passive surveillance): tracheal/oropharyngeal swab and cloacal swab, brain.
Sampling period: during the whole year

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

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max 32000 chars :

All samples are tested by real-time RT-PCR using protocols validated by the EU reference laboratory for AI/ND, i.e. Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie (IZSVE)

Upon detection of a sample positive for AI, additional investigations are done:

- testing for H5 and H7
- If positive for H5 or H7,
 - sequencing of the hemagglutinin gene region encompassing the HA cleavage site to determine pathogenicity
 - sending original sample to Sciensano (Belgium) for confirmation, pathotyping and virus isolation
- if negative for H5 or H7, additional rRT-PCRs can be done to determine the HA subtype
- additional rRT-PCRs can be performed to determine the NA subtype

Laboratories:

- Necropsies and sample collection: LMVE
- Initial testing: Luxembourg Institute of Health, LU
- Confirmatory testing: Sciensano, BE

Following our experience, we plan each year to test about +- 100 wild birds of the target species. Mostly two samples are collected from one bird: 1 cloacal swab and 1 tracheal swab. In case of dead wild bird, 3 samples are collected and tested: 1 cloacal swab, 1 tracheal swab and organ sample (brain).

However due to the fact that during the last years, LU hadn't had a case of HPAI in wild birds, we cannot predict in case of a positive case of HPAI in wild birds, how many tests have to be performed.

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

max 32000 chars :

In September 2021 one outbreak of HPAI H5N8 was detected in a backyard holding. Affected species included chickens, ducks. the outbreak was linked to an illegal movement (without Traces certificate) of birds from a local market from Belgium.

Between 2018-2020 no outbreak was detected.

Over the last 5 years, AI was only detected in May-June 2017 in Luxembourg. The outbreak affected 4 holdings (3 backyard holds, 1 retailer for hobby birds) and was linked to importation of sick birds from Belgium. Affected species included chickens, ducks and quails. Animals were infected by HPAI H5N8.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

In November-December 2021; 10 cases of H5N1 were detected in wild birds during the wild bird migration period. Increased biosecurity measures were put in place, which prevented an outbreak in domestic poultry.

Between 2017-2020 no HPAI was detected in wild birds.

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):

HPAI is a notifiable disease in accordance with grand-ducal regulation of 11 mai 2006
In case of a confirmed case, Luxembourg notifies this to European Commission and to OIE

7. *Costs*

7.1 *Detailed analysis of the costs*

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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):

Due to the actual situation of HPAI in the neighboring countries we foreseen sufficient tests and confirmation tests. All analysis are done in laboratories in the tests are performed in laboratories located inside Luxembourg and outside of Luxembourg. We cannot discuss the price of the tests.

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.

(max. 32000 chars):

Due to the actual situation of HPAI in the neighboring countries we foreseen sufficient tests and confirmation tests. All analysis are done in laboratories in Luxembourg and outside of Luxembourg. We cannot discuss the price of the tests.

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

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2023

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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):

the official veterinarians in charge of the program performs the official sampling. They are payed by the state budget.

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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):

The "Laboratoire de médecine vétérinaire de l'Etat", "SCiensano" and the "Luxembourg Institute of Health" are performing the testing. these laboratories are paid by 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 fixed by the central level of state veterinarian services and is paid by the state budget

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination** : who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?
(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

(max. 32000 chars):

not applicable for avian influenza

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

(max. 32000 chars):

the state budget

2. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

3. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

In the "*Guidelines for the Union co-funded veterinary programmes*", it is indicated that in exceptional and duly justified cases, additional necessary measures can be proposed by the Member States in their application.

If you introduced these type of measures in this programme, for each of them, please provide detailed technical justification and also justification of their cost:

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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 :	