



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

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

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- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : CIESKA REPUBLIKA

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 13:46:23

Submission Number

1669812384520-18907



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 authority responsible for the programme is the State Veterinary Administration (SVA). The plan with the number of sampled establishments in each poultry category in every region is made by the Central Veterinary Administration (CVA). The CVA is responsible for the monitoring of the programme on the central level.

Implementation of the programme is performed by Regional Veterinary Administrations (RVA). The RVAs are responsible for the monitoring of the programme on the regional level. The particular sampled establishments are chosen by RVA. The samples are taken by RVA veterinary officers or by approved private veterinarians. The private veterinarians have to make a contract with RVA.

Three laboratories are involved in the programme. These laboratories are State Veterinary Institute (SVI) in Prague (National Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza), State Veterinary Institute in Jihlava and State Veterinary Institute in Olomouc. Only SVIs are involved in the programme. They are under supervision of the CVA. The external agencies or laboratories are not involved in the programme.

2.1.2 Description of System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

The establishments in the Czech Republic are registered in the Farm Database according to the provisions of the Act No. 154/2000, Breeding Act and corresponding Decree No. 136/2004 laying down details about identification of animals and their registration and registration of establishments and person established by Breeding Act.

Registered establishments:

- Each establishment with more than 500 head of poultry get the establishment registration number, and all farmers records shall be kept in accordance with Breeding Act and Decree No 136/2004, as amended.

- Each establishment where the flock with more than 100 birds of poultry producing hatching eggs is kept, the establishment gets a registration number, and all farmer records shall be kept in accordance with Breeding Act and Decree No 136/2004, as amended.

- All flocks of laying hens (*Gallus gallus*) producing table eggs intended for market get the establishment registration number, and all farmer records shall be kept in accordance with Breeding Act and Decree No

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136/2004, as amended.

If the establishment does not meet the above conditions of registration, it does not have to be registered in the Czech Republic. Backyards do not have to be registered if they do not meet these conditions.

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) :

No major migratory flight paths of birds are recognized in the Czech Republic. There are recognized only several minor flight paths of birds from north to south (please see a map in the attachment). According to epidemiological and ornithological data, the Czech Republic has not identified any region with a high risk of the introduction of AI. The Czech Republic has identified on its territory only "areas at risk" with a high density of poultry farming and landscapes with a large number of water bodies (ponds, rivers, dams, lakes), i.e. regions:

- South Moravian Region (NUTS 3 – CZ 062)
- South Bohemian Region (NUTS 3 – CZ 031)
- Pardubice Region (NUTS 3 – 053)

More intensive official checks in poultry establishments are performed in line with the multi-annual control plan in such areas.

For this reason, the Czech Republic does not carry out risk based surveillance for surveillance for avian influenza and surveillance based on a representative sampling scheme is implemented in the Czech Republic, specifically only for two categories (laying hens flocks of *Gallus gallus* producing table eggs and breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and fattening turkeys). For other poultry categories included in programme are sampled all establishments in the Czech Republic – free range laying hens, turkey breeders, duck breeders, geese breeders, fattening ducks, fattening geese, farmed game birds (gallinaceous), farmed game birds (waterfowl).

The programme is applied on the whole territory of the Czech Republic, so that samples are considered as representative for the whole of the Czech Republic. The programme is implemented in all 14 regions in the Czech Republic. Programme is implemented at the regional level and RVA are in charge of performance of the programme.

Objectives for surveillance in poultry and wild birds

1. Early detection of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in poultry
2. Early detection of HPAI in wild birds providing for:
 - a) an early warning for possible HPAI introduction into poultry, in particular when viruses enter the Union through migratory movements of wild birds;
 - b) information for the assessment of risks for virus spread following findings of HPAI in wild birds
3. Detection of HPAI in poultry species which generally do not show significant clinical signs
4. Detection of circulating low pathogenic avian influenza viruses (LPAI) that may easily spread between poultry flocks in particular in areas with a high density of poultry establishments in view of their potential to mutate to HPAI in order to:

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- a) identify clusters of infection with LPAI; and
 - b) monitor the risk of spread of LPAI by movements of poultry and by fomites in certain production systems at risk
5. Contribution to increased knowledge on HPAI and LPAI posing a potential zoonotic risk

There is implemented in the Czech Republic:

Early warning system

The early warning systems for HPAI in poultry is part of the general surveillance requirements as provided for in point(a) of Article3(1) to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 and is implemented throughout the poultry sector. The surveillance includes the early detection and investigation in establishments of any change in normal production and health parameters such as mortality rate, feed and water intake and egg production; and any clinical sign or post-mortem lesion suggesting HPAI.

In accordance with the Decree No. 342/2012 Coll., the breeders who, as the entrepreneurs, keep poultry for business purposes, are obliged to report to the relevant RVAs the following events:

- decrease in feed and water intake by more than 20%
- decrease in egg production by more than 5% for more than 2 days
- mortality rate is more than 3% per week

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 predominant poultry population in the Czech Republic is Gallus gallus. Establishments where the flocks with fattening broilers (Gallus gallus) and laying hens (Gallus gallus) producing table eggs or breeding flocks of Gallus gallus are kept represent the main type of poultry production in the Czech Republic. There is seasonal production of the fattening turkeys before Christmas and Easter and there is relatively small number of establishments with geese breeders and farmed game birds (waterfowl). The table with the number of poultry establishments for each category included in the programme please see in the attachment.

Map with location of all registered poultry farm in the National Farm Database in the attachment. There are no small producers or large producers in the Czech Republic. There are only registered establishments (above) and unregistered establishments (which there are not in the National Farm Database).

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The surveillance is based on a representative sampling scheme (laying hens and fattening turkeys). The establishments with other poultry categories are all sampled.

The risk factors in accordance with the criteria set in Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU)

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2020/689 are implemented in official checks in poultry establishments in line with the multi-annual control plan:

Inspection of compliance with biosecurity rules in poultry establishments.

For this inspection, poultry establishments are selected on the basis of a risk analysis carried out by the RVA, taking into account the following risk factors:

- Establishments keeping waterfowl and gallinaceous poultry with access to outdoor pens in areas with a higher risk of introduction and spread of the virus of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). These are areas:
 - in the proximity of water bodies where migratory birds congregate,
 - localities where HPAI virus was found in poultry or wild birds during the previous three years,
 - localities where antibodies against the avian influenza virus were found within the avian influenza surveillance programme during the previous three years.

(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) :

The surveillance programme for avian influenza in poultry includes these categories:

- a) laying hens flocks of Gallus gallus producing table eggs and breeding flocks of Gallus gallus;
- b) free range laying hens;
- c) turkey breeders;
- d) duck breeders;
- e) geese breeders;
- f) fattening turkeys;
- g) fattening ducks;
- h) fattening geese;
- i) farmed game birds (gallinaceous);
- j) farmed game birds (waterfowl).

The strategy of selection of the establishments to be sampled:

The plan with the number of sampled establishments in each category of poultry in every region is made by the CVA. Implementation of the programme is performed by RVA.

The specific number of establishments of categories (laying hens and fattening turkeys) is sampled – surveillance based on a representative sampling scheme. The CVA determines the number of establishments sampled to RVA. The particular sampled establishments for laying hens and fattening turkeys are risk based chosen by RVA. For the remaining categories of poultry there are taken samples

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from all establishments in the Czech Republic.

In the Czech Republic are 130 establishments with laying hens (all registered establishments with laying hens in production period). The samples are taken at 53 establishments.

There are currently 53 establishments of fattening turkeys. The samples are taken at 42 establishments of this category.

The number of samples taken in each establishment:

a) layings hens:

In the Czech Republic are 130 laying hens establishments (all registered establishments with laying hens in production period). The samples will be taken at 53 establishments. 10 blood samples will be taken at each establishment. The number of samples is 530 and the number of ELISA tests is also 530.

b) free range laying hens

In the Czech Republic are 24 free range laying hens establishments. The samples will be taken at all establishments of this category. 10 blood samples will be taken at each establishments. The number of samples is 240 and the number of ELISA tests is also 240.

c) turkey breeders

In the Czech Republic is currently no turkey breeders establishments.

d) fattening turkeys

In the Czech Republic are 53 fattening turkeys establishments. The samples will taken at 42 establishments of this category. 10 blood samples will be taken at each establishment. The number of samples is 420 and the number of ELISA tests is also 420.

e) farmed game birds gallinaceous

In the Czech republic are 34 farmed game birds gallinaceous establishments. The samples will be taken at 35 establishments of this category. 10 blood samples will be taken at each establishment. Samples will be taken at all establishments of this category. The number of samples is 340 and the number of ELISA tests is also 340.

Duck breeders, geese breeders, fattening ducks, fattening geese, farmed game birds (waterfowl):

Tracheal/oropharyngeal and cloacal swabs for virological testing will be collected from duck breeders, geese breeders, fattening ducks, fattening geese, farmed game birds (waterfowl).

For virological testing 20 tracheal/oropharyngeal and 20 cloacal swabs from each these establishments will be taken and from different flocks, if more than one flock is present in the establishment.

There are currently a total of 352 poultry establishments in the Czech republic. The estimated number of 262 poultry establishments will be tested in the frame of AI poultry surveillance programme per year.

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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	
CZ 010	1	1	10	10	10	ELISA test	X
CZ 020	14	4	10	40	40	ELISA test	X
CZ 031	6	4	10	40	40	ELISA test	X
CZ 032	5	2	10	20	20	ELISA test	X
CZ 042	10	3	10	30	30	ELISA test	X
CZ 051	1	1	10	10	10	ELISA test	X
CZ 052	13	4	10	40	40	ELISA test	X
CZ 053	20	9	10	90	90	ELISA test	X

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CZ 061	6	3	10	30	30	ELISA test	X
CZ 062	18	9	10	90	90	ELISA test	X
CZ 071	5	2	10	20	20	ELISA test	X
CZ 072	7	3	10	30	30	ELISA test	X
CZ 080	24	8	10	80	80	ELISA test	X
all CZ	130	53	10	0	44	HI-test (H5)	X
all CZ	130	53	10	0	44	HI-test (H7)	X
all CZ	130	53	10	0	2	Virus isolation test	X
all CZ	130	53	10	0	34	PCR test	X
Total					654		

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 : 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	
CZ 020	6	6	10	60	60	ELISA test	X
CZ 031	1	1	10	10	10	ELISA test	X

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CZ 032	3	3	10	30	30	ELISA test	X
CZ 052	4	4	10	40	40	ELISA test	X
CZ 053	1	1	10	10	10	ELISA test	X
CZ 061	2	2	10	20	20	ELISA test	X
CZ 062	2	2	10	20	20	ELISA test	X
CZ 072	3	3	10	30	30	ELISA test	X
CZ 080	2	2	10	20	20	ELISA test	X
all CZ	24	24	10	0	44	HI-test (H5)	X
all CZ	24	24	10	0	44	HI-test (H7)	X
all CZ	24	24	10	0	2	Virus isolation test	X
all CZ	24	24	10	0	34	PCR test	X
Total					364		

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
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CZ 020	11	6	10	60	60	ELISA test	X
CZ 031	4	3	10	30	30	ELISA test	X
CZ 032	8	8	10	80	80	ELISA test	X
CZ 041	2	2	10	20	20	ELISA test	X
CZ 042	2	1	10	10	10	ELISA test	X
CZ 051	1	1	10	10	10	ELISA test	X
CZ 052	3	2	10	20	20	ELISA test	X
CZ 053	5	4	10	40	40	ELISA test	X
CZ 061	3	3	10	30	30	ELISA test	X
CZ 062	5	5	10	50	50	ELISA test	X
CZ 071	2	2	10	20	20	ELISA test	X
CZ 072	2	2	10	20	20	ELISA test	X
CZ 080	5	3	10	30	30	ELISA test	X
all CZ	53	42	10	0	43	HI-test (H5)	X
all CZ	53	42	10	0	43	HI-test (H7)	X
all CZ	53	42	10	0	2	Virus isolation test	X
all CZ	53	42	10	0	33	PCR test	X
Total					541		

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 : 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	
CZ 031	5	5	10	50	50	ELISA test	X
CZ 032	8	8	10	80	80	ELISA test	X
CZ 052	9	9	10	90	90	ELISA test	X
CZ 053	3	3	10	30	30	ELISA test	X
CZ 062	1	1	10	10	10	ELISA test	X
CZ 071	3	3	10	30	30	ELISA test	X
CZ 072	5	5	10	50	50	ELISA test	X
all CZ	34	34	10	0	44	HI-test (H5)	X
all CZ	34	34	10	0	44	HI-test (H7)	X
all CZ	34	34	10	0	2	Virus isolation test	X
all CZ	34	34	10	0	34	PCR test	X
Total					464		

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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Add a category

Totals	Total number of tests	Total number of samples
Total poultry 2023	2 023	1 530

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 : 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
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CZ 020	4	4	40	160	80	PCR test	X
CZ 031	2	2	40	80	40	PCR test	X
CZ 052	18	18	40	720	360	PCR test	X
CZ 053	3	3	40	120	60	PCR test	X
CZ 062	1	1	40	40	20	PCR test	X
Total					560		
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	
CZ 020	9	9	40	360	180	PCR test	X
CZ 031	24	24	40	960	480	PCR test	X
CZ 032	1	1	40	40	20	PCR test	X
CZ 042	2	2	40	80	40	PCR test	X
CZ 052	1	1	40	40	20	PCR test	X
CZ 053	5	5	40	200	100	PCR test	X
CZ 061	7	7	40	280	140	PCR test	X
Total					980		
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*

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	
CZ 031	3	3	40	120	60	PCR test	X
CZ 032	1	1	40	40	20	PCR test	X
CZ 061	1	1	40	40	20	PCR test	X
CZ 062	2	2	40	80	40	PCR test	X
CZ 071	1	1	40	40	20	PCR test	X
Total					160		
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	
CZ 020	2	2	40	80	40	PCR test	X

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CZ 031	2	2	40	80	40	PCR test	X
CZ 032	1	1	40	40	20	PCR test	X
CZ 053	1	1	40	40	20	PCR test	X
CZ 061	3	3	40	120	60	PCR test	X
CZ 071	2	2	40	80	40	PCR test	X
CZ 072	4	4	40	160	80	PCR test	X
CZ 080	1	1	40	40	20	PCR test	X
Total					320		

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 : 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	
CZ 031	5	5	40	200	100	PCR test	X
CZ 032	3	3	40	120	60	PCR test	X
CZ 062	1	1	40	40	20	PCR test	X
CZ 071	1	1	40	40	20	PCR test	X
Total					200		

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

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Add a category

Totals	Total number of tests	Total number of samples
Total ducks and geese and farmed game birds 2023	2 220	4 440

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	4 243
Grand Total ELISA	1 530
Grand Total agar	0
Grand Total HI tests (H5)	175
Grand Total HI tests (H7)	175
Grand Total Virus Isolation test	8
Grand Total PCR test	2 355
Grand Total Samplings	5 970

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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):

Official veterinarians from the relevant RVA (swabs, blood samples) or approved private veterinarian (blood samples) perform the sampling on establishment. The approved private veterinarians have to make a contract with RVA. The approved private veterinarians are paid by the RVAs from the state budget. Sampling equipment for official veterinarian is provided by the State Veterinary Institute testing the samples.

The samples taken for serological/virological testing are taken for each poultry category on the establishments. No samples are taken at the slaughterhouse.

Samples are taken from different sheds, if more than one shed is present on the establishment.

10 blood samples for serological testing are collected from each establishments with laying hens, free range laying hens, fattening turkeys and gallinaceous. For virological testing 20 tracheal/oropharyngeal and 20 cloacal swabs will be taken in remaining poultry categories. For each poultry category the samples are taken on the establishment. No samples are taken on the slaughterhouse. If the poultry is dispatched for slaughtering abroad, the samples are taken on the establishment before dispatch.

Birds in the poultry establishments are sampled continuously during all year. The time period for sampling in the poultry establishment coincide with seasonal production for each poultry production category. Seasonal production is the most distinctive by fattening turkeys, ducks and geese, usually before Christmas and Easter. However, where appropriate, sampling will be adapted to other identified periods. The sampling of all poultry categories is carried out once a year.

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

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

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

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

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

Only three laboratories are involved in the programme. These laboratories are SVI in Prague (NRL for Avian Influenza), SVI in Jihlava and SVI in Olomouc. They are under supervision of the Central Veterinary Administration.

The NRL for Avian Influenza performs all tests in the framework of the AI poultry surveillance and also in the framework of the AI wild birds surveillance. The SVI in Jihlava and in Olomouc perform tests in the framework of AI wild birds surveillance, they are not included in the AI poultry surveillance.

Serological surveillance: ELISA test for initial screening and HI test for confirmation are used in sampled poultry establishments - ELISA test (group antigen), HI test (typing with H5 and H7 subtypes of antigen). For ELISA test has been used INFLUENZA A Virus Antibody TEST Kit (fy. Idexx).

In the case of positive reaction, typing by HI test is performed (typing with H subtypes of antigen). For HI test are used antigens provided by CRL in Weybridge. All positive serological findings shall be confirmed by the NRL at SVI Prague for avian influenza by a HI test, using designated strains supplied by the Community Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza.

Confirmation of all positive serological result by HI test with antigens:

- H5
 - a) initial test using teal/England/7894/06 (H5N3)
 - b) test all positives with chicken/Scotland/59 (H5N1) to eliminate N3 cross reactive antibodies,
- H7
 - a) initial test using Turkey/England/647/77 (H7N7)
 - b) test all positives with African Starling/983/79 (H7N1) to eliminate N7 cross reactive antibodies,

The strains are supplied at request by the CRL.

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In the case of positive ELISA reaction, typing by HI test is performed. If HI tests confirm H5 or H7 antibodies, an epidemiological investigation and sampling for testing by virological methods is performed on the poultry establishment. For virological testing (RT-PCR AIV) are sampled at least 20 tracheal/oropharyngeal and 20 cloacal swabs and/or at least five sick/dead birds, if present. The testing is performed in the NRL for avian influenza only. In case of positive results from RT-PCR the measures according to the EU legislation are taken.

For virological testing are used RT-PCR AIV tests.

The laboratory testing is carried out in accordance with requirements laid down in 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 rules for surveillance, eradication programmes, and disease-free status for certain listed and emerging diseases and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and the Council, as regards rules for the prevention and control of certain listed diseases.

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 central authority responsible for the programme is the CVA, Department of Animal Health and Welfare. The CVA is responsible for the monitoring of the programme at the central level. Implementation of the programme is performed by RVA. The RVA is responsible for the monitoring of the programme at the regional level. In the Czech Republic passive surveillance on sick and dead wild birds is performed. RVA cooperate with ornithologists, nature bird observation and hunter organisations. The organisations and public are regularly informed about need to report any abnormal mortality or significant disease outbreaks occurring in wild birds and in particular wild water birds to the RVA. The RVA collect and deliver all dead wild birds to the laboratory.

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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 programme is applied on all territory of the Czech Republic according to rules setting by the CVA.

Regions in the Czech Republic where the programme is applied are:

CZ 010 CAPITAL CITY PRAGUE

CZ 020 CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION

CZ 031 SOUTHBOHEMIAN REGION

CZ 032 REGION OF PLZEN

CZ 041 REGION OF KARLOVY VARY

CZ 042 REGION OF USTI N. LABEM

CZ 051 REGION OF LIBEREC

CZ 052 REGION OF HRADEC KRALOVE

CZ 053 REGION OF PARDUBICE

CZ 061 (CZ 063) REGION OF VYSOCINA

CZ 062 (CZ 064) SOUTH MORAVIAN REGION

CZ 071 REGION OF OLOMOUC

CZ 072 REGION OF ZLIN

CZ 080 MORAVIAN-SILESIA REGION

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) :

The larger number of wild birds (especially water fowl) are concentrated in the Czech Republic near the water reservoirs especially in these regions - Southern Moravian Region, Southern Bohemian Region and Pardubice Region. The draft estimation of the local wildlife population is 28 - 56 millions of pairs. There are 10 most numerous species in the Czech Republic: Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*), Great Tit (*Parus major*), sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Common Blackbird (*Turdus merula*), Yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*), European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus collybita*), Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*), Blue tit (*Cyanistes caeruleus*), Sky Lark (*Alauda arvensis*).

The most frequently laboratory tested target species include: Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*), White stork (*Ciconia ciconia*), Grey

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heron (*Ardea cinerea*), Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), Greylag goose (*Anser anser*), Great white egret (*Egretta alba*).
There is no official estimate of target species of wild birds in the Czech Republic.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Passive surveillance on sick and dead wild birds is aimed at:

- birds belonging to identified “higher risk” species (Mallard, Mute Swan, Greylag Goose, Cormorant, Heron, Common Gull)
- areas where increased mortalities occur
- areas close to the ponds, lakes and waterways where birds were found dead; and in particular when these areas are in proximity to domestic poultry farms

Virological surveys for avian influenza in wild birds is aimed to identifying the risk for introduction of AI viruses (LPAI and HPAI) to domestic poultry by:

- ensuring of an early detection of HPAI by investigating sick and dead wild birds and increased mortalities, in particular in selected “higher risk” species
- Anseriformes (wild fowl) to be the main sampling targets to assess if they carry LPAI viruses of H5 and H7 subtypes (which will in any case also detect HPAI)

(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

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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	
whole territory of the Czech Republic	400	400	PCR test	400	X
whole territory of the Czech Republic	0	0	Virus isolation test	5	X
Total	400	400		405	
Add a new row					
<p><i>(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.</i></p>					

	Total number of tests
Total number of tests	405
Total Virus isolation tests	5
Total PCR tests	400
Total Other tests	0
Total number of wild birds to be sampled for passive surveillance	400

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

3.3 Sampling procedures and sampling periods

Please also explain which samples are taken from wild birds

max 32000 chars :

Taking samples, wrapping and packaging of samples and their transport to the NRL is arranged by official veterinarians from the relevant RVAs.

- In case of mortality increase (more than 5 birds) at least 5 carcasses have to be taken. In the case of higher amounts of dead birds, cloacal and tracheal/oropharyngeal swabs from other birds can be taken as well.
- Swabs must be chilled immediately on ice or with frozen gel packs and submitted to the laboratory as quickly as possible.
- Cloacal swabs and tracheal/oropharyngeal swabs and/or tissues (namely the brain, heart, lung, kidney and intestines) from wild birds is sampled for virus isolation and molecular detection (RT-PCR).

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 :

All samples collected in the surveillance for avian influenza in wild birds are tested as soon as possible by molecular techniques in SVIs. Initial screening using M gene PCR are used to determine the avian influenza virus A presence in the samples, with rapid testing of positives for H5, H7, N1 and in case of a positive finding analysis of the cleavage site should be undertaken as soon as possible to determine whether or not it has a highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) or a low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI). All samples positive for M gene are tested by virus isolation test on eggs. At the laboratory pooling of up to five samples taken from the same species collected at the same site and same time is permitted when it can be ensured that, in case of a positive finding, the individual samples can be identified and retested. Results, as well as all isolates will be sent to the Community Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza.

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

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

max 32000 chars :

In 2021, a total of 48 outbreaks of HPAI subtypes H5N8 and H5N1 were confirmed (47 outbreaks in poultry and 1 outbreak in captive birds) in 10 out of 14 regions of the Czech Republic. A total of 31 outbreaks were confirmed in backyard flocks and a total of 17 outbreaks were confirmed in commercial establishments (duck breeders, laying hens, geese breeders and farmed game birds-gallinaceous). The emergency veterinary measures have been taken in accordance with the EU legislation. Protection and surveillance zones (3 and 10 km) have been established around the affected establishments in accordance with the EU legislation. In 2021, one outbreak of LPAI subtype H5N1 in poultry was confirmed in a commercial establishment with geese breeders.

In 2020 two outbreaks of HPAI of subtype H5N8 were confirmed in 2 out of 14 regions in the Czech Republic - the first outbreak was confirmed in a backyard flock in the Vysočina Region and the second outbreak was confirmed in a commercial establishment with turkeys and broilers (*Gallus gallus*). The emergency veterinary measures have been taken in accordance with the EU legislation. Protection and surveillance zones (3 and 10 km) have been established around affected establishments in accordance with the EU legislation.

In 2019 neither highly pathogenic avian influenza nor low pathogenic avian influenza subtype H5/H7 were detected within the surveillance in poultry.

In 2018 neither highly pathogenic avian influenza nor low pathogenic avian influenza subtype H5/H7 were detected within the surveillance in poultry. The antibodies against avian influenza subtype H5 were confirmed on two establishments (two poultry categories – geese breeders, farmed game birds waterfowl). In all cases the antibodies were detected in samples taken in the framework of the national avian influenza surveillance programme. An epidemiological investigation and sampling for testing by virological methods was performed on all poultry establishments. Virological examination excluded the presence of the virus.

On 4 January 2017, a sample was tested from back-yard poultry establishment in Southern Moravian Region with a positive result for avian influenza H5 and on 5 January 2017 the Czech Republic's National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for avian influenza confirmed the first HPAI H5N8 outbreak in the Czech Republic after 10 years without detection of virus circulation (the last HPAI outbreak was detected in poultry in 2007). From 5th January to 22nd March 2017 in total 39 HPAI outbreaks were detected on the territory of the Czech Republic in 11 out of 14 regions. In total 33 HPAI H5N8 outbreaks were detected in back-yard flocks, 5 HPAI H5N8 outbreaks were detected in commercial farms and 1 HPAI H5N5 outbreak was detected in captive birds in Zoological garden.

All measures taken by the SVA were in accordance with the EU legislation. Protection and surveillance zone were established in the case of all outbreaks in poultry flocks. For first three outbreaks (Moravský Krumlov, Němčice u Ivančic, Letkovice) in Southern Moravian region was established one common restricted zone. Due to the HPAI H5N8 positive wild birds finding near these outbreaks, proximity of water surface, and other suspicion notification in the established protection zone around these three outbreaks it was decided to perform stamping out all birds in the protection zone except captive birds.

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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 2021, a total of 208 wild birds were tested for the avian influenza in the framework of the passive surveillance in wild birds. A total of 79 wild birds (51 mute swans, 19 herons, 7 mallards, 1 greylag goose and 1 white stork) were virological tested with positive result for HPAI virus subtypes H5N8, H5N5 and H5N1.

In 2020 a total of 127 wild birds with negative results for the avian influenza virus were tested in the framework of wild bird passive surveillance.

In 2019 a total of 104 wild birds found dead were tested negative in the framework of passive surveillance.

In 2018 neither highly pathogenic avian influenza nor low pathogenic avian influenza subtype H5/H7 were detected within the passive surveillance in wild birds. In the framework of passive surveillance has been tested in total 94 wild birds found dead with negative results.

In 2017 was confirmed virus of highly pathogenic avian influenza in 51 wild birds (subtype H5N8) - 40 swans, 7 ducks, 2 herons and 2 geese. In the framework of passive surveillance has been tested in total 330 wild birds found dead (51 positive results).

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):

Disease control measures in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 are implemented, including establishment of protection and surveillance zones within 10 km around the outbreaks in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and the Council, as regard rules for the prevention and control of certain listed diseases.

In case of suspicion of the disease the measures are implemented in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 and national legislation Law No. 166/1999 Sb (veterinary act). The RVA being notified about a suspicion of the disease or RVA find out a suspicion of the disease during the veterinary control shall immediately verify the measures taken by the keeper. The RVA order the emergency veterinary measures to confirm or rule out

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the suspicion of the disease and to control possible spread of the disease. The RVA examine the suspect animals and cadavers. If it is necessary RVA take samples to the laboratory for testing. RVA carry out other actions for confirmation or rule out the presence of the disease at the establishment. The RVA monitor the establishment and performs an epizootic investigation to detect the possible origin and source of the disease. The RVA order keeper to keep the disease susceptible animals at the establishment in their places and separate them from the suspect animals. RVA secure no movement of the animals from the establishment or into the establishment. RVA order to complete a list of the animals at the establishment susceptible to the disease and order keeper to keep an update list of the dead, infected and suspect animals. There is possibility to slaughter or kill animals for diagnostic purposes. RVA restrict using animal products, feeds of animal origin, objects, materials and substances which can act as carriers of animal disease agents. RVA order methods and rules for using appropriate disinfecting at the entrances and exits of the establishment. RVA instruct the keeper about character of the disease and about the possibilities of its spreading. RVA instruct keeper about further handling with suspect animals, the animal products, and the objects, materials and substances being potential contagious disease agents. The measures are applied on suspected establishments until the laboratory testing ruled out the suspicion.

In case of confirmation of the disease the measures are implemented in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 and national legislation Law No. 166/1999 Sb (veterinary act). If the presence of the disease has been confirmed the appropriate emergency veterinary measures are issued. There is declared the outbreak and the establishment is designated with warning marks. There are established protection zone and surveillance zones and additional zones with restrictions if necessary. There is performed the killing of the animals at the infected establishment under official supervision. There is completed the list of the susceptible species within the protection ad surveillance zones. There are lay down the movement rules, transportation and examination of the animals and animal's products in the zones. The animal by-products and cadavers are disposed of. There is performed the destruction of the contaminated feeding stuffs, other contaminated materials and substances, as well as destruction of the contaminated equipment not possible to disinfect. The cleaning, disinfection and rodent control of the premises, facilities and means of transport on the establishment. The disease is notified to the Commission and the Member States.

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

The overall estimated cost of the AI surveillance in poultry during year 2023 is 64 073.61 €. The estimated number of 262 poultry establishments will be tested in the frame of AI poultry surveillance programme during year 2023. The cost of the programme includes the cost of a lump sum of 1,19 € per poultry sampled, laboratory testing by virological tests. The financial contribution by the Union shall include a lump sum of 1,19 € per poultry sampled and shall be at the rate of 75 % of the costs to be incurred for the costs of carrying out laboratory test.

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) :

The overall estimated cost of the AI surveillance in wild birds during year 2023 is 7 955.35 €. The estimated number of 400 wild birds will be tested in the frame of AI wild birds surveillance programme during year 2023 (passive surveillance on sick and dead wild birds). The cost of the programme includes virological laboratory testing and does not include the cost of wild bird sampled, because SVA is responsible for the sampling and delivering dead or sick wild birds to the laboratory in the framework of passive surveillance. The competent authority wishes 75% of co-financing of the cost to be incurred for the costs of carrying out laboratory tests as the financial contribution of the Union.

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):

Official veterinarians from the relevant RVA or authorises private veterinarians perform the sampling. The authorised private veterinarians have to make a contract with RVA. The authorised private vets are paid by the regional veterinary services from state budget. Sampling equipment for official veterinarian is provided by the State Veterinary Institute testing the samples.

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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):

Three laboratories are involved into the programme. These laboratories are State Veterinary Institute (SVI) in Prague (National Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza), State Veterinary Institute in Jihlava and State Veterinary Institute in Olomouc. They are under supervision of the Central Veterinary Administration. The external agencies or laboratories are not involved in the programme. Samples taken within this programme are tested only in laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes. Real costs of testing are reimbursed to SVIs from the state budget.

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

(max. 32000 chars):

Compensation due the disease eradication is paid on central level by Ministry of Agricultural (only from state budget). It is in accordance with § 67 of the Act No. 166/1999 Col. (Veterinary Act).

§ 67 says:

(1) The keeper shall obtain a compensation of costs and losses incurred in consequence of emergency veterinary measures imposed with a view to eradicate any of the dangerous contagious diseases and diseases communicable from animals to humans listed in Annex 3 to this Act and prevent its spread, and/or under detection of the agent of such contagious disease or disease, on condition that the measures applied immediately include at least the isolation of animals on the holding and the ban on their movement from the time of suspicion of the presence of the contagious disease and following the confirmation of the disease.

(2) The compensation pursuant to Paragraph 1 shall include reimbursements for the following:

a) expenses for killing or slaughtering infected or suspect animals of receptive species and for safe disposal of their cadavers; in substantiated cases the compensation shall include reimbursements for the safe disposal of their products as well,

b) a killed or slaughtered animal,

c) for the cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation and rodent control of the holding and of its equipment,

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- d) ordered vaccinations,
 - e) for observance of measures in protection zones and measures for prevention of the spread of a contagious disease,
 - f) for the observance of measures during the waiting period established before the contagious disease is declared eliminated and before re-stocking of the holding.
- (3) In the case of a contagious disease or disease communicable from animals to humans stated in Regulation (EU) 2021/690 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the following reimbursements shall be provided as well:
- a) for the destruction of contaminated feedingstuffs and contaminated equipment of the holding, which cannot be disinfected in accordance with, Paragraph 2 Letter c),
 - b) of the proven losses caused by outage of livestock production during the implementation of emergency veterinary measures imposed and in connection with the measures.

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):

The Czech Republic does not perform preventive vaccination of poultry against avian influenza.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

No essential measures are implemented during surveillance AI.

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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.

List of all attachments

		Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
			Total size of attachments :	