



## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds as referred to in Article 1(d)

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of avian influenza, shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

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- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

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Submission date

Monday, March 02, 2015 17:55:51

Submission number

1425315352268-3989



## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds as referred to in Article 1(d)

### 1. Identification of the programme

Member state: DANMARK

Disease avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

This program is multi annual :

no

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of :

2015

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### 1.1 Contact

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## 2. Description and implementation of the surveillance programme in poultry

### 2.1.1 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The central coordination activities at the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration are placed in the Animal Health Division. The Animal Health Division coordinates with the Veterinary Control Offices, The National Veterinary Institute and Danish Agriculture and Food Council.

### 2.1.2 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Commercial holdings with poultry are recorded in a central database, called the Central Husbandry Register (CHR), which is owned by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries. The rules for

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registration are laid down in an Order on registration of holdings in CHR. The CHR includes information on the unique holding code, the address and the geographic coordinates of the holding, data on the farmer, number of animals of all species and veterinary information. Commercial poultry farmers are obliged to register their holding in the CHR. Likewise they are obliged to report if the holding is closed down. It is voluntary for owners of backyard flocks to register their holding in CHR. However, if outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 occur in wild birds or AIV H5 or H7 in a poultry holding, it will be also mandatory for owners of backyards flocks in zones to register their holding.

### 2.1.3 *Design (risk based or surveillance based on representative sampling)*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Risk based surveillance will be implemented for the entire Denmark.

Requirements and criteria stated in Commission Decision of 25 June 2010 (2010/367/EU) on the implementation of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds will be complied with.

All laboratory results from the surveillance will be transferred to a poultry database at the Danish Agriculture and Food Council, where the results are recorded. The DVFA has on line access to the database. Positive results are also send by e-mail directly from the National Veterinary Institute to the DVFA.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

135 million hatching eggs are being produced for the broiler production.

102 million broilers are being produced for slaughter in Denmark.

10 million broilers are being produced for slaughter in Germany or the Netherlands.

2,6 million layers are being produced and app. 930 million table eggs are being produced.

800.000 hatching eggs are being produced for duck production.

630.000 ducks are being produced for slaughter in Germany.

1 million turkeys are being produced for slaughter in Germany.

1.4 million hatching eggs are being produced for production of partridges and pheasants.

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Source: Danish Agriculture and Food Council

### 2.1.3.2 Criteria and risk factors for risk based surveillance(1)

(max. 32000 chars) :

By virtue of its geographical location, Denmark is a centre on migration routes for many waterfowl that breed in particular Scandinavia, Russia and Siberia and winters in Europe and Africa. The shallow inlets and marine areas are important feeding areas, which are ice-free in most winters and several waterfowl are wintering. Denmark is, therefore, identified as a high risk area where preventive measures against AI in poultry holdings according to Commission Decision 2005/734/EC are in force all year round, including the early detection system.

Areas 3 km from the Danish coastal lines and around large lakes are defined as “even more risky areas” where breeder flocks and indoor layers are tested twice a year. This strategy is under evaluation at the moment.

Commercial holdings with more than 100 animals in a target group will be included in the surveillance program and tested once or more frequently. Breeder flocks will be tested once a year, pullets before release to egg production, outdoors layers four times a year and outdoor broilers before slaughter. In addition, turkeys are tested before slaughter. In risk areas, breeder flocks and indoor layers are tested twice a year. Risk areas are defined as areas 3 km from the coastal line and around large lakes. Holdings with game birds for restocking will be tested four times a year during the season from February to August. The first test is on blood samples from breeding animals (the EU surveillance) and the three other tests are PCR test on offspring (national surveillance). Further, when poultry and game birds are traded, they had to be accompanied by a certificate stating that the herd had been tested within the preceding three months for poultry and two months for game birds.

The DVFA consider the inclusion of offspring from game birds to be very important. Evaluation of previous data from the Danish programme indicates that game bird holdings, which are tested 4 times during the breeding season, may be tested negative for LPAI subtype H5 or H7 in the first serological test but may test positive in one of the following routine tests in offspring (tested with PCR). The strategy with multiple samplings of game bird holdings has been justified as Denmark during the summer 2006 detected LP H5 on three holdings in the samplings of offspring and in offspring from a flock of mallards tested positive by PCR for LPAI H7 in a holding in 2013. The use of PCR on offspring is due to the fact that it is difficult to take blood samples from two weeks old offspring. Be aware of, that the national testing of offspring not is included in the application for financial contribution.

In 2014, the DVFA has requested the National Veterinary Institute to conduct a risk analysis of the Danish surveillance programme in poultry and game birds.

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- (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 point 4 of Annex I to Commission Decision 2010/367/EC.

### 2.2 Target populations (2)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Commercial holdings with more than 100 animals in a target population will be included and tested once or more frequently. The target populations will be:

- a) chicken breeders
- b) laying hens (indoor flocks in risk areas)
- c) free range laying hens
- d) free range broilers
- e) fattening turkey
- f) duck breeders
- g) fattening ducks
- h) geese breeders
- i) fattening geese
- i) farmed game birds (gallinaceous)
- j) farmed game birds (waterfowl)

- (2) including MS specific exceptional circumstances as described in Annex I point 3 of Commission Decision 2010/367/EU)

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### 2.2.1 POULTRY HOLDINGS <sup>(a)</sup> (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 **2015**

Category : broilers (only when at risk)

**delete this category**

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Nuts 2	20	20	10	200	HI-test (H5)	<b>X</b>
Nuts 2	20	20	10	200	HI-test (H7)	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				400		
<b>Add a new row</b>						

(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 : fattening turkeys

**delete this category**

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Nuts 2	40	35	10	350	HI-test (H5)	<b>X</b>
Nuts 2	40	35	10	350	HI-test (H7)	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				700		
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<p>(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.</p>						

Category : laying hens (indoor flocks in risk areas)

**delete this category**

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Nuts 2	35	35	10	350	HI-test (H5)	<b>X</b>
Nuts 2	35	35	10	350	HI-test (H7)	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				700		
				<b>Add a new row</b>		

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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**

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Nuts 2	109	53	10	530	HI-test (H5)	<b>X</b>
Nuts 2	109	53	10	530	HI-test (H7)	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				1 060		
<b>Add a new row</b>						

(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 : farmed game birds (gallinaceous)

**delete this category**

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Nuts 2	184	53	10	530	HI-test (H5)	<b>X</b>
Nuts 2	187	53	10	530	HI-test (H7)	<b>X</b>

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<b>Total</b>				1 060		
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<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 : chicken breeders

**delete this category**

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Nuts 2	464	60	10	600	HI-test (H5)	<b>X</b>
Nuts 2	464	60	10	600	HI-test (H7)	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				1 200		
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<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>						

**Add a category**

Totals	Total number of tests	
<b>Total poultry 2015</b>	5 120	

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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 **2015**

Category : duck breeders

delete this category

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 tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Nuts 2	2	2	20	40	HI-test (H5)	X
Nuts 2	2	2	20	40	HI-test (H7)	X
<b>Total</b>				80		
<b>Add a new row</b>						

(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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Category : fattening ducks (outdoor)

**delete this category**

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 tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Nuts 2	60	47	20	940	HI-test (H5)	<b>X</b>
Nuts 2	60	47	20	940	HI-test (H7)	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				1 880		
<b>Add a new row</b>						

(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**

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 tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Nuts 2	2	2	20	40	HI-test (H5)	<b>X</b>
Nuts 2	2	2	20	40	HI-test (H7)	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				80		
<b>Add a new row</b>						

(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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Category : fattening geese (outdoor)

**delete this category**

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 tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Nuts 2	26	26	20	520	HI-test (H5)	<b>X</b>
Nuts 2	26	26	20	520	HI-test (H7)	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				1 040		
<b>Add a new row</b>						
<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 (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested</p>						

Category : farmed game (waterfowl e.g. mallards)

**delete this category**

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 tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Nuts 2	36	36	20	720	HI-test (H5)	<b>X</b>
Nuts 2	36	36	20	720	HI-test (H7)	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>				1 440		
<b>Add a new row</b>						
<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 (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested</p>						

**Add a category**

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NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of tests	
<b>Total ducks and geese 2015</b>	4 520	

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

2015

Poultry +Ducks/Geese	Total number of tests
<b>Grand Total</b>	9 640
<b>Grand Total ELISA</b>	0
<b>Grand Total agar</b>	0
<b>Grand Total HI tests (H5)</b>	4 820
<b>Grand Total HI tests (H7)</b>	4 820
<b>Grand Total Virus Isolation test</b>	0
<b>Grand Total PCR test</b>	0
<b>Grand Total Other test</b>	0
<b>Grand Total Samplings</b>	0

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### 2.3 *Sampling procedures, sampling periods and frequency of testing*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Samling procedures stated in Commission Decision 2010/367/EU will be complied with.

Sampling period will be 1 January - 31 December 2015.

Frequency of testing:

Hens:

Breeding flocks

In risk areas: 10 blood samples twice a year from each flock.

Outside risk areas: 10 blood samples once a year from each flock.

Central-rearing and pullet rearing flocks

10 blood samples from each flock.

Laying hens

Indoors flocks in risk areas: 10 blood samples twice a year from each flock.

Free range flocks: 10 blood samples four times a year from each flock.

Free range broilers

10 blood samples four times a year from the herd (before slaughter).

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### Turkeys:

#### Breeding flocks

In risk areas: 10 blood samples twice a year from each flock.

Outside risk areas: 10 blood samples once a year from each flock.

At the moment there are no such flocks in Denmark.

#### Fattening turkeys

10 blood samples from each flock before slaughter.

### Ducks and geese:

#### Breeding flocks

In risk areas: 20 blood samples twice a year from each flock.

Outside risk areas: 20 blood samples once a year from each flock.

#### Free range fattening geese and ducks including mallards

20 blood samples four times a year from the herd (before slaughter).

### Farmed game birds:

#### Mallards

Herds are tested four times during the season:

First test: 20 blood samples from breeding animals before initiation of egg laying.

Second test: 10 killed, 2 weeks old ducklings from the first batch (tested by PCR-test).

Third test: 10 killed, 2 weeks old ducklings from the intermediate batch (tested by PCR-test).

Fourth test: 10 killed, 2 weeks old ducklings from the last batch (tested by PCR-test).

#### Pheasants and partridges

Herds are tested four times during the season:

First test: 10 blood samples from breeding animals before initiation of egg laying.

Second test: 10 killed, 2 weeks old chickens from the first batch (tested by PCR-test).

Third test: 10 killed, 2 weeks old chickens from the intermediate batch (tested by PCR-test).

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Fourth test: 10 killed, 2 weeks old chickens from the last batch (tested by PCR-test).

Herds with trade of poultry and farmed game birds:

If the herd has not been involved in a regular quarterly sampling scheme, the herd has to be tested before sale.

From herds with more than 100 animals at the time of trade:

1) From hens, turkeys, pheasants and partridges: 10 blood samples.

2) From geese and ducks including mallards: 20 blood samples.

The herds test result is valid up to three months and two months for game birds.

### 2.4. Laboratory testing : description of the laboratory tests used and follow up investigations

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

National Veterinary Institute is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for the diagnosis of AI. The NRL performs all serological and virological diagnostic analyses for AI in Denmark.

Serological tests will be carried out using haemagglutination inhibition test (HI test) in accordance with the avian influenza diagnostic manual (Commission Decision 2006/437/EC). The antigens and control sera will be received from the Community Reference Laboratory. Using four HA units of antigen in the tests, sera with titres equal to or above 16 (4 log<sub>2</sub>) will be considered positive.

The virus strains provided by the Community Reference Laboratory will be used as antigen in the initial test. Samples that are positive in tests with the initial antigen will be subjected to a further confirmatory test with the recommended strain for the specific H-subtype. A serum sample will be considered positive only if HI titres were equal to or above 16 with both anti-gens of the same subtype.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The DVFA is the central authority responsible for implementing the programme. The central coordination activities are placed in the Animal Health Division. The Animal Health Division coordinates with the Veterinary Control Offices, The National Veterinary Institute and Danish Nature Agency.

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

*max. 32000 chars) :*

The entire Denmark, please see also point 3.2.

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### 3.1.3 Estimation of the local and/or migratory wildlife population

(max. 32000 chars) :

Table showing the local and migratory wildlife population in Denmark:

Species - Total population size

Widgeon - 1500000

Teal - 500000

Mallard - 4500000

Pintail - 60000

Shoveler - 40000

Tufted Duck - 1200000

Goldeneye - 1000000-1300000

Common Pochard - 350000

Common Eider - 760000

Greater Scaup - 310000

Great Cormorant - 75000a

Whooper Swan - 59000

Mute Swan - 250000

Bewick's Swan - 20000

Taiga Bean Goose - 70000-90000

Pink-footed Goose - 42000

Greater White-fronted Goose - 1000000

Greylag Goose - 500000

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Barnacle Goose - 420000

Light-bellied Brent Goose - 7000

Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 200000

Lapwing - 5100000-8400000

Golden Plover - 140000-210000

Great Black-backed Gull 180000

Herring Gull - 1700000-3600000b

Common Black - 1200000-2250000

a: Subspecies *sinensis* breeders in Denmark

b: Subspecies *argentatus* breeding/wintering i NW-Europe

Waterbird Population Estimates. 2006. Simon Delany and Derek Scott (eds.). Fourth Edition. Wetlands International, Hageningen, The Netherlands.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Requirements and criteria stated in Commission Decision of 25 June 2010 (2010/367/EU) on the implementation of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds will be complied with.

A passive surveillance programme by laboratory investigation of moribund wild birds or birds found dead listed in Annex II, part 2 in 2010/367/EU, will be implemented.

All laboratory results from the surveillance will be recorded in a database which also is available to the public at the DVFA homepage. Positive results are

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also send by e-mail directly from the National Veterinary Institute to the DVFA.

Additionally a national active surveillance programme in live wild birds is planned to be implemented.

- (3) *Areas at risk (wetlands in particular where links with high density poultry populations), previous positive findings as referred to in point 2 of Part 1 of Annex II to Commission Decision 2010/367/EC 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 Part 2 of Annex II to Decision 2010/367/EC

Targets for year

**2015**

NUTS (2) code/region (a)	Total number of birds to be sampled	Estimated total number of samples to be taken for passive surveillance	Type of test	Number of tests	
Nuts 2	50	100	PCR test	100	X
Nuts 2	50	100	Virus isolation test	5	X
<b>Total</b>					
		<b>Add a new row</b>			

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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.
- (b) General description of the wild birds are intended to be sampled in the framework of the active and passive surveillance.
- (c) Voluntary, to be included for information purposes, not eligible for cofinancing.

	Total number of tests
<b>Total number of tests</b>	105
<b>Total Virus isolation tests</b>	5
<b>Total PCR tests</b>	100
<b>Total Other tests</b>	0

### 3.3 Sampling procedures and sampling periods

max 32000 chars :

Samling procedures stated in Commission Decision 2010/367/EU will be complied with.

Sampling period will be 1 January - 31 December 2015 in the entire Denmark.

### 3.4 Laboratory testing : description of the laboratory tests used

max 32000 chars :

National Veterinary Institute is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for the diagnosis of AI. The NRL performs all serological and virological diagnostic analyses for AI in Denmark. Virological tests will be performed according to methods required by the Diagnostic Manual (Decision 2006/437/

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EC).

The primary diagnostic procedures will be based on real-time-RT-PCR or RT-PCR methods, but will also include virus isolation by inoculation in SPF embryonated eggs. The methods conform to the methods required by with the Diagnostic Manual.

The specific RT-PCR analysis for general influenza A applied primers are specific to the viral matrix (M) gene. The H5 and H7 specific analyses apply primers, which only detects the viral haemagglutinin (HA) gene of the H5 and H7 subtypes, respectively.

Samples from dead or sick wild birds:

Analyses for general influenza virus (M-gene) and specific H5 subtype RT-PCR detection are performed on all samples received for influenza diagnosis.

- 1) If a sample is tested positive in general and negative for H5, a supplementary H7 analysis is performed.
- 2) If a sample is detected positive for H5 or H7 the RT-PCR product is sequenced for confirmation of the H5 or H7 subtype and for characterisation of the virus in terms of pathogenicity.
- 3) If a sample is positive by the M-gene RT-PCR the sample is inoculated in SPF embryo-onated eggs.

Virus cultivation utilise 8-10 days old embryonated SPF eggs, which are inoculated by the allantoic route. The eggs are incubated for one week and the harvest of allantoic fluid is tested for presence of haemagglutinating viruses. Agglutinating viruses are H-typed by HI test. In addition, identification of RT-PCR and sequencing is carried out in accordance with the above description.

A final characterisation of a virus isolate is done by conventional neuraminidase test (N-typing). In addition, a N-1 specific RT-PCR method may be applied to samples collected either directly from sick or dead birds or harvested from inoculated SPF embryonated eggs.

### 4. *Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease in poultry during the last five years*

*max 32000 chars :*

The last five years:

In 2009, three seropositive holdings were managed as holdings under suspicion for avian influenza. However, testing with PCR showed no circulating virus in any of these holdings.

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds as referred to in Article 1(d)

In 2010, five seropositive holdings were managed as holdings under suspicion for avian influenza. The holdings were investigated and samples for virological examination were taken. Two holdings with mallards were found positive with low pathogenic avian influenza H7. The mallards were tested in accordance with the surveillance programme and there had not been clinical signs of disease among the animals. Following an investigation of tracheal and cloacal swabs low pathogenic H7N1 was detected in one of the holding, in the other holding virus isolation was not possible. There was no epidemiological link between the two outbreaks. The necessary measures according to Council Directive 2005/94/EC were immediately implemented on the basis of the positive PCR result. The most likely source of the two infections is introduction by wild birds.

In 2011, one seropositive holding was managed as a holding under suspicion for avian influenza. However, testing with PCR showed no circulating virus in the holding.

In 2012, two flocks (one epidemiological unit) on the same holding reacted serological positive for H5 three times during the year. One flock reacted positive twice and another flock reacted positive one time. The holding was managed as a holding under suspicion for avian influenza. However, testing with PCR showed no circulating virus in the holding.

In 2013, no flocks reacted serological positive for AI H5 or H7. However, in May 2013, offspring from a flock of mallards tested positive by PCR for LPAI H7. The virus was isolated and further characterised being LPAI of the type H7N7. The offspring were tested in accordance with the surveillance programme and there had not been clinical signs of disease among the animals. The necessary measures according to Council Directive 2005/94/EC were immediately implemented on the basis of the positive PCR result. The most likely source of the two infections is introduction by wild birds.

### 5. *Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease in wild birds during the last five years*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

From 2007 - 2010 the surveillance programme in wild birds consisted of a passive surveillance in wild birds found dead and an active surveillance of live

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds as referred to in Article 1(d)

birds in waterfowl reservoirs and along migratory flyways, birds living in proximity to domestic poultry and surveillance of hunted game birds. In the active surveillance samples were taken as cloacal and tracheal swabs from each bird. The results from the active surveillance programmes shows that the low pathogenic forms of avian influenza occurs naturally among Danish waterfowl, especially in ducks. In the passive surveillance HPAI H5N1 has only been detected in Denmark in 2006, where 44 wild birds were found infected in six counties in March-May 2006.

From January 2011 the surveillance programme in wild birds were divided in a EU-coordinated passive surveillance for highly pathogenic avian influenza in wild birds found dead or sick and a national active surveillance for avian influenza in live birds presenting a higher risk in relation to avian influenza and hunted game birds.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

#### **Poultry:**

All suspicions of AI including poultry showing clinical symptoms of the disease must be reported to the veterinary authorities as laid down in Order No. 693 of 21 June 2007 (HPAI) and Order No. 943 of 14 September 2006 (LPAI) with later amendments. Seropositive holdings will be managed as holdings under suspicion for avian influenza. Holdings will be investigated and samples for examination will be taken. The Veterinary Control Offices will impose movement restrictions on the farm and on possible contact farms.

Rules for compensation of farmers with animals, that have to be killed due to infection with AI subtype H5 or H7, are laid down in Order No. 239 of 12 April 1991 concerning expenses and compensation related to eradication and prevention of animal diseases as amended by Order No. 812 of 29 October 1999. The animals are compensated at the market value and the DVFA cover 20% of the estimated loss of profits.

#### **Wild birds:**

In case the general public find dead birds in nature they have to contact the Veterinary Control Offices. If AI is suspected the birds are under appropriate safety measures collected and brought to The National Veterinary Institute for virological examination.

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds as referred to in Article 1(d)

### 7. Costs

#### 7.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

##### 7.1.1 Poultry

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Be aware of, that the application for financial contribution for the programme in poultry and game birds for restocking only includes expenditure (estimated) on eligible measures. That means that only the number of holdings to be sampled according to table 1 and table 2 in Commission Decision 2010/367/EU is applied for rather than the total number of holdings to be sampled according to the Danish AI surveillance programme. That means that categories tested more than once per year and offspring tested by PCR is not included in this application.

Serological test HI test for H5 and H7:

Price for laboratory examinations:

Price for one H5 test: 61 DKK = 8,2 Euro

Price for one H7 test: 61 DKK = 8,2 Euro

Estimated total number of PCR-tests (confirmatory tests): 75

Estimated total number of VI tests: 7

Price for one PCR-test: 344 DKK = 46,1 Euro

Price for one VI-test: 739 DKK = 99 Euro

Price for characterisation if positive: 3507 DKK = 469,7 Euro

Exchange rate 31 March 2014: EUR 1 = 7,4659 DKK

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds as referred to in Article 1(d)

### 7.1.2 Wild birds

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

This application only concerns the EU-coordinated passive surveillance in wild birds.

Estimated number of dead or sick wild birds to be tested: 50

Estimated total number of PCR-tests: 100

Estimated total number of VI tests: 5

Price for one PCR-test: 698 DKK= 93,5 Euro

Price for one VI-test incl. characterisation if positive: 4941 DKK = 661,8 Euro

Exchange rate 31 March 2013: EUR 1 = 7,4659 DKK

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds as referred to in Article 1(d)

7.2 Summary of the annual costs :

7.2.1 Poultry surveillance

Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme - poultry

Targets for year **2015**

Laboratory testing			
Methods of laboratory analysis	Number of tests	Indicative unitary test cost (per method) in € (*)	Total cost (€)
ELISA test	0	3.26	0
agar gel immune diffusion test	0	1.8	0
HI-Test for H5 (specify number of tests for H5)	4 820	9.64	46464.8
HI-Test for H7 (specify number of tests for H7)	4 820	9.64	46464.8
Virus isolation test	5	37.87	189.35
PCR test	50	19.74	987
Other test	0	0	0
Sampling			
	Number of samples	Unitary cost in € (*)	Total cost (€)

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Samples	0	0	0	
<b>Other measures</b>				
	Number of samples	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)	
Other please specify here	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
			<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>Total poultry Testing + Sampling + Other measures</b>	9 695		94 105,95 €	

(\*) as per cofinancing decision for 2014 programmes

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7.2.2 Wild bird surveillance

Detail analysis of the cost of the programme - wild birds

Targets for year **2015**

Laboratory testing			
Methods of laboratory analysis	Number of tests	Unitary test cost (per method) in € (*)	Total cost (€)
Virus isolation test	5	37.89	189.45
PCR test	100	19.74	1974
Other cost	0	0	0
Delivery of wild animals			
	No of wild birds	Eligible cost in € (*)	Total cost (€)
Delivery of wild animals	50	10	500
Other measures			
	Number	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds as referred to in Article 1(d)

Other please specify here	0	0	0	X
			Add a new row	
<b>Total wild birds Testing + Delivery + Other measures</b>	155		2 663,45 €	

(\*) as per cofinancing decision for 2014 programmes

TOTALS for Poultry (7.2.1) + Ducks and Geese (7.2.2) for year :

2015

	Total Cost
<b>Grand Total Poultry + Ducks/Geese</b>	96 769

### 7.3 Co-financing rate:

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds as referred to in Article 1(d)

### 7.4 Source of national funding

*Please specify the source of the national funding:*

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

*Please give details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)*

Email of 25/02/2015 to SANCO-VET-PROG,

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (DVFA) would like to inform the EU-Commission regarding the EU co-financing for the Danish surveillance programmes in AI and TSE for 2015.

Denmark will not apply for EU co-financing for the two surveillance programmes according to article 9 (AI) and article 10 (TSE). These surveillance programmes will be financed by the Industry and therefore, the costs can't be eligible for co-financing by the EU-Commission.

The Commission can therefore re-allocate the budget for AI (49.000 €) and TSE (242.000 €) to other programmes in 2015.

Best regards,

Birgitte Beck Jørgensen & Thomas Lysgaard

Veterinary Officer | Unit of Animal Health

+45 72 27 65 22 | [fvst.dk/contact](http://fvst.dk/contact)

Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries of Denmark

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration | Stationsparken 31-33 | DK-2600 Glostrup | Tlf. +45 72 27 69 00 | [fvst.dk/contact](http://fvst.dk/contact) | [www.fvst.dk](http://www.fvst.dk)

## ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds as referred to in Article 1(d)

### 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 :	No attachmen