About this dossier

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Eradication: Final report for Avian Influenza 2019

For each approved annual or multi-annual programme Member States shall submit to the Commission by the 30 April each year an annual detailed technical and financial report covering the previous year. That report shall include the results achieved and a detailed account of eligible costs incurred (Art 14 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014).

This form is for information only, no submission possible.

ID: 20200319-TEVASSJU

Country code: AT

Reporting period

From: 2019 **To:** 2019 **Year of implementation:** 2019

1. Technical implementation of the programme

1.1 Description and evaluation of the evolution of the epidemiological situation, the technical implementation of the activities foreseen under the programme and the cost-effectiveness of the programme.

Austria has been free of HPAI since 2006. In 2006 HPAI H5N1 was found in wild birds only. Since the beginning of the screening for HPAI and LPAI in poultry 2003 no antibodies or AI Virus were detected in poultry in Austria till November 2016. At 11.11.2016 H5N8 HPAI was found in a turkey holding in Vorarlberg, directly beside Lake Constance. In wild birds there are sporadical detections of Avian Influenza Virus, since 2006 no HPAI-viruses were detected till 04.11.2016. At this time the first wild birds with H5N8 HPAI were detected at Lake Constance and in the following weeks in almost all Austrian provinces. Since the end of April 2017 there were no more detections of H5 HPAI in poultry or wild birds.
In Austria a monitoring programme for poultry based on a representative sampling at the abbatoires is implemented. A sampling scheme for the federal states is set up by the NRL for AI in the AGES, Institute of Veterinary Disease Control in Mödling, according a risk assessment of the AGES. The sampling is performed by the local official veterinarians and ordered by the state govenor. All analyses are done at the NRL in Mödling. The investigations, sampling and sending is carried out according the EU AI Diagnostic Manual (Decision 2006/437/EC), published in the Official Veterinary Bulletin (AVN-Nr. 5/2007 from 18.June 2007) by the competent Federal Ministry.
The poultry sector has small economic structures in Austria. Therefore a representative sampling programme with sampling at the slaughterhouse was preferred. Layers, breeders, turkeys and ratites are sampled the whole year round. Geese and ducks are sampled in autumn, at the end of the production

period.
The monitoring programme for wild birds covers the whole Austrian territory.
All waterbirds and raptors found dead have to be sent to the NRL for laboratory investigation.
Furthermore, there are two big lakes (Lake Constance in the West and Lake Neusiedl in the East) in Austria which are resting places and destinations for a lot of migratory birds and breeding area for waterfowls. The local governments are aware of the higher risk due to the geographical situation.

1.2 Details on the level of achievement of the targets set in the approved programme and technical difficulties.

The programme for the poultry holdings (except ducks and geese) has been fulfilled for the total sample number. There were small variations at the number of samples from the NUTs 2 regions caused by the sampling at the slaughterhouses, who can not influence the slaughter frequency and location of the farms.
Additionally there are chicken breeder farms which sent for slaughter at slaughterhouses in neighbouring countries; others may have a frequency of slaughtering their animals every two years. All chicken breeders avaiable at the slaughterhouse have been sampled.
Ratites are kept in very small private farms; therefore a small number af samples from all available farms have been taken.
The structures of the ducks and geese holdings are small scale farming. Therefore the number of ducks and geese holdings varies. Additionally there are small holdings with less than 20 animals.
For the passive wild bird sampling we depend on the number of dead birds reported to the Official Veterinarians. The public is informed on the AI-situation regularly in order to get as much samples as possible.
If the disease situation within Europe seems to be endangered, an active surveillance would be appropriate.

1.3 Epidemiological maps for infection and other relevant data on the disease/activities (information on serotypes involved,...) (Please attach files of data using the PDF attachement feature) Use the textbox below to provide clarifications for the maps you attach, if needed.

attachment 2: Nuts 2 regions in Austria
attachment 3: Number of holdings per km2

2. TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME ON AVIAN INFLUENZA

VERY IMPORTANT: Please fill out the following tables with figures corresponding to measures performed during the implementing period (1/1 to 31/12).
In the column "Total number of samples taken", 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).

Table A - POULTRY HOLDINGS SAMPLED : SEROLOGICAL INVESTIGATION ACCORDING TO ANNEX I TO COMMISSION DECISION 2010/367/EU

Poultry category	NUTS2 Code	Total number of holdings	Total number of holdings sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples taken	Methods of laboratory analysis	Total number of tests performed per method
Laying hens	11	28	3	10	30	ELISA test	30
Laying hens	12	237	15	10	150	ELISA test	150
Laying hens	21	43	4	10	40	ELISA test	40
Laying hens	22	195	27	10	270	ELISA test	270
Laying hens	31	133	6	10	60	ELISA test	60
Laying hens	32	28	5	10	50	ELISA test	50
Laying hens	33	81	2	10	20	ELISA test	20
Free range laying hens	12	220	14	10	140	ELISA test	140
Free range laying hens	21	97	12	10	120	ELISA test	120
Free range laying hens	22	564	27	10	270	ELISA test	270
Free range laying hens	31	274	8	10	80	ELISA test	80
Free range laying hens	33	92	2	10	20	ELISA test	20
Chicken breeders	12	16	5	10	68	ELISA test	68
Chicken breeders	21	6	2	10	20	ELISA test	20
Chicken breeders	22	44	17	10	162	ELISA test	162
Chicken breeders	31	52	14	10	140	ELISA test	140

Fattening turkeys	11	21	13	10	130	ELISA test	130
Fattening turkeys	12	51	14	10	140	ELISA test	140
Fattening turkeys	21	27	9	10	90	ELISA test	90
Fattening turkeys	22	25	7	10	70	ELISA test	70
Fattening turkeys	31	35	10	10	100	ELISA test	100
Fattening ducks	11	7	5	16	80	ELISA test	80
Fattening ducks	12	4	4	20	80	ELISA test	80
Fattening ducks	22	3	1	12	12	ELISA test	12
Fattening ducks	31	7	7	20	140	ELISA test	140
Fattening geese	11	21	21	19	393	ELISA test	393
Fattening geese	12	10	7	20	140	ELISA test	140
Fattening geese	22	22	16	18	290	ELISA test	290
Fattening geese	31	4	4	20	80	ELISA test	80
Ratites	12	6	6	7	40	ELISA test	40
Ratites	22	11	11	5	53	ELISA test	53
Fattening geese	11	0	0	0	20	HI test for H5	20
Fattening geese	11	0	0	0	20	HI test for H7	20
Fattening geese	12	0	0	0	20	HI test for H5	20
Fattening geese	12	0	0	0	20	HI test for H7	20
Total		2,364	298	367	3,558	**Methods of laboratory analysis**	**Total number of tests**
						Total - ELISA test	3,478
						Total - HI test for H5	40
						Total - HI test for H7	40

Table B - WILD BIRDS : INVESTIGATION ACCORDING TO THE SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME FOR AVIAN INFLUENZA IN WILD BIRDS SET OUT IN ANNEX II TO DECISION 2010/367/EU

NUTS 2 Code	Total number of wild birds sampled for passive surveillance	Number of PCR tests done for passive surveillance	Number of virus isolation tests for passive surveillance
11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 31, 32, 33, 34	84	84	0
Total	84	84	0

Table C - POULTRY AND WILD BIRDS : NUMBER OF OUTBREAKS OF AVIAN INFLUENZA DETECTED DURING THE YEAR

	Domestic birds	Wild birds
Nr of HPAI outbreaks	0	0
Nr of LPAI outbreaks	0	0

COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION