



Annex IV : Programme for the surveillance of Avian Influenza in poultry and wild birds submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing

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

Submission Date

Tuesday, August 04, 2015 14:53:23

Submission Number

1438696519766-6235

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

1. Identification of the programme

Member state : PORTUGAL

Disease : avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

This program is multi annual :

yes

Type of submission : New multiannual programme

Request of Community co-financing from beginning of :

2016

To end of

2017

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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) :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

A Direção Geral de Alimentação e Veterinária (DGAV) é o organismo responsável pelo programa, definindo os objetivos, as estratégias e a orientação das linhas de atuação e ouvindo todos os intervenientes nas ações a aplicar em cada região.

A nível central, compete à Divisão de Epidemiologia e Saúde Animal (DESA) a elaboração, supervisão, acompanhamento e avaliação do programa.

A nível regional, compete às Direções de Serviços de Alimentação e Veterinária Regionais (DSAVR), no Continente ou às Direções Regionais da Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural (DRADR) nas Regiões Autónomas da Madeira e dos Açores (RA) implementar o programa no terreno, proceder à colheita de amostras e ao seu encaminhamento para o Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária e Veterinária

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(INIAV) e garantir o correto preenchimento das folhas de requisição que acompanham as amostras. No caso específico das capoeiras domésticas, a colheita de amostras poderá ser efetuada pelo Médico Veterinário Municipal, sob a coordenação das DSAVR/DRADR.

O INIAV envia regularmente à DGAV os resultados laboratoriais à medida do processamento das análises. A DESA compila, completa, verifica e valida os dados (folhas de requisição e resultados analíticos) recebidos do INIAV mensalmente em base de dados própria e monitoriza a execução do programa de vigilância. Avalia também o tempo médio de entrega das amostras no laboratório, o tempo médio de resposta do laboratório e a qualidade da informação que acompanha as amostras (preenchimento das folhas de requisição). Adicionalmente, verifica e valida mensalmente a informação técnica que serve de base à faturação do número de testes efetuados no âmbito do programa a nível do Continente.

Através de contatos regulares com as DSAVR/DRADR são dadas indicações para a correção de eventuais desvios ao estabelecido no programa assim como transmitidas as eventuais dificuldades daqueles serviços na implementação do programa no terreno. Sempre que as alterações ao número de explorações existentes o justifiquem, é também atualizada pela DESA a amostragem representativa de explorações a testar no âmbito do programa de vigilância.

Semestralmente, a DGAV remeterá à Comissão Europeia os resultados do programa, através do sistema on-line disponibilizado por esta e nos moldes determinados.

Até 31 de agosto de 2016/2017 a DGAV elaborará um relatório intercalar e até 30 de abril de 2017/2018, compilará todos os resultados e elaborará um relatório final à Comissão Europeia.

As análises serão todas processadas no INIAV, sendo este o Laboratório Nacional de Referência (LNR) para a Gripe Aviária.

No Anexo 1 encontram-se representadas as áreas de intervenção das DSAVR/DRADR.

Translated version in English

The General Directorate of Food and Veterinary (DGAV) is the body responsible for the programme, defining the objectives, strategies and action guidelines and listening to all those involved on the actions to be implemented in each region.

At the central level, the Epidemiology and Animal Health Unit (DESA) is in charge of the design, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

At the regional level, it is for the Food and Veterinary Regional Departments of DGAV (DSAVR) on the Mainland or the Regional Directions of Agriculture and Rural Development (DRADR) in the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and the Azores (RA) to implement the programme, carrying out sampling and its transfer to the National Institute of Agrarian and Veterinary Research (INIAV) and ensure the correct filling out of the request forms that accompany the samples. In the specific case of the backyard flocks, sampling may be carried out by the Municipal Veterinarian, under the coordination of the DSAVR/DRADR.

INIAV regularly sends to DGAV the laboratory tests results as the processing is complete.

DESA compiles, completes, verifies and validates the data (request forms and analytical results) received from the INIAV monthly in a database and monitors the implementation of the surveillance programme. Also evaluates the average time of delivery of the samples in the laboratory, the average response time of the laboratory and the quality of the information that complements the sample (request forms). Additionally, verifies and validates monthly the technical information that serves as basis of the invoice regarding the number of tests carried out under the programme in the Mainland.

Through regular contacts with the DSAVR/DRADR instructions are given for correcting any deviations to the targets established in the programme as well as the particular difficulties of those services regarding

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the programme implementation in the field are transmitted.

Whenever changes to the number of existing holdings justify it, the representative sample of holdings to test is also updated by DESA.

Every six months DGAV will report to the Commission the results of the surveillance programme through the Commission online system.

Until 31 August 2016/2017 DGAV will submit an intermediate report and until 30 April 2017/2018, will compile all results and prepare a final report to the European Commission.

All the laboratory tests will be processed in INIAV, which is the national reference laboratory (NRL) for avian influenza.

In Annex 1 are shown the intervention areas of the DSAVR/DRADR.

2.1.2 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

O licenciamento da atividade pecuária (NREAP) relacionada com a produção de aves é objeto do Decreto-Lei nº 81/2013 de 14 de junho, exceto a detenção caseira. As explorações avícolas são também registadas de acordo com o Decreto-Lei nº 142/2006 de 27 de julho e respetivas alterações no Sistema Nacional de Informação e Registo Animal (SNIRA).

Para cumprimento deste diploma são atribuídas marcas de exploração a todas as explorações avícolas. A marca de exploração é constituída por um código formado por um conjunto de caracteres resultantes de uma combinação única de letras e algarismos que identifica a exploração no território nacional, precedido pelo código do País (PT) e acrescido da letra maiúscula que identifica o grupo animal (V no caso das aves), separada por um traço.

O registo das explorações contém, para além dos dados do detentor, os dados da exploração (espécie mantida, o tipo de produção e modo de criação, a localização da mesma) conforme exigência do Artº 2º do citado diploma.

Paralelamente, em 2006, por determinação da DGAV, as capoeiras domésticas foram registadas num sistema informático on-line (SIREA) a nível das Juntas de Freguesia (NUTS 5).

Translated version in English

The licensing system of livestock production (NREAP) in the case of poultry production is described by Decree-Law nº 81/2013 of 14th June except for backyard flocks. According with Decree-Law nº 142/2006 of 27th July and subsequent amendments poultry holdings are also registered in the National System for Animal Information and Registration (SNIRA).

All poultry holdings have an individual holding mark with an alphanumeric code which identifies each holding in the national territory and preceded by the letters PT and followed by the a letter after a slash that identifies the animal type ("V" in case of poultry).

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This registry contains data on the owner, on the holding, its location, the species under production and the type of production.

In addition, in 2006, by determination of DGAV backyard flocks were recorded in an online system (SIREA) at the NUTS 5 level.

2.1.3 *Design (risk based surveillance or surveillance based on representative sampling taking into account criteria in Annex I of Commission Decision 2010/367/EC)*

(max. 32000 chars) :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

O sistema de vigilância continuará a ser implementado com base numa amostragem representativa. Serão colhidas amostras nas explorações ou em matadouros, representativas de explorações das várias espécies/categorias e das diversas DSAVR/DRADR do País.

A amostragem será efetuada de acordo com os seguintes critérios:

- Número de explorações a rastrear: para cada categoria, garantindo-se a identificação de pelo menos uma exploração infetada se a prevalência de explorações infetadas for de 5% com um intervalo de confiança de 95% (99% em patos), conforme disposto no ponto 5 do Anexo I da Decisão nº 2010/367/UE. O número de explorações a rastrear será estratificado por região (DSAVR/DRADR).
- Número de aves a rastrear por exploração: de forma a garantir, com uma probabilidade de 95%, a identificação de pelo menos uma ave com um resultado seropositivo para a gripe aviária, caso a prevalência de aves seropositivas seja igual ou superior a 30%; nas explorações de galinhas reprodutoras, galinhas poedeiras, frangos do campo, perus e aves cinegéticas (perdizes e faisões) serão colhidas no mínimo 10 amostras; nas explorações de patos de engorda, patos reprodutores e patos-reais serão colhidas no mínimo 20 amostras (devido à menor sensibilidade do teste); nas explorações de avestruzes e nas capoeiras domésticas serão colhidas no mínimo 5 amostras (devido ao número reduzido de aves).

No caso de explorações com vários pavilhões, sempre que possível, o tamanho da amostra será aumentado adequadamente, de forma a selecionar 5 amostras por pavilhão.

A amostragem será realizada em todo o território nacional, tendo em conta o número de explorações a rastrear e o número de aves por exploração.

O plano de amostragem considerará os tipos de produção e seus riscos específicos, nomeadamente a localização das explorações dentro ou na periferia das zonas de risco (Anexos 3 e 4) e as explorações de regime ao ar livre.

Cada DSAVR/DRADR garantirá a execução do programa tendo por base os dados nas tabelas dos pontos 2.2.1 e 2.2.2., competindo àqueles serviços a seleção das explorações a testar tendo em

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consideração os critérios expostos acima e eventuais condicionantes práticas no terreno.

No caso específico das explorações cinegéticas de patos-reais (tabelas do ponto 2.2.2.), a exploração existente na região de Lisboa e Vale do Tejo não será testada no âmbito do programa de vigilância visto estar abrangida pelo plano de vacinação aprovado para Portugal e ser já objeto de vigilância.

Sempre que as alterações ao número de explorações existentes o justifiquem, a amostragem representativa de explorações a testar será devidamente atualizada.

Todos os casos positivos serão investigados retrospectivamente nas explorações e as conclusões daquela investigação reportadas à Comissão Europeia e Laboratório Comunitário de Referência (EULR), procedendo-se igualmente à notificação legal.

Os protocolos específicos que acompanham o material enviado e as tabelas de dados serão os fornecidos pelo EULR.

Translated version in English

The surveillance system will continue to be implemented on the basis of a representative sample. Samples will be taken on holdings or in slaughterhouses, representing holdings of the different species/categories and of the different regions of the country.

Sampling will be carried out according to the following criteria:

-number of holdings to be tested: for each poultry production category ensuring the identification of at least one infected poultry holding where the prevalence of infected poultry holdings is at least 5%, with a 95% (99% for ducks and mallards) confidence interval as provided for in point 5 of Annex I of Decision 367/2010/EU. The number of holdings to test will be stratified by region (DSAVR/DRADR).

-Number of birds to be sampled on the holding: as to ensure 95% probability of identifying at least one bird that tests positive for avian influenza, if the prevalence of seropositive birds is equal to or greater than 30%; for chicken breeders, laying hens, turkeys, free range broilers and farmed game birds (partridges and pheasants) at least 10 samples will be taken; for fattening ducks, duck breeders and mallards at least 20 samples will be taken (due to the lower sensitivity of the test); for ratites and backyard flocks at least 5 samples will be taken (due to the reduced number of birds).

In the case of holdings with several sheds, whenever possible, the sample size will be increased appropriately, in order to select 5 samples per shed.

Sampling will be conducted throughout the national territory, taking into account the number of holdings to test and the number of birds per holding.

The sampling plan will consider the types of production and their specific risks, such as the location of the holdings within or on the borders of risk areas (Annexes 3 and 4) and the free range production. Each DSAVR/DRADR will ensure the implementation of the programme on the basis of the data in the tables of paragraphs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2.

Those services are in charge of the selection of holdings to be tested taking into consideration the criteria stated above and any practical constraints on the field.

In the specific case of farmed game birds (tables of point 2.2.2.), the existing holding in the region of Lisboa e Vale do Tejo will not be tested through the surveillance programme as it is already subject to surveillance under the approved vaccination plan for Portugal.

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Whenever changes to the number of existing holdings justify it, the representative sample of holdings to test will be updated accordingly.

All positive cases will be subject to investigation at the poultry holding and the findings of that investigation reported to the European Commission and the Community Reference Laboratory (EULR), along with the disease notification.

The specific protocols accompanying the material submitted and data tables will be those supplied by EULR.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

Frangos:

A estrutura de produção de frango tem um cariz fortemente industrial, que reside num modelo de integração vertical. Há uma forte concentração da produção de frango em pouco mais de uma dezena de operadores / integrações, que detém a quase totalidade da produção (95%).

Existe uma capacidade total de alojamento próxima de 22 milhões de aves. Os pintos alojados para criação são provenientes na sua quase totalidade de aviários de multiplicação nacionais.

O sistema de produção aplicado na grande maioria das explorações de frango é o sistema intensivo, ocorrendo o abate, normalmente, às 5- 6 semanas (cria, recria e engorda), com o frango a atingir entre 1,700 kg e 1,950 kg de peso vivo. Tendo Portugal a tradição de consumo do frango de churrasco, essa produção específica, na sua maioria, tem um ciclo de produção mais curto sendo os bandos submetidos a vários desbastes, previamente à ida das aves para abate, por razões comerciais. O primeiro desbaste ocorre quando os frangos têm cerca de 23 dias de idade e o último com cerca de 42 dias.

Na produção extensiva de frango uma parte dos pintos alojados é adquirida no mercado intracomunitário (30%). O ciclo de produção normal prolonga-se até aos 81 a 84 dias, idade em que os frangos de produção extensiva são abatidos, sendo efetuados também alguns desbastes.

Reprodutores:

Em Portugal não se desenvolve a seleção genética e não existem reprodutoras - avós - em atividade. Assim, as aves do dia de reprodução de vocação creatopoiética são adquiridas no mercado intracomunitário a empresas que comercializam as estirpes mais conhecidas.

As reprodutoras são alojadas nos aviários de multiplicação nacionais e depois da fase de recria, entram em postura a partir das 24 a 26 semanas, que dura normalmente até às 64 semanas. Os ovos seguem diretamente para os centros de incubação onde são incubados em máquinas apropriadas durante 21 dias, a partir dos quais nascem os pintos.

Poedeiras:

O setor caracteriza-se pela existência de um número elevado de empresas de média dimensão. No

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entanto, a produção está quase na sua totalidade ligada aos centros de classificação e embalagem de ovos, o que facilita a organização sectorial da cadeia.

Não estando ainda generalizada, existe uma forte tendência no setor dos ovos para a integração vertical. As maiores empresas nacionais já adotaram o sistema parcialmente, isto é, selecionam a exploração que fornece as aves para recria, possuem fábrica de rações própria ou contratualizam o fornecimento específico do alimento, tem aviários suficientes ou estabelecem contratos com criadores independentes e tem centros de classificação e embalagem.

As galinhas estão na fase de recria até às 24 semanas, sendo depois alojadas no sistema de baterias (mais de 95% da produção) para postura. O período normal de postura é de 52 semanas.

O modo de criação de galinhas em bateria é o mais comum em Portugal, do qual provém mais de 95% da produção total de ovos.

Perus:

Atualmente, não existem em Portugal explorações de reprodução de perus. Os operadores importam os ovos de incubação ou adquirem no mercado intracomunitário os perus do dia para recria e engorda.

De acordo com o modelo de integração em vigor, o integrador (centro de abate e indústria de transformação) fornece ao integrado (criador) a alimentação das aves, os produtos profiláticos, de higiene e desinfeção dos pavilhões, toda a assistência técnica e veterinária, a assessoria na manutenção e melhoria das instalações, entre outros.

Pratica-se o sistema "tudo dentro, tudo fora" e, após a saída das aves, procede-se ao vazio sanitário, aplicando as medidas de higiene e desinfeção exigidas.

Em Portugal, não são criadas estirpes genéticas pesadas, utilizando-se mais as linhas ligeiras e médias. O ciclo de produção prolonga-se até às 12-14 semanas para as fêmeas (com pesos médios entre 5,5kg e 6,5kg) e até às 16-18 semanas para os machos (com pesos superiores a 10 kg).

As explorações existentes são praticamente todas de produção intensiva, não tendo expressão a produção extensiva de perus em Portugal.

Capoeiras domésticas:

Com vista à prevenção e controlo da gripe aviária, em 2006, os serviços veterinários portugueses iniciaram um recenseamento de todas as capoeiras domésticas através de um questionário disponibilizado on-line. Os dados recolhidos foram introduzidos no Sistema de Identificação e Registo de Explorações Avícolas (SIREA), desenvolvido especificamente para esse fim, a nível das freguesias (NUTS 5). Esta informação foi analisada considerando 3 principais fatores de risco: a presença de aves aquáticas; capoeiras com aves ao ar livre; capoeiras com uma charca ou lago.

A região do Norte evidenciou-se como sendo a região com maior número de capoeiras domésticas com 41% do total de capoeiras registadas, seguida da região Centro com 28%, das regiões de Lisboa e Vale do Tejo e do Alentejo com 13% e 11% respetivamente e da região do Algarve com 4%. As regiões autónomas da Madeira e dos Açores representaram cada uma apenas 2% do total de capoeiras registadas (Anexo 8).

O número de aves registadas apresentou sensivelmente a mesma distribuição por região.

No total foram registadas cerca de 237.000 capoeiras domésticas com cerca de 5.900.000 aves, com uma média de 20 a 30 aves por capoeira.

A distribuição e a categorização das capoeiras domésticas contribuíram para o estabelecimento de áreas de maior risco de acordo com a Decisão 2005/734/CE.

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Translated version in English

Broilers:

The structure of broilers production is based on a vertical integration model and has become heavily industrial. There is a strong concentration of broilers production in just over a dozen operators/integrations, which holds almost all of the national production (95%).

There is a total capacity of accommodation close to 22 million birds. Chicks housed for rearing are originated almost entirely from national breeding holdings. The production system applied in the vast majority of broilers holdings is the intensive system. The slaughter typically occurs at 5-6 weeks (rearing and fattening), with the birds achieving between 1.700kg and 1.950kg of live weight. For the particular tradition of barbecue chicken consumption the production has a shorter production cycle being the flocks subjected to various thinning previous to the transport of the birds for slaughter. The first thinning occurs when the chicks have about 23 days old and the last when they have about 42 days old. In the free range production part of the chicks is acquired in the intra-Community market (30%). The normal production cycle extends to 81-84 days and also some thinning is made before slaughter.

Breeders:

Portugal doesn't develop genetic selection and there are no breeders – grandparents - in activity. Thus, the day old chicks come from the intra-community market within the companies that sell the most known strains.

The chicks are housed in breeding holdings and after the rearing phase start laying at 24-26 weeks old till 64 weeks old.

The eggs are sent directly to hatcheries where they are incubated on appropriate machines for 21 days.

Laying hens:

The sector is characterized by the existence of a large number of medium-sized companies. However, the production is almost entirely linked to packing centers, which eases the organization of the sector chain.

Although not widespread, there is a strong tendency to the vertical integration. The largest national companies have already adopted the system partially, that is, they select the holding that provides chicks for rearing, have their own feed production, have enough breeding holdings and have their own egg packing centers.

The chicks are reared up to 24 weeks old and lodged in the battery system (more than 95% of production) for laying. The normal laying period is of 52 weeks.

The way of raising chickens in battery is the most common in Portugal, which derives more than 95% of the total production of eggs.

Turkeys:

Currently there are no holdings of turkey breeders in Portugal. Operators acquire the hatching eggs or day-old chicks in the intra-Community market for rearing and fattening.

According to the model of integration in place, the integrator (slaughterhouse and processing industry) provides the integrated (farmer) the feed, prophylactic, disinfection and hygiene products and veterinary and technical assistance, advice on maintenance and improvement of facilities.

The system in place is "all in/all out" and after depopulation, the necessary measures of hygiene and

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disinfection are applied.

In Portugal the light or medium breeds are most used.

The production cycle extends up to 12-14 weeks for females (with average weights between 5 kg and 6 kg) and up to 16-18 weeks for males (with weights exceeding 10 kg).

Existing holdings are nearly all of intensive production and the free-range production of turkeys has no expression in Portugal.

Backyard flocks:

Aiming at the prevention and control of Avian Influenza, in 2006, the Portuguese Veterinary Services began a census of all backyard flocks by a questionnaire made available on-line. The collected data was then introduced in the web-based Identification and Registration of Backyards System (SIREA) specifically developed for that purpose. This system enabled the entry of the data available in the census questionnaires at a NUTS 5 level.

This information was analyzed considering 3 major risk factors: the presence of waterfowl; backyards kept under open range conditions; backyards with a pond or a lake inside.

The Norte region was shown to be the region with the largest number of backyard flocks with 41% of the total registered, followed by the Centro region with 28%, the regions of Lisboa e Vale do Tejo and Alentejo with 13% and 11% respectively and Algarve region with 4%. The autonomous regions of Madeira and the Azores represented each only 2% of the total backyard flocks (Annex 8).

The number of birds recorded presented substantially the same distribution by region.

In total were registered about 237,000 backyard flocks with approximately 5,900,000 birds, with an average of 20 to 30 birds by backyard flock.

The distribution and categorization of backyard flocks contributed for the establishment of higher risk areas according to Decision 2005/734/EC.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

N.a.

(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.

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2.2 Target populations (2)

(max. 32000 chars) :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

O programa de vigilância incluirá a amostragem em explorações das seguintes espécies/categorias:

- . Galinhas reprodutoras;
- . Galinhas poedeiras;
- . Galinhas poedeiras criadas ao ar livre;
- . Perus de engorda;
- . Patos de engorda;
- . Patos reprodutores;
- . Ratites;
- . Aves cinegéticas reprodutoras - faisões e perdizes;
- . Aves cinegéticas reprodutoras - patos-reais.

Em Portugal, não existem explorações de perus reprodutores nem explorações de gansos.

Ao abrigo do disposto nas alíneas m) e n) do ponto 3 do Anexo I da Decisão nº 2010/367/UE, serão ainda incluídas na amostragem as seguintes categorias:

- . Frangos do campo, criados em regime extensivo, por apresentarem um maior risco de infeção e constituírem uma proporção significativa do total de explorações avícolas;
- . Capoeiras domésticas, devido ao seu número significativo e à proximidade de explorações comerciais de aves de capoeira, sobretudo quando existe presença de patos ou gansos em conjunto com outras espécies.

Translated version in English

The surveillance programme will include sampling on holdings of the following species/categories:

- Chicken breeders;
- Laying hens;
- Free range laying hens;
- Fattening turkeys;
- Fattening ducks;
- Duck breeders;
- Ratites;
- Farmed game birds - pheasants and partridges;
- Farmed game birds – mallard ducks.

There are no holdings of turkey breeders or geese in Portugal.

Pursuant to subparagraphs m) and n) of point 3 of Annex I to the Decision 367/2010/EU, sampling will also be included in the following categories:

Free range broilers, kept in free range production, for presenting a higher risk of infection and constitute

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

a significant proportion of the total number of poultry holdings; Backyard flocks, due to its significant number and proximity of commercial poultry holdings, especially when there is presence of ducks or geese in conjunction with other species.

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

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

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

2016

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
NORTE	12	8	20	160	ELISA test
CENTRO	44	29	20	580	ELISA test
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	25	16	20	320	ELISA test
ALENTEJO	0	0	20	0	ELISA test
ALGARVE	0	0	20	0	ELISA test
MADEIRA	1	1	20	20	ELISA test
AÇORES	1	1	20	20	ELISA test
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	22	HI-test (H5)

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

ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	22 HI-test (H7)	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	1 100 Sampling	X
Total				2 244	
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 : 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
NORTE	11	5	20	100	ELISA test
CENTRO	78	33	20	660	ELISA test
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	29	12	20	240	ELISA test
ALENTEJO	1	1	20	20	ELISA test
ALGARVE	0	0	20	0	ELISA test
MADEIRA	3	2	20	40	ELISA test
AÇORES	7	3	20	60	ELISA test
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	23	HI-test (H5)
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	23	HI-test (H7)

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

ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	1 120	Sampling	X
Total				2 286		
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

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	
NORTE	0	0	20	0	ELISA test	X
CENTRO	12	12	20	240	ELISA test	X
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	2	2	20	40	ELISA test	X
ALENTEJO	2	2	20	40	ELISA test	X
ALGARVE	0	0	20	0	ELISA test	X
MADEIRA	3	3	20	60	ELISA test	X
AÇORES	1	1	20	20	ELISA test	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	8	HI-test (H5)	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	8	HI-test (H7)	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	400	Sampling	X

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

Total				816	
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 : broilers (only when at risk) - free range

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
NORTE	5	2	10	20	ELISA test
CENTRO	209	52	10	520	ELISA test
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	26	7	10	70	ELISA test
ALENTEJO	1	1	10	10	ELISA test
ALGARVE	0	0	10	0	ELISA test
MADEIRA	2	1	10	10	ELISA test
AÇORES	1	1	10	10	ELISA test
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	13	HI-test (H5)
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	13	HI-test (H7)
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	640	Sampling
Total				1 306	

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

Add a new row
<p>(a) <i>Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested</i></p> <p>(c) <i>Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.</i></p>

Category : 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	
NORTE	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
CENTRO	46	21	10	210	ELISA test	X
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	85	39	10	390	ELISA test	X
ALENTEJO	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
ALGARVE	0	0	10	0	ELISA test	X
MADEIRA	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
AÇORES	0	0	10	0	ELISA test	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	13	HI-test (H5)	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	13	HI-test (H7)	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	630	Sampling	X
Total				1 286		
Add a new row						

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

(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 : ratites

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
NORTE	0	0	5	0	PCR test
CENTRO	1	1	5	2	PCR test
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	4	4	5	7	PCR test
ALENTEJO	1	1	5	2	PCR test
ALGARVE	0	0	5	0	PCR test
MADEIRA	0	0	5	0	PCR test
AÇORES	0	0	5	0	PCR test
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	3	Virus isolation test
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	30	Sampling
Total				44	
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.

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

Category : backyard flocks

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
NORTE	96 000	25	5	42	PCR test
CENTRO	66 500	17	5	29	PCR test
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	30 000	8	5	14	PCR test
ALENTEJO	26 500	7	5	12	PCR test
ALGARVE	9 500	3	5	5	PCR test
MADEIRA	4 500	2	5	4	PCR test
AÇORES	4 000	2	5	4	PCR test
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	15	Virus isolation test
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	1	Virus subtyping
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	320	Sampling
Total				446	
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.

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

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	
NORTE	22	15	10	50	PCR test	X
CENTRO	11	8	10	27	PCR test	X
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	22	15	10	50	PCR test	X
ALENTEJO	5	4	10	14	PCR test	X
ALGARVE	3	2	10	7	PCR test	X
MADEIRA	0	0	10	0	PCR test	X
AÇORES	0	0	10	0	PCR test	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	18	Virus isolation test	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	440	Sampling	X
Total				606		
Add a new row						

(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.

(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested

(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.

Add a category

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

Totals	Total number of tests
Total poultry 2016	9 034

Targets for year **2017**

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	
NORTE	12	8	20	160	ELISA test	X
CENTRO	44	29	20	580	ELISA test	X
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	25	16	20	320	ELISA test	X
ALENTEJO	0	0	20	0	ELISA test	X
ALGARVE	0	0	20	0	ELISA test	X
MADEIRA	1	1	20	20	ELISA test	X
AÇORES	1	1	20	20	ELISA test	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	22	HI-test (H5)	X

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

ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	22 HI-test (H7)	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	1 100 Sampling	X
Total				2 244	
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 : 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
NORTE	11	5	20	100 ELISA test	X
CENTRO	78	33	20	660 ELISA test	X
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	29	12	20	240 ELISA test	X
ALENTEJO	1	1	20	20 ELISA test	X
ALGARVE	0	0	20	0 ELISA test	X
MADEIRA	3	2	20	40 ELISA test	X
AÇORES	7	3	20	60 ELISA test	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	23 HI-test (H5)	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	23 HI-test (H7)	X

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

ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	1 120	Sampling	X
Total				2 286		
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

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	
NORTE	0	0	20	0	ELISA test	X
CENTRO	12	12	20	240	ELISA test	X
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	2	2	20	40	ELISA test	X
ALENTEJO	2	2	20	40	ELISA test	X
ALGARVE	0	0	20	0	ELISA test	X
MADEIRA	3	3	20	60	ELISA test	X
AÇORES	1	1	20	20	ELISA test	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	8	HI-test (H5)	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	8	HI-test (H7)	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	400	Sampling	X

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

Total				816	
Add a new row					
(a)	<i>Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</i>				
(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>				
(c)	<i>Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.</i>				

Category : broilers (only when at risk) - free range

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	
NORTE	5	2	10	20	ELISA test	X
CENTRO	209	52	10	520	ELISA test	X
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	26	7	10	70	ELISA test	X
ALENTEJO	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
ALGARVE	0	0	10	0	ELISA test	X
MADEIRA	2	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
AÇORES	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	13	HI-test (H5)	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	13	HI-test (H7)	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	640	Sampling	X
Total				1 306		

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

Add a new row
<p>(a) <i>Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested</i></p> <p>(c) <i>Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.</i></p>

Category : 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	
NORTE	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
CENTRO	46	21	10	210	ELISA test	X
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	85	39	10	390	ELISA test	X
ALENTEJO	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
ALGARVE	0	0	10	0	ELISA test	X
MADEIRA	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
AÇORES	0	0	10	0	ELISA test	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	13	HI-test (H5)	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	13	HI-test (H7)	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	630	Sampling	X
Total				1 286		
Add a new row						

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

(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 : ratites

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
NORTE	0	0	5	0	PCR test
CENTRO	1	1	5	2	PCR test
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	4	4	5	7	PCR test
ALENTEJO	1	1	5	2	PCR test
ALGARVE	0	0	5	0	PCR test
MADEIRA	0	0	5	0	PCR test
AÇORES	0	0	5	0	PCR test
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	3	Virus isolation test
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	30	Sampling
Total				44	
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.

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

Category : backyard flocks

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	
NORTE	96 000	25	5	42	PCR test	X
CENTRO	66 500	17	5	29	PCR test	X
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	30 000	8	5	14	PCR test	X
ALENTEJO	26 500	7	5	12	PCR test	X
ALGARVE	9 500	3	5	5	PCR test	X
MADEIRA	4 500	2	5	4	PCR test	X
AÇORES	4 000	2	5	4	PCR test	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	15	Virus isolation test	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	1	Virus subtyping	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	320	Sampling	X
Total				446		
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.

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

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
NORTE	22	15	10	50	PCR test
CENTRO	11	8	10	27	PCR test
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	22	15	10	50	PCR test
ALENTEJO	5	4	10	14	PCR test
ALGARVE	3	2	10	7	PCR test
MADEIRA	0	0	10	0	PCR test
AÇORES	0	0	10	0	PCR test
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	18	Virus isolation test
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	440	Sampling
Total				606	
Add a new row					

(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.

(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested

(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.

Add a category

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

Totals	Total number of tests
Total poultry 2017	9 034

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 2016

Category : **fattening ducks**

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
NORTE	0	0	50	0	ELISA test
CENTRO	1	1	50	50	ELISA test
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	14	14	50	700	ELISA test
ALENTEJO	0	0	50	0	ELISA test

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

ALGARVE	0	0	50	0	ELISA test	X
MADEIRA	0	0	50	0	ELISA test	X
AÇORES	0	0	50	0	ELISA test	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	30	HI-test (H5)	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	15	HI-test (H7)	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	750	Sampling	X
Total				1 545		
Add a new row						

(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.

(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested

Category : duck breeders

delete this category

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	
NORTE	0	0	40	0	ELISA test	X
CENTRO	0	0	40	0	ELISA test	X
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	2	2	40	80	ELISA test	X
ALENTEJO	0	0	40	0	ELISA test	X
ALGARVE	0	0	40	0	ELISA test	X
MADEIRA	0	0	40	0	ELISA test	X
AÇORES	0	0	40	0	ELISA test	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	4	HI-test (H5)	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	2	HI-test (H7)	X

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

ALL COUNTRY	0	0	80	Sampling	X
Total			166		
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

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
NORTE	1	1	20	7	PCR test
CENTRO	0	0	20	0	PCR test
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	1	0	20	0	PCR test
ALENTEJO	0	0	20	0	PCR test
ALGARVE	0	0	20	0	PCR test
MADEIRA	0	0	20	0	PCR test
AÇORES	0	0	20	0	PCR test
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	3	Virus isolation test
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	20	Sampling
Total				30	
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

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

Add a category

NUTS (2) (b)		Total number of tests
Total ducks and geese and farmed game birds 2016		1 741

Targets for year

2017

Category : fattening ducks

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
NORTE	0	0	50	0 ELISA test	X
CENTRO	1	1	50	50 ELISA test	X
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	14	14	50	700 ELISA test	X
ALENTEJO	0	0	50	0 ELISA test	X
ALGARVE	0	0	50	0 ELISA test	X
MADEIRA	0	0	50	0 ELISA test	X
AÇORES	0	0	50	0 ELISA test	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	30 HI-test (H5)	X

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

ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	15	HI-test (H7)	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	750	Sampling	X
Total				1 545		
Add a new row						

(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.

(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested

Category : duck breeders

delete this category

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	
NORTE	0	0	40	0	ELISA test	X
CENTRO	0	0	40	0	ELISA test	X
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	2	2	40	80	ELISA test	X
ALENTEJO	0	0	40	0	ELISA test	X
ALGARVE	0	0	40	0	ELISA test	X
MADEIRA	0	0	40	0	ELISA test	X
AÇORES	0	0	40	0	ELISA test	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	4	HI-test (H5)	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	2	HI-test (H7)	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	80	Sampling	X
Total				166		
Add a new row						

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

(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

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	
NORTE	1	1	20	7	PCR test	X
CENTRO	0	0	20	0	PCR test	X
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	1	0	20	0	PCR test	X
ALENTEJO	0	0	20	0	PCR test	X
ALGARVE	0	0	20	0	PCR test	X
MADEIRA	0	0	20	0	PCR test	X
AÇORES	0	0	20	0	PCR test	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	3	Virus isolation test	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	0	20	Sampling	X
Total				30		
Add a new row						

(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.

(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested

Add a category

--	--

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

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of tests
Total ducks and geese and farmed game birds 2017	1 741

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

2016

Poultry + Ducks/Geese /farmed game birds	Total number of tests
Grand Total	10 775
Grand Total ELISA	4 720
Grand Total agar	0
Grand Total HI tests (H5)	113
Grand Total HI tests (H7)	96
Grand Total Virus Isolation test	39
Grand Total PCR test	276
Grand Total Other test	1
Grand Total Samplings	5 530

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

2017

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

Poultry + Ducks/Geese /farmed game birds	Total number of tests
Grand Total	10 775
Grand Total ELISA	4 720
Grand Total agar	0
Grand Total HI tests (H5)	113
Grand Total HI tests (H7)	96
Grand Total Virus Isolation test	39
Grand Total PCR test	276
Grand Total Other test	1
Grand Total Samplings	5 530

2.3 Sampling procedures, sampling periods and frequency of testing taking into account criteria set out in Annex I of Commission Decision 2010/367/EC

(max. 32000 chars) :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

A colheita de amostras decorrerá entre 1 de janeiro e 31 de dezembro de 2016/2017.

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Sempre que possível, o momento de colheita de amostras coincidirá com a produção sazonal, pese embora outros fatores de risco possam ser considerados a nível local e regional, pelo que pode ocorrer recolha de amostras em vários períodos.

A frequência da amostragem para a maioria das categorias/espécies será anual. No entanto e com base no ponto 8 do Anexo I da Decisão 2010/367 (“[...] com base numa avaliação dos riscos, os Estados-Membros podem decidir da realização da amostragem e das análises com maior frequência [...]”), a frequência para algumas categorias (reprodutores)/espécies (patos) foi aumentada.

No caso das galinhas reprodutoras e poedeiras e dos patos reprodutores, visto estas categorias representarem um maior risco de disseminação da doença, devido ao seu ciclo mais longo e finalidade (os seus produtos serão distribuídos para outras explorações de aves de capoeira), caso um eventual foco de gripe aviária de baixa patogenicidade permaneça sem ser detetado por um longo período de tempo, foram considerados dois rastreios anuais.

No caso dos frangos do campo, dos perus e dos patos de engorda, dado o curto ciclo produtivo, o cálculo da amostragem teve em consideração o número de ciclos existentes ao longo do ano, tendo o número de explorações existentes sido multiplicado por três ciclos para determinar a amostragem. Assim, para as duas primeiras categorias, sendo a base para a amostragem superior a 250, a amostra considerada ronda as 60 explorações. Para os patos de engorda, visto a base para a amostragem ser reduzida, considerou-se testar todas as explorações 2 a 3 vezes (valor médio para o cálculo: 2,5) sempre em bandos distintos.

Ainda com base no mesmo disposto da Decisão 2010/367, salvaguarda-se o facto de qualquer exploração, sempre que considerada em risco, poder ser rastreada mais do que uma vez durante o ano, independentemente da categoria ou do tipo de produção.

Por norma, será colhido sangue, quer nas explorações quer no matadouro, para pesquisa serológica.

A fim de otimizar a eficácia e de evitar a entrada desnecessária de pessoas nas explorações, sempre que possível, a colheita de amostras na exploração será combinada com amostragens para outros fins, por exemplo no âmbito do controlo de Salmonella ou de Mycoplasma.

No caso específico das avestruzes, das aves cinegéticas e das capoeiras domésticas, devido à dificuldade em proceder à colheita de sangue, poderão ser efetuadas zaragatoas cloacais ou orofaríngeas ou recolha de fezes frescas. Tal como já foi referido nos anos anteriores, esta dificuldade prende-se com os seguintes fatores:

1. Nenhuma das categorias em questão é enviada para os matadouros;

2. A colheita de amostras de sangue de avestruzes pode pôr em causa a segurança das pessoas envolvidas, visto as explorações nem sempre terem instalações de contenção adequadas (razão pela qual propusemos a colheita de fezes frescas para testes virológicos);

3. A colheita de amostras de sangue de aves cinegéticas, devido ao pequeno tamanho das aves e excessiva manipulação necessária, provoca grande quantidade de stress e mortalidade e é difícil de executar (razão pela qual propusemos continuar com as zaragatoas cloacais ou orofaríngeas para testes virológicos);

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

4. A colheita de amostras em capoeiras domésticas é feita na sua maioria pelos veterinários municipais em estreita colaboração com os proprietários; estas aves, geralmente em pequenas quantidades, têm um valor emocional enquanto indivíduos para seus proprietários, pelo que a morte de um animal causa um grande impacto e compromete a colaboração (razão pela qual propusemos continuar com as zaragatoas cloacais ou orofaríngeas para testes virológicos).

Por estas razões, consideramos ser esta a única alternativa para que a execução do programa nestas categorias não seja comprometida.

No entanto, embora nas tabelas dos pontos 2.2.1 e 2.2.2, tenha sido considerada unicamente a pesquisa virológica, sempre que se verificar possível a colheita de sangue, optar-se-á por este tipo de amostra para pesquisa serológica.

Translated version in English

Sampling will take place between 1 January and 31 December 2016/2017. Whenever possible, the moment of sampling will concur with the seasonal production although considering other risk factors at local and regional level sampling may occur at various periods.

The frequency of sampling for most categories/species will be annually. However, on the basis of point 8 of Annex I to Decision 2010/367 ("[...] on the basis of a risk assessment, Member States may decide to carry out sampling and testing more frequently [...]"), the frequency for some categories (breeders)/species (ducks) was increased.

In the case of chickens breeders, laying hens and duck breeders, considering that these categories represent a greater risk of spread of the disease, due to its longer cycle and purpose (their products will be distributed to other poultry holdings), if an eventual outbreak of low pathogenic avian influenza remains without being detected for a long period of time, were considered two annual tests.

In the case of free range broilers, fattening turkeys and fattening ducks, given the short production cycle, the sample calculation took into account the number of existing cycles throughout the year, and the number of existing holdings has been multiplied by three cycles before determine the sampling. So, for the first two categories, the universe for the sampling being more than 250, the sample considered rounds the 60 holdings. For the fattening ducks, as the universe for sampling is small, it was considered to test all holdings 2 to 3 times (average value for the calculation: 2.5) always in separate flocks. Notwithstanding the mentioned above and still based on the same provisions of Decision 2010/367 any holding, whenever considered at risk, can be tested more than once during the year, regardless of its category or type of production.

As a rule blood will be collected, either on the holdings or at the slaughterhouse, for serological testing. In order to optimize efficiency and avoid unnecessary entry of persons onto poultry holdings, sampling will, whenever possible, be combined with sampling for other purposes, such as within the framework of Salmonella and Mycoplasma control.

In the specific case of ratites, farmed game birds and backyard flocks, due to the difficulty in collecting blood, cloacal or oropharyngeal swabs or fresh faeces may be collected. As has already been mentioned in previous years, this difficulty relates to the following factors:

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

1. None of the categories in question is sent to slaughterhouses;
2. The collection of blood samples from ratites causes serious risks of injury to the persons involved, as many of the holdings don't have suitable contention facilities (reason why we proposed fresh faeces collection for virological testing);
3. The collection of blood samples from farmed game birds, due to the small size of the birds and excessive manipulation required, causes great amount of stress and mortality and is difficult to execute (reason why we proposed to collect cloacal or tracheal/oropharyngeal swabs for virological testing);
4. The collection of samples in the backyard flocks is done mostly by the municipality veterinarians in close collaboration with the owners; these birds, usually in small quantities, have an emotional value as individuals for their owners thus the death of a single animal causes a great impact and compromises their collaboration (reason why we proposed to collect cloacal or tracheal/oropharyngeal swabs for virological testing).

For these reasons, we consider that this is the only alternative for not compromising the implementation of the programme in these categories. However, although the tables of paragraphs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2, have considered the virological tests, whenever possible blood collections will be done instead.

2.4. *Laboratory testing : description of the laboratory tests used and follow up investigations taking into account criteria set out in the Diagnostic Manual for avian influenza (Common Decision 2006/437/EC)*

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

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

O INIAV fará o processamento de todas as análises.

Todos os resultados (serológicos e virológicos) serão submetidos ao EULR para compilação, com uma regularidade semestral, através do sistema on-line da Comissão Europeia.

Todos os isolados de vírus de Gripe Aviária serão enviados ao EULR.

Os testes laboratoriais são realizados de acordo com o Manual de Diagnóstico, conforme a Decisão da Comissão nº 2006/437/EC.

Consoante o tipo de material colhido, serão efetuados os seguintes testes:

. Colheitas de sangue: ELISA e confirmação com HI;

. Colheitas de fezes ou zaragatoas: RT-PCR e confirmação com Isolamento e Subtipificação (H5, H7 e N1).

Todas as serologias positivas com testes ELISA, serão confirmadas por testes (HI), usando estirpes fornecidas pelo EULR, a saber:

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. H5

- a) Teste inicial usando teal/England/7894/06 (H5N3)
- b) Teste de todos os casos positivos com chicken/Scotland/59 (H5N1) para eliminar reação cruzada de anticorpos a N3 .H7

- a) Teste inicial usando Turkey/England/647/77 (H7N7)
- b) Teste de todos os casos positivos com African Starling/983/79 (H7N1) para eliminar reação cruzada de anticorpos a N7

Adicionalmente, conforme recomendação recente do EURL, no caso dos Anseriformes, será usado o antígeno H5N8.

Todas as detecções de genoma viral (RT-PCR) serão confirmadas com Isolamento em ovos embrionados SPF e Subtipificação do vírus por RT-PCR, sequenciação e HI.

Sempre que epidemiologicamente se justifique, poderá ser efetuado o isolamento viral, diretamente em aves de capoeira que apresentem fortes suspeitas clínicas.

Translated version in English

All samples will be tested by INIAV.

All results (serological and virological) will be submitted to the EURL every six months, through the online system of the European Commission.

All avian influenza virus isolates will be submitted to the EURL.

Laboratory tests are conducted in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual approved by the Commission Decision 2006/437/EC.

- Depending on the type of material collected, the following tests will be performed: Blood samples: ELISA and confirmation with HI;
- Faeces or swabs samples: RT-PCR and confirmation with isolation and Subtipification (H5, H7 and N1).

All positive serological findings will be confirmed by a haemagglutination-inhibition test using strains provided by the EURL:

• H5:

a) initial testing using teal/England/7894/06 (H5N3);

b) testing of all positives with chicken/Scotland/59(H5N1) to eliminate N3 cross reactive antibodies;

• H7:

a) initial testing using turkey/England/647/77 (H7N7);

b) testing of all positive with African starling/983/79 (H7N1) to eliminate N7 cross reactive antibodies.

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Additionally, according to the recent EULR recommendation, in the case of Anseriformes, H5N8 antigen will be used. All detections of viral genome (RT-PCR) will be confirmed with isolation in embryonated SPF eggs and subtyping of the virus by RT-PCR, sequencing and HI.

Where epidemiologically appropriate, virus isolation may be performed directly in poultry which have strong clinical suspicions.

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) :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

Tal como para as aves de capoeira, a DGAV é o organismo responsável pelo programa, definindo os objetivos, as estratégias e a orientação das linhas de atuação e ouvindo todos os intervenientes nas ações a aplicar em cada região.

A nível central, compete à DESA a elaboração, supervisão, acompanhamento e avaliação do programa.

A recolha de amostras de aves selvagens, coordenada regionalmente pelas DSAVR/DRADR é feita maioritariamente pelos técnicos do Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas, IP (ICNF), pelas brigadas especiais da Guarda Nacional Republicana e Polícia de Segurança Pública e pelos

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Médicos Veterinários Municipais, existindo também recolhas pelas organizações de conservação da natureza, equipas de anilhagem, caçadores e ornitologistas.

Compete ainda à DSAVR/DRADR articular com as outras entidades no terreno de forma a garantir a correta implementação do programa, o encaminhamento das amostras para o INIAV e o correto preenchimento das folhas de requisição que acompanham as amostras.

Os procedimentos de controlo e supervisão são os mesmos descritos para as aves de capoeira no ponto 2.1.1.

Translated version in English

As for poultry, DGAV is the body responsible for the programme, defining the objectives, strategies and action guidelines and listening to all those involved on the actions to be implemented in each region.

At the central level, it is up to DESA the establishment, supervision, monitoring and evaluating of the programme.

The collection of samples from wild birds, coordinated regionally by the DSAVR/DRADR is performed mostly by the field workers of the Institute for Nature Conservation and Forestry, IP (ICNF), by special brigades of the National Republican Guard and Police Force and by the municipality veterinarians. Nature conservation organizations, bird ringing teams, hunters and ornithologists may also collaborate in the sample collection.

It is the responsibility of the DSAVR/DRADR to articulate with other entities in the field to ensure the correct implementation of the programme, the forwarding of the samples to INIAV and the correct filling of the request forms that accompany the samples. Control and supervision procedures are the same as described for poultry in point 2.1.1.

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

max. 32000 chars) :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

De acordo com a Decisão da Comissão nº 2005/734/EC de 19 de outubro, Portugal estabeleceu áreas de maior risco em 2006, que foram posteriormente

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atualizadas em novembro de 2007, representadas no Anexo 2.

A amostragem será efetuada preferencialmente nestas áreas e zonas limítrofes (Anexo 3), estando sempre dependente de outros fatores tais como a mortalidade observada e os recursos humanos no terreno.

Translated version in English

According to Commission Decision 2005/734/EC of 19 October Portugal established higher risk areas in 2006 which were subsequently updated in November 2007 and are represented in Annex 2.

The sampling will be performed preferably in these areas and adjacent zones (Annex 3) but always dependent on other factors such as mortality detected and human resources on the field.

3.1.3 Estimation of the local and/or migratory wildlife population

(max. 32000 chars) :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

No Anexo 4 encontram-se as espécies de ocorrência regular em Portugal e no Anexo 5 encontram-se os resultados da Contagem de Aves no Natal e no Ano Novo (CANAN) 2013/2014, promovida pela Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves (SPEA). Esta contagem abrangeu 22 percursos, distribuídos por todo o território Continental Português, percorrendo um total de 365 km. Foram registadas 16.528 aves, pertencentes a 78 espécies. A densidade média nos percursos amostrados foi de 452,82 aves por cada dez quilómetros percorridos.

A maior abundância média de aves foi registada no Algarve (1.112,28 aves/10ha), seguindo-se-lhe o Alentejo (530,87 aves/10ha) e Lisboa e Vale do Tejo (264,37 aves/10ha).

A espécie mais comum foi a gaivota-d'asa-escura (*Larus fuscus*), com 4151 indivíduos registados, seguida do abibe (*Vanellus vanellus*), com 3151 indivíduos, do estorninho (*Sturnus unicolor*), com 1517 indivíduos, do guincho (*Larus ridibundus*), com 1185 indivíduos, e do carraceiro (*Bubulcus ibis*), com 1091 indivíduos. Seguiram-se-lhe a tarambola-dourada (*Pluvialis apricaria*), o pombo-torcaz (*Columba palumbus*), o charneco (*Cyanopica cyaneus*) e a cegonha-branca (*Ciconia ciconia*), todas com pelo menos 400 indivíduos registados. Estas nove espécies no seu conjunto correspondem a 80% de todas as aves registadas.

Foram registados Charadriiformes e Anseriformes assim como aves das “espécies-alvo” referidas no Anexo II da Decisão nº 2010/367/UE em todas as

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regiões do Continente.

Nesta contagem registou-se uma abundância média de aves muito inferior aos invernos anteriores, tanto nas espécies maioritariamente invernantes, como nas espécies residentes.

Translated version in English

In Annex 4 are the species with regular occurrence in Portugal and in Annex 5 are the results of the Bird Count in Christmas and New Year 2013/2014 (CANAN) promoted by the Portuguese Society for the Study of Birds (SPEA). This count included 22 pathways, distributed throughout the Continental Portuguese territory, covering a total of 365 km.

16.528 birds were recorded, belonging to 78 species. The average density in the sampled pathways was 452,82 birds for every ten kilometers travelled. The largest average abundance of birds was recorded in the Algarve (1.112,28 birds/10ha), followed by the Alentejo (530,87 birds/10ha) and Lisboa e Vale do Tejo (264,37 birds/10ha).

The most common species were *Larus fuscus* (4.151 individuals), *Vanellus vanellus* (3.151 individuals), *Sturnus unicolor* (1.517 individuals), *Larus ridibundus* (1.185 individuals) and *Bubulcus ibis* (1.091 individuals), followed by *Pluvialis apricaria*, *Columba palumbus*, *Cyanopica cyaneus* and *Ciconia ciconia* all with at least 400 registered individuals. These nine species as a whole correspond to 80% of all birds recorded. Charadriiformes and Anseriformes have been recorded in all regions of the Continent as well as birds of the “target species” referred in Annex II of Decision 367/2010/EU.

On this period there was an average abundance of birds much lower than previous winters, both from migratory and resident species.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

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Será efetuada vigilância passiva, através da análise laboratorial de aves selvagens moribundas ou encontradas mortas, especificamente dirigida às espécies de aves aquáticas.

Serão especialmente visadas as aves selvagens, em especial as aves aquáticas migratórias, que se revelaram correr um risco mais elevado de serem infetadas com o vírus da gripe aviária de alta patogenicidade H5N1 e de o transmitirem ("espécies-alvo" referidas no Anexo II da Decisão nº 2010/367/UE). Serão visadas as áreas perto do mar, lagos ou charcos, em particular quando próximas de zonas de elevada densidade de explorações avícolas. Serão também colhidas amostras sempre que ocorra aumento significativo de morbilidade e mortalidade em aves selvagens.

Poderão ser efetuadas investigações adicionais, em aves vivas ou mortas, nas áreas onde forem identificados casos de H5N1 de alta patogenicidade em aves de capoeira e/ou aves selvagens ou áreas limítrofes.

Será estabelecida uma cooperação estreita com o ICNF e com epidemiologistas e ornitologistas tendo atenção as rotas migratórias, populações de aves, habitats e resultados de vigilância dos anos anteriores.

A recolha de amostras em aves selvagens efetuar-se-á por equipas do terreno da DGAV (DSAVR) e das DRADR, do ICNF, do Serviço de Proteção da Natureza e Ambiente (SEPNA), bem como pelos Médicos Veterinários Municipais e outros técnicos pertencentes a Organizações Não Governamentais, assim como por Organizações do Setor da Caça.

Havendo zonas com focos de H5N1 de alta patogenicidade, avaliar-se-á o contato das aves selvagens com as explorações avícolas, quer nacionais quer de países vizinhos, e estabelecer-se-ão acordos bilaterais caso sejam necessários.

Ter-se-á em atenção a população das aves selvagens, em especial as migratórias, a sua origem e rotas de voo, bem como o seu número e possível contato com aves de capoeira, assim como as áreas definidas como sendo de maior risco.

Translated version in English

A passive surveillance will be made, through laboratory testing of dead or dying wild birds, specifically directed to waterfowl species.

Wild birds, in particular migratory water birds, that have been shown to be at a higher risk of becoming infected with, and transmitting the HPAI H5N1 virus ("target species" referred to in Annex II of Decision 367/2010/EU), will be specifically targeted.

Areas close to the sea, lakes and waterways, especially when close to zones of high density of poultry holdings, will be targeted.

Samples will also be taken wherever significant increase of morbidity and mortality in wild birds occurs.

Additional investigations may be carried out in living or dead birds in the areas where cases of highly pathogenic H5N1 in poultry and/or wild birds are identified or in neighboring areas.

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Close cooperation will be established with ICNF and epidemiologists and ornithologists taking into account the migratory routes, bird populations, habitat and surveillance results from previous years.

Sampling in wild birds will be performed by field teams from DGAV (DSAVR) and DRADR, ICNF, the protection service of nature and environment (SEPN), as well as by municipality veterinarians and other technicians belonging to non-governmental organizations and hunters' organizations.

In case of outbreaks of highly pathogenic H5N1, contacts between wild birds and poultry holdings in national territory or in neighboring countries will be evaluated and bilateral agreements will be established if necessary.

Special attention will be paid to the population of wild birds, particularly of migratory birds, its origin and flight routes, as well as their number and possible contact with poultry, as well as the areas defined as higher risk.

- (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 focused on target species

Investigations according to the surveillance programme set out in conformity with Part 2 of Annex II to Decision 2010/367/EC

Targets for year

2016

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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
NORTE	40	80	PCR test	80
CENTRO	50	100	PCR test	100
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	50	100	PCR test	100
ALENTEJO	50	100	PCR test	100
ALGARVE	50	100	PCR test	100
MADEIRA	30	60	PCR test	60
AÇORES	30	60	PCR test	60
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	Virus isolation test	60
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	Virus subtyping	3
Total				
Add a new row				

(a) Refers to the place of collection of birds/samples. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested. Please fill-in these values directly in the field.

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	Total number of tests
Total number of tests	663
Total Virus isolation tests	60
Total PCR tests	600
Total Other tests	3

Targets for year **2017**

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	
NORTE	40	80	PCR test	80	X
CENTRO	50	100	PCR test	100	X
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	50	100	PCR test	100	X
ALENTEJO	50	100	PCR test	100	X
ALGARVE	50	100	PCR test	100	X
MADEIRA	30	60	PCR test	60	X
AÇORES	30	60	PCR test	60	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	Virus isolation test	60	X
ALL COUNTRY	0	0	Virus subtyping	3	X

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Total		
	Add a new row	

(a) Refers to the place of collection of birds/samples. In case NUTS2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested. Please fill-in these values directly in the field.

	Total number of tests
Total number of tests	663
Total Virus isolation tests	60
Total PCR tests	600
Total Other tests	3

3.3 Sampling procedures and sampling periods

max 32000 chars :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

A colheita de amostras decorrerá entre 1 de janeiro e 31 de dezembro de 2016/2017.

Previsão de recolha de amostras: prevê-se um total de 600 amostras correspondendo a 300 aves amostradas distribuídas conforme tabelas acima. No entanto este valor é bastante imprevisível, dependo da mortalidade detetada e da situação epidemiológica nos restantes Estados-Membros, podendo consequentemente vir a ser alterado.

Serão colhidas zaragatoas cloacais ou fezes frescas e zaragatoas traqueais/orofaríngeas e/ou cadáveres ou tecidos (cérebro, coração, pulmão, rins e intestinos) de aves mortas ou moribundas para deteção molecular (PCR) e/ou isolamento de vírus. Todas as aves das quais tenham sido retiradas amostras devem ser identificadas em relação à sua espécie. Havendo subespécies, esta informação deverá

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ser igualmente mencionada, bem como se possível a determinação da idade e do sexo.

Translated version in English

Sampling will take place between 1 January and 31 December 2016/2017.

Expected sampling: a total of 600 samples corresponding to 300 wild birds sampled distributed according to the tables above.

However this value is quite unpredictable, depending on the detected mortality and the epidemiological situation in other Member States, and can therefore be changed.

Cloacal and tracheal/oropharyngeal swabs and/or tissues (brain, heart, lungs, kidneys and intestines) from dead or dying wild birds will be sampled for molecular detection (PCR) and/or virus isolation.

All birds sampled should be identified in relation to their species or subspecies as well as if possible the determination of age and gender.

3.4 *Laboratory testing : description of the laboratory tests used taking into account criteria set out in the Diagnostic Manual for avian influenza (Commission Decision 2006/437/EC)*

max 32000 chars :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

O processamento das amostras é realizado pelo INIAV.

Todos os resultados serão submetidos semestralmente ao EULR, para compilação, através do sistema on-line da Comissão Europeia.

Todos os isolados de Gripe Aviária de Alta Patogenicidade (GAAP) e dos subtipos H5 e H7 serão enviados ao EULR.

Os testes laboratoriais serão realizados de acordo com o Manual de Diagnóstico (Decisão nº 2006/437/EC).

Todas as amostras serão processadas usando técnicas de deteção molecular (PCR), como teste de screening, para deteção do genoma viral. Todas as amostras PCR positivas serão de imediato encaminhadas para Isolamento e Subtipificação do vírus por RT-PCR, sequenciação e HI.

Todas as amostras serão rapidamente processadas, usando técnicas moleculares que permitam no máximo de 2 semanas determinar no caso de H5 positivos se se trata de alta ou baixa patogenicidade.

Translated version in English

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All samples will be tested by INIAV.

All results will be submitted to the EULR every six months, through the online system of the European Commission.

All HPAI virus isolates and of subtypes H5 and H7 will be submitted to the EURL.

Laboratory tests are conducted in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual approved by the Commission Decision 2006/437/EC.

All samples will be processed using molecular detection techniques (PCR) as screening test for detection of viral genome. All PCR positive samples will be immediately forwarded to isolation and subtyping of the virus by RT-PCR, sequencing and HI. All samples will be processed using molecular techniques that allow a maximum of 2 weeks to determine in the case of H5 positive whether it is high or low pathogenicity.

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

max 32000 chars :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

2010:

Foram testadas 936 explorações, num total de 9.432 amostras, não tendo sido detetados quaisquer focos de Gripe Aviária.

2011:

Foram testadas 836 explorações, num total de 7.955 amostras, não tendo sido detetados quaisquer focos de Gripe Aviária.

2012:

Foram testadas 367 explorações, num total de 3.642 amostras, não tendo sido detetados quaisquer focos de Gripe Aviária.

2013:

Foram testadas 353 explorações, num total de 3.392 amostras.

A 28 de novembro de 2013 foi comunicado pelo INIAV, um resultado positivo a Gripe Aviária de Baixa Patogenicidade, subtipo H7, em 3 amostras (zaragatoas orofaríngeas) oriundas de uma capoeira doméstica, localizada na Região do Alentejo, detetado no âmbito do programa de vigilância.

Foram tomadas todas as medidas previstas na Diretiva 2005/94/EC, tendo o abate das aves sido concluído a 29 de novembro.

Os isolados foram remetidos ao Laboratório Comunitário de Referência, que não confirmou o resultado obtido anteriormente.

Toda a informação relativa a esta ocorrência foi no devido tempo comunicada à Comissão Europeia.

2014:

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Foram testadas 376 explorações, num total de 5.544 amostras, não tendo sido detetados quaisquer focos de Gripe Aviária.

Até à data Portugal nunca registou nenhum foco de GAAP em aves de capoeira.

No Anexo 6 encontra-se um resumo do número de amostras colhidas e explorações testadas, por categoria, nos últimos 5 anos.

Translated version in English

2010:

936 holdings were tested in a total of 9.432 samples and no outbreaks of avian influenza were detected.

2011:

836 holdings were tested in a total of 7.955 samples and no outbreaks of avian influenza were detected.

2012:

367 holdings were tested in a total of 3.642 samples and no outbreaks of avian influenza were detected.

2013:

353 holdings were tested in a total of 3.392 samples. On the 28th of November a positive result of low pathogenic avian influenza subtype H7 in 3 samples (oropharyngeal swabs) from a backyard flock located in the Alentejo region detected within the framework of the surveillance programme was communicated by INIAV.

All the measures foreseen in Directive 2005/94/EC were implemented and the slaughter of the birds was completed on November 29.

The isolates were sent to the EURL, which did not confirm the results obtained previously.

All information on this event was in due time communicated to the European Commission.

2014:

376 holdings were tested in a total of 5.544 samples and no outbreaks of avian influenza were detected.

Up to now Portugal never recorded any outbreaks of HPAI in poultry.

In Annex 6 is a summary of the number of samples taken and holdings tested, by category, over the last 5 years.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

2010:

Foram analisadas 747 amostras, das quais 664 em vigilância ativa e 83 em vigilância passiva, não tendo sido detetados quaisquer casos de Gripe Aviária.

2011:

Foram analisadas 524 amostras, das quais 449 em vigilância ativa e 75 em vigilância passiva, não tendo sido detetados quaisquer casos de Gripe Aviária.

2012:

Foram analisadas 17 amostras, unicamente em vigilância passiva, não tendo sido detetados quaisquer casos de Gripe Aviária.

2013:

Foram analisadas 88 amostras, unicamente em vigilância passiva, não tendo sido detetados quaisquer casos de Gripe Aviária.

2014:

Foram analisadas 116 amostras, unicamente em vigilância passiva, não tendo sido detetados quaisquer casos de Gripe Aviária.

Até à data Portugal nunca registou nenhum caso de GAAP em aves selvagens.

No Anexo 7 encontra-se um resumo do número de amostras colhidas em aves selvagens, por ordem taxonómica, nos últimos 5 anos.

Translated version in English

2010:

747 samples were tested of which 664 in active surveillance and 83 in passive surveillance and no cases of avian influenza were detected.

2011:

524 samples were tested of which 449 in active surveillance and 75 in passive surveillance and no cases of avian influenza were detected.

2012:

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17 samples were tested only in passive surveillance and no cases of avian influenza were detected.

2013:

88 samples were tested only in passive surveillance and no cases of avian influenza were detected.

2014:

116 samples were tested only in passive surveillance and no cases of avian influenza were detected.

Up to now Portugal never recorded any cases of HPAI in wild birds.

In Annex 7 is a summary of the number of samples collected from wild birds by taxonomic order in the last 5 years.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

A Gripe Aviária é uma doença de declaração obrigatória em Portugal, de acordo com o Decreto-Lei nº 39 209 de 14 de maio de 1953.

Pelo Decreto-Lei nº 110/2007 de 16 de abril (posteriormente alterado pelo Decreto-Lei nº 79/2011 de 20 de junho), Portugal transpôs para a ordem jurídica interna a Diretiva 2005/94/EC, a qual revoga a Diretiva nº 92/40/EC, relativa a medidas comunitárias de luta contra a Gripe Aviária.

De acordo com a legislação em vigor, qualquer suspeita de gripe aviária deve ser de imediato comunicada à Autoridade Competente (DGAV).

Em caso de suspeita fundamentada ou confirmação de GA são aplicadas as medidas previstas na Diretiva 2005/94/EC.

Em caso de foco primário de GA em aves de capoeira ou casos positivos em aves selvagens pelos subtipos H5 e H7, Portugal obriga-se a notificar de imediato a Comissão Europeia (através do sistema ADNS e por envio de relatório pormenorizado).

Os focos secundários são igualmente comunicados à Comissão dentro dos prazos estipulados.

Paralelamente, serão cumpridos os procedimentos de notificação imediata ao OIE.

Translated version in English

Avian influenza is a notifiable disease in Portugal in accordance with Decree-Law 39209 from May 14, 1953.

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By Decree-Law 110/2007 of 16 April (subsequently amended by Decree-Law 79/2011 of 20 June) Portugal transposed into the internal legal order the Directive 2005/94/EC, which repeals Directive 92/40/EC on Community measures for the control of avian influenza. In accordance with the legislation in force any suspicion of avian influenza must be immediately notified to the Competent Authority (DGAV). In case of reasonable suspicion or confirmation of AI the measures provided for in Directive 2005/94/EC are applied. In the case of a primary outbreak of AI in poultry and positive cases in wild birds by H5 and H7 Portugal is obliged to immediately notify the European Commission (through the ADNS system and by sending a detailed report). Secondary outbreaks are also reported to the Commission within the time limits laid down. Concurrently, the procedures for immediate notification to the OIE will be fulfilled.

7. Costs

7.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

7.1.1 Poultry including ducks, geese and farmed game birds

(max. 32000 chars) :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

1. Nº total de amostras previstas: 5.530 (4.720 sangue; 810 zaragatoas cloacais/fezes ou orofaríngeas). Tal como referido no ponto 2.3, sempre que for possível, as zaragatoas cloacais/fezes ou orofaríngeas referidas acima serão substituídas por amostras de sangue para pesquisa serológica.
2. Nº previsto de testes a efetuar:
. ELISA: 4.730

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. Inibição da Hemaglutinação para H5: 113

Considerou-se um valor esperado de 2% de resultados positivos ao teste ELISA sujeitos a HI, que no caso dos patos de engorda e reprodutores foi multiplicado por dois devido à necessidade de utilização de dois antígenios (H5N3 e H5N8);

. Inibição da Hemaglutinação para H7: 96

Considerou-se um valor esperado de 2% de resultados positivos ao teste ELISA sujeitos a HI;

. RT-PCR: 276

Dada a possibilidade das amostras poderem ser agrupadas em pools (máximo de cinco), sempre da mesma espécie, data e unidade epidemiológica foi calculado um número aproximado de 276 testes, pelo que o número total de análises a efetuar resulta inferior ao número total de amostras a testar;

. Isolamento do agente: 39

Considerou-se um valor esperado de 4% de amostras sujeitas a isolamento;

. Subtipificação do vírus por RT-PCR, sequenciação e HI: 1

Considerou-se provável um valor de 1% de resultados de isolamento sujeitos a subtipificação.

Tal como referido no ponto 2.3, sempre que for possível proceder à colheita de sangue, os testes RT-PCR referidos acima serão substituídos por testes serológicos.

Translated version in English

1. Total number of samples foreseen: 5.530 (4.720 blood; 810 cloacal swabs/faeces or oropharyngeal swabs).

As noted in section 2.3 whenever possible the cloacal swabs/faeces or oropharyngeal swabs mentioned above will be replaced by blood samples for serological testing.

2. Total number of tests foreseen:

. ELISA: 4.730

. HI for H5: 113

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An expected value of 2% of positive results on the ELISA test subject to HI was considered, which in the case of fattening ducks and duck breeders was multiplied by two due to the need to use two antigens (H5N3 and H5N8);

. HI for H7: 96

An expected value of 2% of positive ELISA test results subject to HI was considered;

. RT-PCR: 276

Given the possibility to group samples into pools (maximum of five) - always of the same species, date and epidemiological unit - an approximate number of 276 tests was calculated, reason why the total number of tests is less than the total number of samples to be tested;

. Virus isolation: 39

An expected value of 4% of samples subjected to isolation was considered;

. Subtyping of the virus by RT-PCR, sequencing and HI: 1

A value of 1% of isolation results subject to subtyping was considered likely to be made.

As noted in section 2.3 whenever it is possible to collect blood, the RT-PCR tests mentioned above will be replaced by serological tests.

7.1.2 Wild birds

(max. 32000 chars) :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

1. N.º de amostras previstas: 600 zaragatoas cloacais (ou fezes) e orofaríngeas e/ou órgãos ou vísceras.

2. N.º previsto de testes a efetuar:

. RT-PCR: 600;

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. Isolamento do agente: 60

Considerou-se um valor esperado de 10% de amostras sujeitas a isolamento;

. Subtipificação do vírus por RT-PCR, sequenciação e HI: 3

Considerou-se provável um valor de 5% de resultados de isolamento sujeitos a subtipificação.

Tal como previsto no Manual de Diagnóstico (Decisão nº 2006/437/EC), por questões de conveniência prática e financeira, as amostras poderão ser agrupadas em pools (máximo de cinco), sempre da mesma espécie, data e unidade epidemiológica.

Assim, o número total de análises a efetuar poderá resultar inferior ao número total de amostras testadas.

Não está previsto pagamento a entidades externas pela entrega de amostras de aves selvagens. Caso tal venha a acontecer, o programa será atualizado refletindo esta despesa.

Translated version in English

1. Number of samples foreseen: 600 cloacal (or faeces) and oropharyngeal swabs and/or tissues.

2. Number of tests foreseen:

. RT-PCR: 600:

. Virus Isolation: 60

An expected value of 10% of samples subjected to isolation was considered;

. Subtyping of the virus by RT-PCR, sequencing and HI: 3

A value of 5% of isolation results subject to subtyping was considered likely to be made.

As laid down in the Diagnostic Manual (Decision 2006/437/EC), for practical and financial convenience, samples may be grouped into pools (maximum of five), always of the same species, date and epidemiological unit.

Thus, the total number of tests to perform may result lower than the total number of samples tested.

There is no payment to external entities for the delivery of samples from wild birds foreseen.

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Should this happen, the programme will be updated to reflect this expense.

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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

Targets for year 2016

Laboratory testing				
	Methods of laboratory analysis	Number of tests	Indicative unitary test cost (per method) in € (*)	Total cost (€)
ELISA test		4 720	3.26	15387.2
agar gel immune diffusion test		0	1.8	0
HI-Test for H5 (specify number of tests for H5)		113	9.64	1089.32
HI-Test for H7 (specify number of tests for H7)		96	9.64	925.44
Virus isolation test		39	37.88	1477.32
PCR test		276	19.74	5448.24
Virus subtyping		1	79.4	79.4
Sampling				
		Number of samples	Unitary cost in € (*)	Total cost (€)

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Samples	5 530	1.19	6580.7
Other measures			
N.a	0	0	0
			Add a new row
Total poultry, duck, geese, farmed game birds Testing + Sampling + Other measures			30 987,62 €

(*) as per cofinancing decision for 2014 programmes

Targets for year 2017

Laboratory testing	Number of tests	Indicative unitary test cost (per method) in € (*)	Total cost (€)
Methods of laboratory analysis			
ELISA test	4 720	3.26	15387.2
agar gel immune diffusion test	0	1.8	0
HI-Test for H5 (specify number of tests for H5)	113	9.64	1089.32
HI-Test for H7 (specify number of tests for H7)	96	9.64	925.44
Virus isolation test	39	37.88	1477.32
PCR test	276	19.74	5448.24

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Virus subtyping	1	79.4	79.4
Sampling			
	Number of samples	Unitary cost in € (*)	Total cost (€)
Samples	5 530	1.19	6580.7
Other measures			
	Number of samples	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)
N.a.	0	0	0
			Add a new row
Total poultry, duck, geese, farmed game birds Testing + Sampling + Other measures			30 987,62 €

(*) 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 **2016**

Laboratory testing				
Methods of laboratory analysis	Number of tests	Unitary test cost (per method) in € (*)	Total cost (€)	
Virus isolation test	60	37.88	2272.8	
PCR test	600	19.74	11844	
Other cost	3	79.4	238.2	
Delivery of wild animals				
Delivery of wild animals	No of wild birds	Eligible cost in € (*)	Total cost (€)	
	300	0	0	
Other measures				
Other measures	Number	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)	

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N.a	0	0	0	X
Total wild birds Testing + Delivery + Other measures				
			14 355,00 €	

(*) as per cofinancing decision for 2014 programmes

Targets for year 2017

Laboratory testing				
Methods of laboratory analysis	Number of tests	Unitary test cost (per method) in € (*)	Total cost (€)	
Virus isolation test	60	37.88	2272.8	
PCR test	600	19.74	11844	
Other cost	3	79.4	238.2	
Delivery of wild animals				
	No of wild birds	Eligible cost in € (*)	Total cost (€)	
Delivery of wild animals	300	0	0	

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

Other measures	Number	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)
N.a.	0	0	0
			Add a new row
Total wild birds Testing + Delivery + Other measures			14 355,00 €

(*) as per cofinancing decision for 2014 programmes

TOTALS for Poultry, duck, geese, farmed game birds (7.2.1) + WILD BIRDS (7.2.2) for year :

2016

Grand Total Poultry, Ducks/Geese/Farmed game birds + WILD BIRDS	Total Cost
	45 342

TOTALS for Poultry, duck, geese, farmed game birds (7.2.1) + WILD BIRDS (7.2.2) for year :

2017

Grand Total Poultry, Ducks/Geese/Farmed game birds + WILD BIRDS	Total Cost
	45 342

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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):

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

A colheita de amostras de aves de capoeira é sempre efetuada pelos serviços veterinários oficiais.

No Continente, é efetuada quer por técnicos da DGAV quer por médicos veterinários municipais, no caso das capoeiras domésticas. Nas Regiões Autónomas da Madeira e dos Açores, é efetuada por técnicos das Direções Regionais da Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural.

No caso das aves selvagens a colheita de amostras é também efetuada por outras entidades, maioritariamente públicas (ICNF, SEPNA), não sendo pago nenhum valor pela entrega de amostras.

O material e equipamento necessário às colheitas é adquirido pela DGAV, no caso do Continente ou pelas DRADR, no caso das RA.

Translated version in English

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Poultry sampling is always carried out by the official veterinary services.

On the Mainland, it is performed either by DGAV personnel or by the municipality veterinarians, in the specific case of backyard flocks.

In the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and Azores, it is carried out by the personnel of the DRADR.

In the case of wild birds sampling is also carried out by other entities, mostly public entities (ICNF, SEPNA), and no value for the delivery of samples is paid.

The material and equipment needed for sampling is acquired by DGAV, in the case of the Mainland or by the DRADR, in the case of the Autonomous Regions.

- 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) :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

Todas as análises são efetuadas pelo INIAV que é um laboratório público do Ministério da Agricultura e do Mar.

Os custos das análises referentes às amostras colhidas no Continente são pagos pela DGAV.

Os custos das análises referentes às amostras colhidas nas Regiões Autónomas são pagos pelo orçamento dos governos regionais.

Translated version in English

All the tests are performed by INIAV which is a public laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Sea.

The costs of the tests relating to samples taken in the Mainland are paid by DGAV.

The costs of the tests relating to samples taken in the Autonomous Regions are paid from the budget of the Regional Governments.

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- 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) :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

Não estão previstas despesas de compensação no presente programa.

No entanto, em caso de foco de GA, as compensações são pagas pela DGAV, no caso do Continente, ou pelo orçamento dos governos regionais, no caso das RA.

O pagamento de indemnização por animais abatidos está consignado no Decreto-Lei nº 39209 de 14 de maio de 1953, que permite à Autoridade Sanitária e Veterinária (DGAV) determinar o abate sanitário de animais e o pagamento de indemnizações.

Em todos os casos em que se determine o abate sanitário de animais, é elaborado um processo do qual faz parte um auto de abate que serve de base ao processo de indemnização.

No que se refere ao valor de compensação este encontra-se definido no Despacho Conjunto nº 530/2000 de 16 de maio.

Translated version in English

Compensation expenses are not foreseen in this programme.

However in the event of an outbreak of AI the compensations are paid by DGAV in the Mainland or by the budget of the Regional Governments in the case of the Autonomous Regions.

The payment of compensation for animals slaughtered is foreseen in Decree-Law 39209 from May 14, 1953, allowing the Veterinary Authority (DGAV) to determine the culling of animals and the payment of compensation.

In all cases in which the slaughter of animals is determined a compensation process is made which serves as the basis for compensation.

In all cases where the culling of animals is determined a process, which includes a slaughter testimonial, is made that underlies the compensation process.

The value of this compensation is defined by the Joint Decree 530/2000 of 16 May.

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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) :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

Não estão previstas despesas de vacinação no presente programa.

No entanto, em caso de necessidade de vacinação contra a GA, a aquisição da vacina é paga pela DGAV, no caso do Continente, ou pelo orçamento dos governos regionais, no caso das RA.

A sua aplicação será sempre feita pelos serviços veterinários oficiais.

Translated version in English

Vaccination expenses are not foreseen in this programme.

However in case of need for vaccination against the AI the acquisition of the vaccine is paid by DGAV, in the case of the Mainland, or by the budget of the Regional Governments, in the case of the Autonomous Regions.

The vaccine application will always be made by the official veterinary services.

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

Não estão previstas outras medidas essenciais no presente programa.

No entanto, em caso de foco de GA, as ações, equipamentos e meios são providenciados pelos serviços oficiais.

A execução material e financeira é suportada pela DGAV, no caso do Continente, ou pelo orçamento dos governos regionais, no caso das RA.

Translated version in English

Other essential measures are not foreseen in this programme.

However in the event of an outbreak of AI the equipment and resources are provided by the official veterinary services.

Material and financial execution is supported by DGAV, in the case of the Mainland, or by the budget of the Regional Governments, in the case of the Autonomous Regions.

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, 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

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

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75% (max 32000 characters)

(Versão original em português/tradução em inglês abaixo) (Original version in Portuguese/English translation below)

3. 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

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

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_) :	File size
	ANEXO 1 - NUTS 2.pdf	ANEXO1-NUTS2.pdf	71 kb
	ANEXO 2 - AREAS DE RISCO.pdf	ANEXO2-AREASDERISCO.pdf	131 kb
	ANEXO 3 - AREAS DE AMOSTRAGEM.pdf	ANEXO3-AREASDEAMOSTRAGEM.pdf	39 kb
	ANEXO 4 - LISTA ESPECIES EM PT.pdf	ANEXO4-LISTAESPECIESEMPPT.pdf	743 kb
	ANEXO 5 - CONTAGEM DE AVES SELVAGENS.pdf	ANEXO5-CONTAGEMDEAVESSELVAGENS.pdf	163 kb
	ANEXO 6- AMOSTRAS COLHIDAS EM AVES DOMESTICAS.pdf	ANEXO6-AMOSTRASCOLHIDASEMAVESDOMESTICAS.pdf	133 kb
	ANEXO 7 - AMOSTRAS COLHIDAS EM AVES SELVAGENS.pdf	ANEXO7-AMOSTRASCOLHIDASEMAVESSELVAGENS.pdf	137 kb

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

	ANEXO 8 - CAPOEIRAS DOMÉSTICAS.pdf	ANEXO8-CAPOEIRASDOMSTICAS.pdf	416 kb
	ANEXO 9 - ABREVIATURAS.pdf	ANEXO9-ABREVIATURAS.pdf	21 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1855 kb