



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit G5 - Veterinary Programmes

**SANCO/10791/2012**

*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain  
animal diseases and zoonoses*

## **Survey programme for Avian Influenza (AI)**

**Approved\* for 2012 by Commission Decision 2011/807/EU**

**Slovakia**

\* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

# Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza

version : 2.1

## 1. Identification of the programme

Member state : SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA

Disease : avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Request of Community co-financing from beginning of:

2012

to end of

2012

### 1.1 Contact

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## 2. Description of the surveillance programme in poultry

### 2.1 Objectives of surveillance programmes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Active surveillance for:

(a) low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) of subtypes H5 and H7 in gallinaceous birds (namely chickens, turkeys, guinea fowl, pheasants, partridges and quails) and ratites thereby complementing other existing early detection systems;

(b) LPAI of subtypes H5 and H7 and highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in domestic waterfowl (namely ducks, geese and mallards for re-stocking supplies of game);

General requirements and criteria

- This survey shall be implementing from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012.
- Sampling shall cover a period appropriate to production periods for each poultry category as required.

### 2.2 Design, implementation and target population

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(max. 32000 chars) :

1. All positive findings shall be retrospectively investigated at the holding and the conclusions of this investigation shall be reported to the Commission and the CRL.
2. In the Slovak Republic surveillance is based on a representative sampling scheme.
2. The following target populations are included into the seroprevalence survey: laying hens, free range laying hens, chicken breeders, turkey breeders, duck breeders, geese breeders, fattening turkeys, fattening ducks, fattening geese, farmed game birds (gallinaceous) focusing on adult birds such as breeding birds, farmed game birds (waterfowl), ratites. Broiler and backyard flocks may also be included to surveillance in the specified exceptional circumstances.
3. The sampling shall be performed in the regions of the Slovak Republic (in territories administered by the District Veterinary and Food Administrations) in such a manner that the regions might be supposed as representative ones for the whole Slovak Republic, taking into account the following:
  - o Samples shall be taken at the slaughterhouse
  - o In case that during the year the poultry shall not be moved from the holding to slaughter or it shall be slaughtered out the territory of the SR, the blood samples shall be taken directly in the holding.
  - o the number of holdings to be sampled (excluding ducks, geese and mallard holdings); that number shall be defined so as to ensure the identification of at least one infected holding if the prevalence of infected holdings is at least 5%, with a 95% confidence interval; (see Table 1)
  - o the number of duck, geese and mallard holdings to be sampled shall be defined to ensure the identification of at least one infected holding if the prevalence of infected holdings is at least 5%, with a 99% confidence interval (see Table 2);
  - o the time period for sampling shall coincide with seasonal production.
  - o the number of birds sampled from each holding except ducks, geese and mallards shall be defined so as to ensure 95% probability of identifying at least one positive bird if the prevalence of sero-positive birds is  $\geq 30\%$ . Blood samples for serological examination shall be collected from all poultry production categories and poultry species from at least 5 to 10 birds (except ducks, geese and mallards) per poultry holding, and from the different sheds, where more than one shed is present on a holding. In case of several sheds, samples shall be taken from at least five birds per shed.
  - o The numbers of ducks, geese and mallards to be sampled in the poultry holding shall be defined so as to ensure 95 % probability of identifying at least one bird that tests sero-positive for avian influenza where the prevalence of sero-positive birds is  $\geq 30\%$ . Twenty blood samples shall be taken in duck, geese and mallard holdings.
  - o Sampling for virological testing for avian influenza shall not be used as an alternative to serological testing and must be performed solely within the framework of investigations to follow-up serological positive testing results for avian influenza.

## 2.2.1 Risk based surveillance (RBS)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable.

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## 2.2.2 Surveillance based on Representative Sampling

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the Slovak Republic surveillance is based on a representative sampling scheme.

- the number of holdings to be sampled (excluding ducks, geese and mallard holdings); that number shall be defined so as to ensure the identification of at least one infected holding if the prevalence of infected holdings is at least 5%, with a 95% confidence interval; (see Table 1)
- the number of duck, geese and mallard holdings to be sampled shall be defined to ensure the identification of at least one infected holding if the prevalence of infected holdings is at least 5%, with a 99% confidence interval (see Table 2);
- the time period for sampling shall coincide with seasonal production.
- the number of birds sampled from each holding except ducks, geese and mallards shall be defined so as to ensure 95% probability of identifying at least one positive bird if the prevalence of sero-positive birds is  $\geq 30\%$ . Blood samples for serological examination shall be collected from all poultry production categories and poultry species from at least 5 to 10 birds (except ducks, geese and mallards) per poultry holding, and from the different sheds, where more than one shed is present on a holding. In case of several sheds, samples shall be taken from at least five birds per shed.
- The numbers of ducks, geese and mallards to be sampled in the poultry holding shall be defined so as to ensure 95 % probability of identifying at least one bird that tests sero-positive for avian influenza where the prevalence of sero-positive birds is  $\geq 30\%$ . Twenty blood samples shall be taken in duck, geese and mallard holdings.
- Sampling for virological testing for avian influenza shall not be used as an alternative to serological testing and must be performed solely within the framework of investigations to follow-up serological positive testing results for avian influenza.

## 3. Target populations

(max. 32000 chars) :

The following target populations are included into the seroprevalence survey: laying hens, free range laying hens, chicken breeders, turkey breeders, duck breeders, geese breeders, fattening turkeys, fattening ducks, fattening geese, farmed game birds (gallinaceous) focusing on adult birds such as breeding birds, farmed game birds (waterfowl), ratites. Broiler and backyard flocks may also be included to surveillance in the specified exceptional circumstances.

## 4. Risk-based surveillance (RBS) method

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## 4.1 Criteria and Risk factors

### 4.1.1 Criteria and risk factors for virus introduction into poultry holdings due to direct or indirect exposure to wild birds in particular those of identified 'target species'

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable.

### 4.1.2. Criteria and risk factors for virus spread within poultry holdings and between poultry holdings, as well as the consequences (impact) of the spread of avian influenza from poultry to poultry and between poultry holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable.

## 4.2. Targeting of populations at risk

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable.

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## 4.3. Targeting of poultry holdings to be sampled

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable.

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## 5. Poultry holdings to be sampled

5.1 Poultry holdings (except ducks, geese and mallard) to be sampled according to table 1 of Annex 1 to Decision 2010/367/EU

Category : broilers

delete this category

NUTS (2) (a)	Total number of holdings	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Method of laboratory analysis
SK01	4	0	0	0	HI for H5/H7
SK02	61	0	0	0	HI for H5/H7
SK03	45	0	0	0	HI for H5/H7
SK04	38	0	0	0	HI for H5/H7
<b>Total</b>	148	0		0	
<b>Add a new row</b>					

*(a) Refers to the location of the holding origin. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, coordinates (longitude/latitude) are requested. Please fill-in these values directly in the field.*

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Category : fattening turkeys

delete this category

NUITS (2) (a)	Total number of holdings	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Method of laboratory analysis
SK01	0	0	10	0	HI for H5/H7
SK02	5	5	10	50	HI for H5/H7
SK03	3	3	10	30	HI for H5/H7
SK04	2	2	10	20	HI for H5/H7
<b>Total</b>	10	10		100	
<b>Add a new row</b>					
<i>(a) Refers to the location of the holding origin. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, coordinates (longitude/latitude) are requested. Please fill-in these values directly in the field.</i>					

Category : chicken breeders

delete this category

NUITS (2) (a)	Total number of holdings	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Method of laboratory analysis
SK01	3	3	10	30	HI for H5/H7
SK02	22	22	10	220	HI for H5/H7



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SK03	0	0	10	0 HI for H5/H7	X
SK04	0	0	0	0 HI for H5/H7	X
<b>Total</b>	25	25		250	
<b>Add a new row</b>					
<i>(a) Refers to the location of the holding origin. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, coordinates (longitude/latitude) are requested. Please fill-in these values directly in the field.</i>					

Category : turkey breeders

delete this category

NUTS (2) (a)	Total number of holdings	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Method of laboratory analysis
SK01	0	0	10	0 HI for H5/H7	X
SK02	4	4	10	40 HI for H5/H7	X
SK03	0	0	10	0 HI for H5/H7	X
SK04	0	0	10	0 HI for H5/H7	X
<b>Total</b>	4	4		40	
<b>Add a new row</b>					
<i>(a) Refers to the location of the holding origin. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, coordinates (longitude/latitude) are requested. Please fill-in these values directly in the field.</i>					

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Category : laying hens

delete this category

NUITS (2) (a)	Total number of holdings	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Method of laboratory analysis
SK01	4	4	10	40	HI for H5/H7
SK02	13	13	10	130	HI for H5/H7
SK03	17	17	10	170	HI for H5/H7
SK04	16	16	10	160	HI for H5/H7
<b>Total</b>	50	50		500	
<b>Add a new row</b>					
<i>(a) Refers to the location of the holding origin. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, coordinates (longitude/latitude) are requested. Please fill-in these values directly in the field.</i>					

Category : free range laying hens

delete this category

NUITS (2) (a)	Total number of holdings	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Method of laboratory analysis
SK01	0	0	0	0	HI for H5/H7
SK02	0	0	0	0	HI for H5/H7



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Category : farmed feathered game

delete this category

NUTS (2) (a)	Total number of holdings	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Method of laboratory analysis
SK01	3	3	10	30	HI for H5/H7
SK02	21	21	10	210	HI for H5/H7
SK03	6	6	10	60	HI for H5/H7
SK04	5	5	10	50	HI for H5/H7
<b>Total</b>	35	35		350	
<i>(a) Refers to the location of the holding origin. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, coordinates (longitude/latitude) are requested. Please fill-in these values directly in the field.</i>					

Add a category

5.2 Ducks, geese and mallard holdings to be sampled according to table 2 of Annex I to Decision 2010/367/EU

NUTS (2) (a)	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 to be performed per method	Method of laboratory analysis
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SK01	1	1	20	20 HI for H5/H7	X
SK02	7	7	20	140 HI for H5/H7	X
SK03	1	1	20	20 HI for H5/H7	X
SK04	1	1	20	20 HI for H5/H7	X
<b>Total</b>	10	10		200	
<b>Add a new row</b>					
<i>(a) Refers to the location of the holding origin. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, coordinates (longitude/latitude) are requested. Please fill-in these values directly in the field.</i>					

## 6. Frequency and period for testing

(max. 32000 chars) :

- the number of holdings to be sampled (excluding ducks, geese and mallard holdings); that number shall be defined so as to ensure the identification of at least one infected holding if the prevalence of infected holdings is at least 5%, with a 95% confidence interval; (see Table 1)
- the number of duck, geese and mallard holdings to be sampled shall be defined to ensure the identification of at least one infected holding if the prevalence of infected holdings is at least 5%, with a 99% confidence interval (see Table 2);
- the time period for sampling shall coincide with seasonal production.
- the number of birds sampled from each holding except ducks, geese and mallards shall be defined so as to ensure 95% probability of identifying at least

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one positive bird if the prevalence of sero-positive birds is  $\geq 30\%$ . Blood samples for serological examination shall be collected from all poultry production categories and poultry species from at least 5 to 10 birds (except ducks, geese and mallards) per poultry holding, and from the different sheds, where more than one shed is present on a holding. In case of several sheds, samples shall be taken from at least five birds per shed.

- The numbers of ducks, geese and mallards to be sampled in the poultry holding shall be defined so as to ensure 95 % probability of identifying at least one bird that tests sero-positive for avian influenza where the prevalence of sero-positive birds is  $\geq 30\%$ . Twenty blood samples shall be taken in duck, geese and mallard holdings.

## 7. Laboratory testing

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

Laboratory tests shall be carried out in accordance with the avian influenza Diagnostic Manual (Commission Decision 2006/437/EC) laying down the procedures for the confirmation and differential diagnosis of avian influenza (including examination of sera from ducks and geese by haemagglutination inhibition test).

- Laboratory diagnostics is performed by the National Reference Laboratory – The State Veterinary Institute in Zvolen. The National Reference Laboratory shall submit all results of serological and cultivation testing to the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic and next the results shall be submitted to the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for their comparison and information exchange and flow.

- All avian influenza virus isolates shall be submitted to the CRL in accordance with Community legislation. Viruses of H5/H7 subtype shall be submitted without delay and shall be subjected to the standard characterisation tests (nucleotide sequencing/IVPI) according to the avian influenza Diagnostic Manual.

- All results shall be sent to the Community Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza (CRL) for collation. A good flow of information must be ensured. The CRL shall provide technical support and keep an enlarged stock of diagnostic reagents.

- The National Reference Laboratory shall submit to the CRL, H5 or H7 positive sera collected from Anseriformes in order that an archive be established to facilitate future test development.

- All positive serological findings shall be confirmed by the National Laboratories for avian influenza by a haemagglutination – inhibition test, using designated strains supplied by the Community Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza:

for H5 (a) Initial test using teal/England/7894/06 (H5N3)

(b) Test all positives with Chicken/Scotland/59 (H5N1) to eliminate N3 cross reactive antibodies.

for H7

(a) Initial test using Turkey/England/647/77 (H7N7)

(b) Test all positives with African Starling/983/79 (H7N1) to eliminate N7 cross reactive antibodies.

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All positive serological findings must be followed up at the poultry holding by epidemiological investigations and further sampling for testing by virological methods in order to determine, if active infection of avian influenza virus is present on the poultry holding. The conclusions of all those investigations shall be reported to the Commission.

## 8. Description of the surveillance programme in wild birds

### 8.1 Objectives of surveillance

(max 32000 chars)

The objective of the surveillance programme for avian influenza in wild birds is the timely detection of HPAI of the subtype H5N1 in wild birds in order to protect poultry in poultry holdings and safeguard veterinary public health. Surveillance shall be implemented from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012.

### 8.2 Surveillance design

(max. 32000 chars) :

Surveillance in wild birds in the Slovak Republic will be realized in co-operation with the ornithological or hunting organizations.

- (a) A risk-based surveillance (RBS) shall be implemented as a 'passive' surveillance system by laboratory investigation of moribund wild birds or birds found dead and it shall be specifically directed towards water bird species.
- (b) 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, the 'target species' (TS), shall be specifically targeted. List of wild bird species to be targeted for sampling and testing for avian influenza is in table 3.
- (c) Areas close to the sea, lakes and waterways where birds were found dead; and in particular when these areas are in close proximity to poultry holdings, especially in areas where there is a high density of poultry holdings, shall be targeted.
- (d) Close cooperation with epidemiologists and ornithologists and the competent authority for nature conservation shall be ensured in the preparation of the surveillance programme, assisting in species identification and optimising sampling adapted to the national situation.
- (e) If the epidemiological situation for the HPAI H5N1 virus so requires, surveillance activities shall be enhanced by awareness raising and active searching



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and monitoring for dead or moribund wild birds, in particular for those belonging to TS. This could be triggered by the detection of the HPAI H5N1 virus in poultry and/or wild birds in neighbouring Member States and third countries or in countries which are linked via the movement of migratory wild birds, in particular those of TS, to the Member State concerned. In that case the specific migration patterns and wild bird species, which may vary in different Member States shall be taken into account.

(d) Sampling procedures shall be carried out in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual.

(e) Cloacal and tracheal/oropharyngeal swabs and/or tissues from wild birds found dead or moribund shall be sampled for molecular detection (PCR) and/or virus isolation.

(f) Specific care must be taken for the storage and transport of samples in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 of Chapter IV of the Diagnostic Manual. All avian influenza virus isolates of cases in wild birds shall be submitted to the EURL, unless a derogation has been granted as provided for in paragraph 4(d) of Chapter V of the Diagnostic Manual. Viruses of the H5/H7 subtype shall be submitted to the EURL without delay and shall be subjected to the standard characterisation tests (nucleotide sequencing/IVPI) according to the Diagnostic Manual.

## 8.3 Sampling procedures

max 32000 chars :

Sampling procedures shall be carried out in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual.

(e) Cloacal and tracheal/oropharyngeal swabs and/or tissues from wild birds found dead or moribund shall be sampled for molecular detection (PCR) and/or virus isolation.

(f) Specific care must be taken for the storage and transport of samples in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 of Chapter IV of the Diagnostic Manual. All avian influenza virus isolates of cases in wild birds shall be submitted to the EURL, unless a derogation has been granted as provided for in paragraph 4(d) of Chapter V of the Diagnostic Manual. Viruses of the H5/H7 subtype shall be submitted to the EURL without delay and shall be subjected to the standard characterisation tests (nucleotide sequencing/IVPI) according to the Diagnostic Manual.

## 8.4 Laboratory testing

max 32000 chars :

• Laboratory tests shall be carried out in accordance with the avian influenza diagnostic manual (Commission Decision 2006/437/EC) laying down the



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procedures for the confirmation and differential diagnostic of avian influenza.

- Laboratory diagnostics is performed by the National Reference Laboratory – The State Veterinary Institute in Zvolen. The National Reference Laboratory shall submit all results of serological and cultivation testing to the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic and next the results shall be submitted to the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for their comparison and information exchange and flow.
- All results shall be sent to the Community Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza (CRL) for collation. A good flow of information must be ensured. The CRL shall provide technical support and keep an enlarged stock of diagnostic reagents.
- All avian influenza virus isolates of cases in wild birds shall be submitted to the CRL in accordance with Community legislation, unless derogation according to paragraph 4 of Chapter V under Differential diagnosis in the avian influenza Diagnostic Manual laid down in Commission Decision 2006/437/EC is granted. Viruses of H5/H7 subtype shall be submitted without delay and shall be subjected to the standard characterisation tests (nucleotide sequencing/IVPI) according to the said avian influenza Diagnostic Manual.
- All samples collected in the surveillance for avian influenza in wild birds shall be tested as soon as possible by molecular techniques if available and according to the diagnostic manual (Commission Decision 2006/437/EC). These tests shall only be carried out in laboratories able to guarantee quality assurance and using methods recognised by the CRL for avian influenza. In addition, methods used must be produced acceptable results in the most recent comparative ring test of national laboratories. Initial screening using M gene PCR is recommended, with rapid testing of positives for H5 (but within 2 weeks) and in case of a positive finding analysis of the cleavage site must be undertaken as soon as possible to determine whether or not it has a highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) or a low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) motif. If H5 HPAI is confirmed further analysis to determine the N type must be done rapidly (even this can only provide evidence eliminating N1).
- At the laboratory, pooling of up to five samples taken from the same species of wild birds collected at the same site and same time may be permitted when it can be ensured that, in case of a positive finding, the individual samples can be identified and retested.
- Serological surveillance shall not be applied for avian influenza investigations in wild birds because serological methods cannot distinguish between HP and LP strains and antibody findings do not allow inference in relation to the likely location where wild birds might have become infected. However, serological surveillance might be important to study in which resident or migrating bird species H5/H7 viruses are/were prevalent (or endemic). Such analysis shall only be performed by specialized laboratories using a carefully selected panel of antigens to ensure the detection of haemagglutinin specific antibodies (i.e. to eliminate the possibility of interference from N specific antibodies).

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## 8.5. WILD BIRDS - Investigation according to the surveillance programme for avian influenza in wild birds set out in

### Annex II to Decision 2010/367/EU

NUTS (2) code/region (a)	Wild birds to be sampled	Total number of birds to be sampled	Estimated total number of samples to be taken for active surveillance	Estimated total number of samples to be taken for passive surveillance	
SK01 – territory of Bratislava	targeted species of wild birds	100	50	50	<b>X</b>
SK02 – territory of west Slovakia	targeted species of wild birds	100	50	50	<b>X</b>
SK03 – territory of middle Slovakia	targeted species of wild birds	100	50	50	<b>X</b>
SK04 – territory of east Slovakia	targeted species of wild birds	100	50	50	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		400	200	200	
<b>Add a new row</b>					

*(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.*

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

max 32000 chars :

2006

Number of samples investigated is 826. All the samples were negative.

2007

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Number of samples investigated is 2351. 1 sample from geese holding was positive for H4N6.

2008

Number of samples investigated is 1607. All the samples were negative.

2009

Number of samples investigated is 1651. All the samples were negative.

2010

Number of samples investigated is 1460. All the samples were negative.

## 9.1 Measures included in the programme for surveillance in poultry

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the department responsible for implementing the programme is the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic.  
Departments responsible for implementing the programme are Regional (8) and District (40) Veterinary and Food Administrations.

Ministry of Agriculture of the SR

- is a central authority of state administration

- shall approve the Survey Plan for Avian Influenza

Forestry section shall

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- prepare a legislative frame;
- make a conception of waterfowl breeding and hunting with emphasis on the avian influenza and requirements coming from the agricultural animal production after a new Act on Hunting in the implementary regulations shall enter into force.  
State Veterinary and Food Administration of the SR shall
- propose a survey plan for disease;
- evaluate monitoring in the SR;
- take measures based on the development of disease situation in the SR;
- submit reports to the EC;
- propose a budget for the survey plan execution to the Minister of Agriculture.  
Regional Veterinary and Food Administration shall
- evaluate monitoring and disease situation in the region;
- control over observance of ordered measures;
- methodically direct.  
District Veterinary and Food Administration shall
- methodically direct hunters regarding the sampling and sending of specimens;
- evaluate monitoring and disease situation in the district;
- pay out financial reimbursements.  
State veterinary Institute Zvolen shall
- perform laboratory diagnostics;
- evaluate and process data of investigations in the SR;
- provide professional services.  
Slovak Hunting Association shall
- co-operate with state administration authorities.

## 9.1.2 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to § 7, para 2, latter d) and § 39 para 10, of the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care.

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## 9.1.3 Data on vaccination carried out

(max. 32000 chars) :

No vaccination performed in previous years.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

2006 - Total investigated 1769 samples. 2 samples were positive for H5N1.  
2007 - Total investigated 193 samples. All samples were negative.  
2008 - Total investigated 129 samples. All samples were negative.  
2009 - Total investigated 68 samples. All samples were negative.  
2010 - Total investigated 28 samples. All samples were negative.

## 10.1 Measures included in the programme for surveillance in wild birds

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(max. 32000 chars) :

## Sampling procedures

- (a) Cloacal and tracheal/oropharyngeal swabs and/or tissues from wild birds found dead or moribund shall be sampled for molecular detection (PCR) and/or virus isolation.
- (b) Specific care must be taken for the storage and transport of samples in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 of Chapter IV of the Diagnostic Manual. All avian influenza virus isolates of cases in wild birds shall be submitted to the EURL, unless a derogation has been granted as provided for in paragraph 4(d) of Chapter V of the Diagnostic Manual. Viruses of the H5/H7 subtype shall be submitted to the EURL without delay and shall be subjected to the standard characterisation tests (nucleotide sequencing/IVPI) according to the Diagnostic Manual.
- (c) Sampling procedures shall be carried out in accordance with the avian influenza diagnostic manual (Commission Decision 2006/437/EC) laying down the procedures for the confirmation and differential diagnostic of avian influenza.

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

32max. 32000 chars) :

Central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the department responsible for implementing the programme is the State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic.  
Departments responsible for implementing the programme are Regional (8) and District (40) Veterinary and Food Administrations.  
Ministry of Agriculture of the SR  
- is a central authority of state administration  
- shall approve the Survey Plan for Avian Influenza

## Forestry section shall

- prepare a legislative frame;
  - make a conception of waterfowl breeding and hunting with emphasis on the avian influenza and requirements coming from the agricultural animal production after a new Act on Hunting in the implementary regulations shall enter into force.
- State Veterinary and Food Administration of the SR shall

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- propose a survey plan for disease;
  - evaluate monitoring in the SR;
  - take measures based on the development of disease situation in the SR;
  - submit reports to the EC;
  - propose a budget for the survey plan execution to the Minister of Agriculture, Regional Veterinary and Food Administration shall
  - evaluate monitoring and disease situation in the region;
  - control over observance of ordered measures;
  - methodically direct.
- District Veterinary and Food Administration shall
- methodically direct hunters regarding the sampling and sending of specimens;
  - evaluate monitoring and disease situation in the district;
  - pay out financial reimbursements.
- State veterinary Institute Zvolen shall
- perform laboratory diagnostics;
  - evaluate and process data of investigations in the SR;
  - provide professional services.
- Slovak Hunting Association shall
- co-operate with state administration authorities.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme will be carried out on the all territory of the Slovak Republic.



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

(max. 32000 chars) :

On the basis of data from Faunistic Commission of the Slovak Ornithological Society 349 species of wild birds are occurred in the Slovak Republic, from which 222 were local species and 127 migratory wild birds.

## 11. Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case of suspicion or confirmation of avian influenza in poultry and in wild birds, measures will be applied according to National Contingency Plan for case of suspicion and occurrence of avian influenza in the territory of the Slovak Republic, which legal basis is following:

- Act No 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care
- Ordinance of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 367/2007 Coll. on measures for avian influenza control (transposed Council Directive 2005/94/EC)
- Commission Decision No 2006/437/EC of 4 August 2006 approving a Diagnostic Manual for avian influenza as provided for in Council Directive No 2005/94/EC
- Commission Decision No 2006/415/EC of 14 June 2006 concerning certain protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of the subtype H5N1 in poultry in Community and repealing Decision 2006/135/EC
- Commission Decision No 2006/563/EC of 11 August 2006 concerning certain protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of subtype H5N1 in wild birds in the Community and repealing Decision 2006/115/EC
- Commission Decision No 2007/119/EC of 16 February 2007 amending Decisions 2006/415/EC, 2006/416/EC and 2006/563/EC as regards the identification mark to be applied to fresh poultry meat



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## 12. Costs

### 12.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

#### 12.1.1 Poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

- From poultry holdings have to be taken blood samples, from each holding 5- 10 samples and from holdings of ducks, geese and mallards 20 samples. Blood samples have to be investigate by haemagglutination – inhibition test for H5 and for H7.
- In case of suspicion of infection of avian influenza in poultry holdings (drop in feed and water intake higher than 20%, drop in egg production higher than 5%, mortality rate higher than 3% in a week, any clinical sign or post – mortem lesion suggesting infection of avian influenza) have to be taken blood samples and dead animals (in case of high mortality). Dead animals have to be investigate by PCR test or virus isolation test. Estimated total cost for surveillance of avian influenza in poultry in 2012 is 20 225 €.

#### 12.1.2 Wild birds

(max. 32000 chars) :

- Samples from wild birds have to be investigate by PCR test, which unitary cost is 66,40 €. We estimate that in 2012, the NRL will sampled 400 wild birds (summary for active and passive surveillance). Estimated total cost for surveillance of avian influenza in wild birds in 2012 is 26 760 €.

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## 12.2 Summary of the costs

### 12.2.1 Poultry surveillance

Methods of laboratory analysis	Number of tests to perform per method	Unitary test cost (per method) in €	Total cost (€)
ELISA test	0	0	0
agar gel immune diffusion test	0	0	0
Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI) for H5 (specify number of tests for H5)	1 610	5	8050
Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI) for H7 (specify number of tests for H7)	1 610	5	8050
Virus isolation test	0	0	0
PCR test	50	66.4	3320
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 270</b>		<b>19 420,00 €</b>
<b>Other measures to be covered</b>			
Lump sum per official sample taken	1 610	0.5	805
			<b>Add a new row</b>
<b>Total</b>	0		<b>805,00 €</b>

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## 12.2.2 Wild bird surveillance

Methods of laboratory analysis	Number of tests to perform per method	Unitary test cost (per method) in €	Total cost (€)
Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI) for H5/H7	0	0	0
Virus isolation test	0	0	0
PCR test	400	66.4	26560
Other please specify here	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	400	66,40 €	26 560,00 €
<b>Other measures to be covered</b>			
Lump sum lper official sample taken	400	0.5	200
			<b>Add a new row</b>
<b>Total</b>	400	0,50 €	200,00 €

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## Attachments

### IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : [.zip](#), [.jpg](#), [.jpeg](#), [.tiff](#), [.tif](#), [.xls](#), [.doc](#), [.bmp](#), [.pna](#).
- 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) Zip files cannot be opened (by clicking on the Open button) . All other file formats can be opened.

**Table 1 Number of poultry holdings (except duck, goose and mallard holdings) to be sampled in each poultry production category**

Number of holdings per poultry production category per Member State	Number of poultry holdings to be sampled
Up to 34	All
35-50	35
51-80	42
81-250	53
> 250	60

**Table 2 Number of duck, goose and mallard holdings to be sampled**

Number of duck, goose and mallard holdings per Member State	Number of duck, goose and mallard holdings to be sampled
Up to 46	All
47-60	47
61-100	59
101-350	80
> 350	90

**Table 3 - List of wild bird species to be targeted for sampling and testing for avian influenza — ‘target species’ (TS)**

No	Scientific name	Common name
1,	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk
2,	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk
3,	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail
4,	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler
5,	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal
6,	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon
7,	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard
8,	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey
9,	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall
10,	<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose (European race)
11,	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose
12,	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose
13,	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose
14,	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose
15,	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron

16,	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard
17,	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck
18,	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brent Goose
19,	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose
20,	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose
21,	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	Red-breasted Goose
22,	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Eurasian Eagle-Owl
23,	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Common Buzzard
24,	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Buzzard
25,	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Muscovy Duck
26,	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork
27,	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Eurasian Marsh Harrier
28,	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Bewick's Swan
29,	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper swan
30,	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan
31,	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon
32,	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel
33,	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot
34,	<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull
35,	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull
36,	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit
37,	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled Teal
38,	<i>Mergus albellus</i>	Smew
39,	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite
40,	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite
41,	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard
42,	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant
43,	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff
44,	<i>Pica pica</i>	Eurasian Magpie
45,	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Eurasian Golden Plover
46,	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe
47,	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe
48,	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple Swamphen
49,	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe
50,	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing