



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10216/2014

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

Survey programme for Avian Influenza

Denmark

Approved* for 2014 by Commission Decision 2013/722/EU

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza

version : 2.22



PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX IV

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

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

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Monday, April 29, 2013 14:35:23

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1. Identification of the programme

Member state : DANMARK

Disease : avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

FROM

2014

TO

2014

1.1 Contact

Name : Birgitte Beck Jørgensen, Danish Veterinary and Food Administration

Phone : + 45 72 27 65 22

Fax. : + 45 72 27 65 01

Email : brb@fvst.dk

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

2.1.2 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Commercial holdings with poultry are recorded in a central database, called the Central Husbandry Register (CHR), which is owned by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries. The rules for registration are laid down in an Order on registration of holdings in CHR. The CHR stores information on the unique holding code, the address and the geographic coordinates of the holding, data on the farmer, number of animals of all species and veterinary information. Commercial poultry farmers are obliged to register their holding in the CHR. Likewise they are obliged to report if the holding is closed down. It is voluntary for owners of backyard flocks to register their holding in CHR. However, if outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 occur in wild birds or AIV H5 or H7 in a poultry holding, then it is also mandatory for owners of backyards flocks in zones to register their holding.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Risk based surveillance will be implemented for the entire Denmark.

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

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

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

135 million hatching eggs are being produced for the broiler production.
102 million broilers are being produced for slaughter in Denmark.
10 million broilers are being produced for slaughter in Germany or the Netherlands.

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

800.000 hatching eggs are being produced for duck production.
630.000 ducks are being produced for slaughter in Germany.

1 million turkeys are being produced for slaughter in Germany.

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

Source: Danish Agriculture and Food Council

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

The DVFA consider the inclusion of game birds for restocking in the programmes to be very important, due to the fact that especially mallards are known to be asymptomatic carriers of avian influenza virus. Evaluation of previous data from the Danish programme indicates that game bird holdings, which are tested 4 times during the breeding season, may be tested negative for LPAI subtype H5 or H7 in the first serological test (which is performed on breeding animals) but may test positive in one of the following

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routine tests in offspring (offspring are tested with PCR). The strategy with multiple samplings of game bird holdings has been justified as Denmark during the summer 2006 detected LP H5 on three locations in the last of the four samplings. This strategy will be continued.

(1) Including maps showing target sampling sites identified as being particularly at risk for the introduction of avian influenza virus, taking into account criteria set out in point 4 of Annex I to Commission Decision 2010/367/EC.

2.2 Target populations (2)

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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2.2.1 POULTRY HOLDINGS ^(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

In case of multiannual programme, please provide targets on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

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

delete this category

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Nuts 2	20	20	10	200	Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI)	X
Total	20	20	10	200		

Add a new row

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

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

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

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*In case of multiannual programme, please provide targets on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.*

Category : fattening turkeys

delete this category

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Nuts 2	44	35	10	350	Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI)	X
Total	44	35	10	350		
				Add a new row		
<p>(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</p> <p>(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested</p> <p>(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.</p>						

*In case of multiannual programme, please provide targets on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.*

Category : chicken breeders

delete this category

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NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Nuts 2	457	60	10	600	Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI)	X
Total	457	60	10	600		
				Add a new row		
<p>(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</p> <p>(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested</p> <p>(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.</p>						

In case of multiannual programme, please provide targets on annual basis.

If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Category : laying hens (indoor flocks in risk areas)

delete this category

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

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- (a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.
 (b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (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.

In case of multiannual programme, please provide targets on annual basis.
 If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Category : free range laying hens

delete this category

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Nuts 2	108	53	10	530	Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI)	X
Total	108	53	10	530		

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.

In case of multiannual programme, please provide targets on annual basis.
 If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

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Category : farmed game birds (gallinaceous)

delete this category

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Nuts 2	183	53	10	530	Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI)	X
Total	183	53	10	530		

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

Total Poultry	847	256	60	2 560		

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2.2.2 DUCKS ,GEESE AND FARMED GAME BIRDS (WATERFOWL e.g. MALLARD) HOLDINGS (a) to be sampled.

Serological investigation according to Annex I to Commission Decision 2010/367/EU

*In case of multiannual programme, please provide targets on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.*

Category : duck breeders

delete this category

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of duck and geese holdings	Total number of duck and geese holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Nuts 2	5	5	20	100	Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI)	X
Total	5	5	20	100		
				Add a new row		

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

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

Category : fattening ducks (outdoor)

delete this category

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of duck and geese holdings	Total number of duck and geese holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Nuts 2	61	59	20	1 180	Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI)	X
Total	61	59	20	1 180		
				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 : geese breeders

delete this category

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of duck and geese holdings	Total number of duck and geese holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Nuts 2	3	3	20	60	Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI)	X
Total	3	3	20	60		

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Add a new row

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

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

Category : fattening geese (outdoor)

delete this category

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of duck and geese holdings	Total number of duck and geese holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
Nuts 2	27	27	20	540	Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI)	X
Total	27	27	20	540		

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	
Nuts 2	32	32	20	640	Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI)	X

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Total	32	32	20	640	
				Add a new row	
<p>(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</p> <p>(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested</p>					

Add a category

Total Ducks and geese	128	126	100	2 520	

Grand Total Poultry + Ducks/Gueese	975	382	160	5 080	
Grand Total ELISA Poultry + Ducks/Gueese				0	

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Grand Total agar Poultry + Ducks/Gueese				0		

2.3 Sampling procedures, sampling periods and frequency of testing

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

Sampling period will be 1 January 2014 - 31 December 2014.

Frequency of testing:

Hens:

Breeding flocks

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

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

Central-rearing and pullet rearing flocks

10 blood samples from each flock.

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Laying hens

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

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

Free range broilers

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

Turkeys:

Breeding flocks

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

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

At the moment there are no such flocks in Denmark.

Fattening turkeys

10 blood samples from each flock before slaughter.

Ducks and geese:

Breeding flocks

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

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

Free range fattening geese and ducks including mallards

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

Farmed game birds:

Mallards

Herds are tested four times during the season:

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

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

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

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

Pheasants and partridges

Herds are tested four times during the season:

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

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

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

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

Herds with trade of poultry and farmed game birds:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Serological tests will be carried out using haemagglutination inhibition test (HI test) in accordance with the avian influenza diagnostic manual (Commission Decision 2006/437/EC). The antigens and control sera will be received from the Community Reference Laboratory. Using four HA units of antigen in the tests, sera with titres equal to or above 16 (4 log₂) will be considered positive.

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

max. 32000 chars) :

The entire Denmark, please see also point 3.2

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3.1.3 Estimation of the local and/or migratory wildlife population

(max. 32000 chars) :

Table showing the local and migratory wildlife population in Denmark:

Species - Total population size

Widgeon - 1500000

Teal - 500000

Mallard - 4500000

Pintail - 60000

Shoveler - 40000

Tufted Duck - 1200000

Goldeneye - 1000000-1300000

Common Pochard - 350000

Common Eider - 760000

Greater Scaup - 310000

Great Cormorant - 75000a

Whooper Swan - 59000

Mute Swan - 250000

Bewick's Swan - 20000

Taiga Bean Goose - 70000-90000

Pink-footed Goose - 42000

Greater White-fronted Goose - 1000000

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Greylag Goose - 500000
Barnacle Goose - 420000
Light-bellied Brent Goose - 7000
Dark-bellied Brent Goose - 200000

Lapwing - 5100000-8400000
Golden Plover - 140000-210000

Great Black-backed Gull 180000
Herring Gull - 1700000-3600000b
Common Black - 1200000-2250000

a: Subspecies sinensis breeders in Denmark

b: Subspecies argentatus breeding/wintering i NW-Europe

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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All laboratory results from the surveillance will be recorded in a database which also is available to the public at the DVFA homepage. Positive results are also sent by e-mail directly from the National Veterinary Institute to the DVFA.

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


- (3) *Areas at risk (wetlands in particular where links with high density poultry populations), previous positive findings as referred to in point 2 of Part 1 of Annex II to Commission Decision 2010/367/EC should be taken into account and if possible complemented by a map.*

3.2.1 WILD BIRDS focussed on target species

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

In case of multiannual programme, please provide targets on annual basis.

If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

NUTS (2) code/region (a)	Wild birds to be sampled (b)	Total number of birds to be sampled	Estimated total number of samples to be taken for active surveillance (c)	Estimated total number of samples to be taken for passive surveillance	
Nuts 2	Wild birds found dead according to 	70	0	70	X
Total	0	70	0	70	

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

3.3 Sampling procedures and sampling periods

max 32000 chars :

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

Sampling period will be 1 January 2014 - 31 December 2014.

3.4 Laboratory testing : description of the laboratory tests used

max 32000 chars :

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

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

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

Samples from dead or sick wild birds:

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

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

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

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

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

max 32000 chars :

The last five years:

In 2008, seven seropositive holdings were managed as holdings under suspicion for avian influenza. The holdings were investigated and samples for virological examination were taken. One holding was found positive by virological tests. The holding had breeding geese, ducks and mallards. There had been a serological reaction against H5 in the breeding geese. Following an investigation of tracheal and cloacal swabs low pathogenic H7N1 was detected by PCR followed by sequencing in cloacal swabs from the domestic ducks. The most likely source of infection is introduction by wild birds as low pathogenic avian influenza H7N1, with sequence identical with isolates from the domestic ducks, were detected in wild mallards in a nearby lake.

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

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

From 2007 - 2010 the surveillance programme in wild birds consisted of a passive surveillance in wild birds found dead and an active surveillance of live birds in waterfowl reservoirs and along migratory flyways, birds living in proximity to domestic poultry and surveillance of hunted game birds. In the active surveillance samples were taken as cloacal and tracheal swabs from each bird. The results from the active surveillance programmes shows that the low pathogenic forms of avian influenza occurs naturally among Danish waterfowl, especially in ducks. In the passive surveillance HPAI H5N1 has only been detected in Denmark in 2006, where 44 wild birds were found infected in six counties in March-May 2006.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Poultry:

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

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

Wild birds:

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

7. Costs

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7.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

7.1.1 Poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

The application for financial contribution for the programme in poultry and game birds for restocking only includes the estimated total expenditure on eligible measures. That means that only the number of holdings to be sampled according to table 1 and table 2 in Commission Decision 2010/367/EU are stated in tables 2.2.1 and 2.2.2, rather than the total number of holdings to be sampled (and for some categories also testing more than once per year), under here PCR-tests of samples from game birds offspring, to be tested according to the Danish AI surveillance programme.

Serological test HI test for H5 and H7:

Price for laboratory examinations:

Price for one H5 test: 60 DKK = 8,05 Euro

Price for one H7 test: 60 DKK = 8,05 Euro

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

Estimated total number of VI tests: 7

Price for one PCR-test: 344 DKK = 46,14 Euro

Price for one VI-test: 739 DKK = 99,13 Euro

Exchange rate 28 March 2013: EUR 1 = 7,4553 DKK

7.1.2 Wild birds

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Estimated number of dead or sick wild birds to be tested: 80

Estimated total number of PCR-tests : 70

Estimated total number of VI tests: 7

Price for one PCR-test: 600 DKK = 80,48 Euro

Price for one VI-test: 2628 DKK = 352,50 Euro

Exchange rate 28 March 2013: EUR 1 = 7,4553 DKK

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7.2 Summary of the annual costs : 2014

7.2.1 Poultry surveillance

Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme - poultry

*In case of multiannual programme, please provide estimations on annual basis.
If your cost estimations differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.*

Laboratory testing			
Methods of laboratory analysis	Number of tests	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)	5 080	8.05	40894
Haemagglutination-inhibition-test (HI) for H7 (specify number of tests for H7)	5 080	8.05	40894
Virus isolation test	7	99.13	693.91
PCR test	75	46.14	3460.5

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Other please specify here	0	0	0	
			Add a new row	
Sampling				
	Number of samples	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)	
Samples	5 080	0.5	2540	
Other measures				
	Number of samples	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)	
Other please specify here	0	0	0	X
			Add a new row	
Total poultry Testing + Sampling + Other measures	15 322		88 482,41 €	

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7.2.2 Wild bird surveillance

Detail analysis of the cost of the programme - wild birds

Laboratory testing			
Methods of laboratory analysis	Number of tests	Unitary test cost (per method) in €	Total cost (€)
Virus isolation test	7	352.5	2467.5
PCR test	70	80.48	5633.6
Other please specify here	0	0	0
			Add a new row
Sampling			
	Number of samples	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)
Samples	70	5	350
Other measures			

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	Number	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)	
Other please specify here	0	0	0	X
			Add a new row	
Total wild birds Testing + Sampling + Other measures	147		8 451,10 €	
Grand Total Poultry + Wild birds	15469		96 933,51 €	

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, doc, 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!