



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

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

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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

Thursday, September 03, 2015 23:41:03

Submission Number

1441312873524-6659

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: ELLADA

Disease avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

This program is multi annual :

no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2016

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1.1 Contact

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Your job type within the CA : Veterinary legislative officer in the area of animal health (birds, a

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2. Description and implementation of the surveillance programme in poultry

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Central Authority for the Programme is the Animal Health Directorate of the General Directorate of Sustainable Animal Production & Veterinary Affairs of the Ministry of Productive Reconstruction, Environment & Energy . The Department of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases of the Animal Health Directorate is responsible for the description of the Programme, the follow up of the necessary procedures and the collection and elaboration of the data.

2.1.2 System in place for the registration of holdings

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Holdings are registered by using the NUTS (3) code in conjunction with a unique prefectural number assigned to them by the Competent Veterinary Authority. Thus every holding is easily identified and traceability is secured.

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) :

For the year 2016, the surveillance programme for avian influenza in Greece's poultry population shall be based on representative sampling and will be implemented by the official Veterinary Services at prefectural and regional level . It will take into account the guidelines set out in Commission decision 2010/367/EU adjusted to the most recent national data regarding the number and location of poultry holdings, production type and poultry population per category.

The objective of this programme is to establish an active serological survey throughout Greece in order to secure early detection of circulating avian influenza virus and appliance of all necessary measures in accordance with Directive 2005/94/EC. It aims at detecting:

- a) low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) of subtypes H5 and H7 in gallinaceous birds and ratites thereby complementing other existing early detection systems and subsequently preventing possible mutation of these viruses to highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI);
- b) LPAI of subtypes H5 and H7 and HPAI in domestic waterfowl.

The number of holdings to be sampled per poultry category is in accordance to Tables 1 and 2 of point 5 of Annex I to Commission Decision 2010/367/EU and serological sampling shall be stratified throughout the whole territory of Greece.

A more thorough presentation of the sampling plan and sampling procedures per poultry category is laid down in sections 2.2 and 2.3 of this form.

All positive and negative results obtained under the surveillance programme for poultry will be submitted to the Commission of the EU by the General Veterinary Directorate of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food through the Commission on-line system. Two 6-month period reports will be submitted by forwarding them within a period of four weeks following the end of the months covered by the report.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Based on recent data, Gallus gallus species represent the majority of farmed poultry, mainly reared in two types, egg and meat production. The annual laying population varies between 6,3 and 6,400,000 layers while around 100,000,000 broilers are fattened per year. In order to cover this kind of production, a significant number of chicken breeder farms also exist. A less important category in terms of production size, but quite significant for biosecurity reasons, is the farming of chickens meant to be sold for use as backyard poultry.

The breeding of other species of poultry in Greece continues to be very limited. Turkey farming is mostly seasonal with a rather small number of farms and a small number of turkeys per farm. Ostrich rearing has declined resulting to the presence of a limited number of ratite holdings. Ducks and geese are mainly kept as backyard poultry and a limited number of holdings rear them, usually along with other poultry species, for the purpose of selling them later for use as backyard flocks. Gallinaceous species other than chickens and turkeys (e.g. partridges, quails, pheasants etc) are mainly reared as game birds, however, they can also be found in some holdings rearing poultry meant to be sold for use as backyard flocks.

According to current data, broiler type holdings are mainly concentrated in the Northwest area of the country and especially in Epirus territory (Prefecture of Ioannina and Prefecture of Arta), while a relatively large number of this type of farms are located in the Prefectures of Evia, Attica, Viotia, Arkadia, Pieria, and Thessaloniki. Holdings rearing laying hens are mainly located in the Prefectures of Attica and Thessaloniki, followed by the Prefectures of Viotia, Evros, Korinthia and Argolida. Reproductive flocks are reared mainly in Epirus and Evia and less in Attica and Viotia Prefectures. More than half of the farms rearing poultry, mainly chicken, that is meant to be sold for use as backyard flocks are located in the Prefecture of Attica. Very small number or no Gallus gallus farms exist in the other Prefectures. Turkey farms are located mainly in Northern and Central Greece, while ostrich farms are more evenly distributed throughout the whole country.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Surveillance will not be risk-based.

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

2.2 Target populations (2)

(max. 32000 chars) :

As already mentioned, surveillance shall be carried out according to a representative sampling scheme. The programme will primarily focus on chicken breeders, laying hens, free range broilers, fattening turkeys and poultry, mainly chickens, reared and sold for use as backyard flocks. The other poultry categories are also targeted, although in a lesser extent, in order to ensure national coverage of the native poultry population.

Poultry populations to be targeted in the framework of this surveillance programme are analytically presented as follows:

l) Gallus gallus farming

The implementation of the programme in Gallus gallus farms will cover the whole country. All production categories shall be included and the number of farms to be sampled will be according to Table 1 of point 5 of Annex I to Commission Decision 2010/367/EU.

a) Chicken breeders

Having in mind that according to most recent data there are 95 farms of chicken breeders in whole Greece, the total minimum number of farms for this species to be sampled is 53.

b) Laying Hens

Taking into account that the estimated number of laying hen farms is 373, 60 farms are scheduled to be sampled.

c) Free range/organic laying hens

Since there are 83 farms of free range/organic laying hens throughout Greece, 42 of them will be included in the sampling plan of this year's survey programme.

d) Free range/organic broilers

From a total of 54 free range/organic broiler farms in Greece, 42 shall be sampled given the increased risk for this poultry category and the fact that the vast majority of holdings are located in the same geographical area with reproductive flocks.

e) Poultry reared and sold for use as backyard flocks

Different poultry species (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, quails, pheasants etc) can be found in holdings of this production type. However, since chickens predominate in terms of population numbers

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and number of farms rearing them, this production category has always been associated with Gallus Gallus farming. For details in the event of ducks and geese presence, see the relevant paragraph below.

In Greece there are 111 commercial farms producing poultry (mainly chickens) meant to be sold for use as backyard flocks and 53 of them are planned to be sampled in the framework of the AI survey programme.

II) Turkey farming

a) Fattening turkeys

The implementation of the programme in fattening turkeys will take place throughout the Greek territory. Number of turkey farms to be sampled is calculated based on figures shown in Table 1 of point 5 of Annex I to Commission Decision 2010/367/EU. Taking into account the number of fattening turkey farms (39) in Greece, 35 holdings shall be sampled.

b) Turkey breeders

The implementation of the programme in turkey breeders will take place throughout the Greek territory. Number of turkey farms to be sampled is calculated based on figures shown in Table 1 of point 5 of Annex I to Commission Decision 2010/367/EU. Taking into account the number of turkey breeder farms (3) in Greece, all the holdings of this production category shall be sampled.

III) Ostrich farming

Ostrich sampling will take place throughout Greece, while number of ostrich farms to be sampled is calculated based on figures shown in Table 1 of point 5 of Annex I to Commission Decision 2010/367/EU. Taking into account that the number of ostrich farms in Greece is 5, all of them shall be investigated.

IV) Duck and Goose farming

Ducks and geese in Greece are basically found in backyard flocks in rural areas of the country. The only commercial farms that rear them, along with other poultry species, are those selling them for use as backyard poultry. Although the total number of farms belonging to this production category is known (111), it's difficult to precisely determine in annual basis how many and which of them rear ducks and geese since these species just occasionally complement the primary chicken production of the farm. Given that gallinaceous birds, mainly chickens, are the main poultry species farmed in commercial holdings of this production type, the number of farms (53) to be sampled shall comply to Table 1 of point 5 of Annex I to Commission Decision 2010/367/EU. In case ducks and geese are found during the investigation of the 53 farms scheduled to be sampled, additional samples from these species shall be collected. Moreover, in case there are farms known for keeping ducks and geese they shall be included in the sampling plan and additional samples shall be collected as well. We estimate that from a total number of 53 farms scheduled to be sampled from this particular production category, ducks and geese will be present and sampled in eight of them.

VI) Farmed game birds (gallinaceous)

In Greece 23 farms for the production of game birds (gallinaceous) exist, i.e., birds farmed for release

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and hunting. As in previous year, these farms will be included in the AI surveillance programme for 2016 focusing mainly in adult birds. The number of holdings of this production category to be sampled is calculated based on figures shown in Table 1 of point 5 of Annex I to Commission Decision 2010/367/EU, therefore all 23 farms shall be included in the programme.

Analytical presentation of the number of holdings to be sampled per poultry category and geographical area is laid down in tables in sections 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 of this form.

(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

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
GR21	64	34	10	340	ELISA test
GR21	64	34	10	340	Sampling
GR30	15	7	10	70	ELISA test
GR30	15	7	10	70	Sampling
GR14	1	1	10	10	ELISA test
GR14	1	1	10	10	Sampling
GR25	2	2	10	20	ELISA test
GR25	2	2	10	20	Sampling

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GR12	6	4	10	40	ELISA test	X
GR12	6	4	10	40	Sampling	X
GR24	5	3	10	30	ELISA test	X
GR24	5	3	10	30	Sampling	X
GR43	2	2	10	20	ELISA test	X
GR43	2	2	10	20	Sampling	X
Total				1 060		
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	
GR30	193	21	10	210	ELISA test	X
GR30	193	21	10	210	Sampling	X
GR25	35	5	10	50	ELISA test	X
GR25	35	5	10	50	Sampling	X
GR21	7	1	10	10	ELISA test	X

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GR21	7	1	10	10	10	10	Sampling	X
GR14	12	4	10	10	40	40	ELISA test	X
GR14	12	4	10	10	40	40	Sampling	X
GR42	13	2	10	10	20	20	ELISA test	X
GR42	13	2	10	10	20	20	Sampling	X
GR41	4	2	10	10	20	20	ELISA test	X
GR41	4	2	10	10	20	20	Sampling	X
GR12	74	12	10	10	120	120	ELISA test	X
GR12	74	12	10	10	120	120	Sampling	X
GR24	21	5	10	10	50	50	ELISA test	X
GR24	21	5	10	10	50	50	Sampling	X
GR11	3	2	10	10	20	20	ELISA test	X
GR11	3	2	10	10	20	20	Sampling	X
GR23	1	1	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
GR23	1	1	1	1	10	10	Sampling	X
GR43	7	3	10	10	30	30	ELISA test	X
GR43	7	3	10	10	30	30	Sampling	X
GR13	3	2	10	10	20	20	ELISA test	X
GR13	3	2	10	10	20	20	Sampling	X
Total					1 200			
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.

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	
GR14	24	22	10	220	ELISA test	X
GR14	24	22	10	220	Sampling	X
GR21	4	3	10	30	ELISA test	X
GR21	4	3	10	30	Sampling	X
GR43	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
GR43	1	1	10	10	Sampling	X
GR12	9	8	10	80	ELISA test	X
GR12	9	8	10	80	Sampling	X
GR30	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
GR30	1	1	10	10	Sampling	X
Total				700		
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.

Category : turkey 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
GR12	1	1	10	10	ELISA test
GR12	1	1	10	10	Sampling
GR14	2	2	10	20	ELISA test
GR14	2	2	10	20	Sampling
Total				60	
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 : poultry reared and sold for use as 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
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GR30	48	21	10	210	ELISA test	X
GR30	48	21	10	210	Sampling	X
GR21	2	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
GR21	2	1	10	10	Sampling	X
GR14	12	6	10	60	ELISA test	X
GR14	12	6	10	60	Sampling	X
GR43	5	2	10	20	ELISA test	X
GR43	5	2	10	20	Sampling	X
GR24	5	3	10	30	ELISA test	X
GR24	5	3	10	30	Sampling	X
GR12	10	5	10	50	ELISA test	X
GR12	10	5	10	50	Sampling	X
GR25	15	8	10	80	ELISA test	X
GR25	15	8	10	80	Sampling	X
GR11	3	2	10	20	ELISA test	X
GR11	3	2	10	20	Sampling	X
GR23	11	5	10	50	ELISA test	X
GR23	11	5	10	50	Sampling	X
Total				1 060		
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.

Category : free range/organic 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	
GR30	27	13	10	130	ELISA test	X
GR30	27	13	10	130	Sampling	X
GR25	9	5	10	50	ELISA test	X
GR25	9	5	10	50	Sampling	X
GR21	2	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
GR21	2	1	10	10	Sampling	X
GR11	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
GR11	1	1	10	10	Sampling	X
GR12	33	16	10	160	ELISA test	X
GR12	33	16	10	160	Sampling	X
GR24	7	3	10	30	ELISA test	X
GR24	7	3	10	30	Sampling	X
GR42	2	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
GR42	2	1	10	10	Sampling	X

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GR13	2	2	10	20	ELISA test	X
GR13	2	2	10	20	Sampling	X
Total				840		
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)

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	
GR21	36	30	10	300	ELISA test	X
GR21	36	30	10	300	Sampling	X
GR25	6	2	10	20	ELISA test	X
GR25	6	2	10	20	Sampling	X
GR43	2	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
GR43	2	1	10	10	Sampling	X
GR14	4	3	10	30	ELISA test	X
GR14	4	3	10	30	Sampling	X
GR30	2	2	10	20	ELISA test	X

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GR30	2	2	10	20	Sampling	X
GR12	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
GR12	1	1	10	10	Sampling	X
GR11	2	2	10	20	ELISA test	X
GR11	2	2	10	20	Sampling	X
GR13	1	1	10	10	ELISA test	X
GR13	1	1	10	10	Sampling	X
Total				840		
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.

delete this category

Category : farmed game birds (gallinaceous)

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	
GR12	3	3	10	30	ELISA test	X
GR12	3	3	10	30	Sampling	X
GR24	7	7	10	70	ELISA test	X
GR24	7	7	10	70	Sampling	X

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GR43	1	1	10	10	10	ELISA test	X
GR43	1	1	10	10	10	Sampling	X
GR14	1	1	10	10	10	ELISA test	X
GR14	1	1	10	10	10	Sampling	X
GR22	1	1	10	10	10	ELISA test	X
GR22	1	1	10	10	10	Sampling	X
GR30	3	3	10	10	30	ELISA test	X
GR30	3	3	10	10	30	Sampling	X
GR11	1	1	10	10	10	ELISA test	X
GR11	1	1	10	10	10	Sampling	X
GR23	2	2	10	10	20	ELISA test	X
GR23	2	2	10	10	20	Sampling	X
GR25	1	1	10	10	10	ELISA test	X
GR25	1	1	10	10	10	Sampling	X
GR13	2	2	10	10	20	ELISA test	X
GR13	2	2	10	10	20	Sampling	X
GR21	1	1	10	10	10	ELISA test	X
GR21	1	1	10	10	10	Sampling	X
Total					460		
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.

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
GR42	1	1	10	10	ELISA test
GR42	1	1	10	10	Sampling
GR11	1	1	10	10	ELISA test
GR11	1	1	10	10	Sampling
GR12	1	1	10	10	ELISA test
GR12	1	1	10	10	Sampling
GR25	2	2	10	20	ELISA test
GR25	2	2	10	20	Sampling
Total				100	

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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Add a category

Totals	Total number of tests
Total poultry 2016	6 320

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 : poultry reared and sold for use as backyard flocks

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
GR30	48	6	20	120	ELISA test
					X

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GR30	48	6	20	120	Sampling	X
GR12	10	1	20	20	ELISA test	X
GR12	10	1	20	20	Sampling	X
GR25	15	1	20	20	ELISA test	X
GR25	15	1	20	20	Sampling	X
Total				320		
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

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of tests	
Total ducks and geese and farmed game birds 2016	320	

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
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Grand Total	6 640
Grand Total ELISA	3 320
Grand Total agar	0
Grand Total HI tests (H5)	0
Grand Total HI tests (H7)	0
Grand Total Virus Isolation test	0
Grand Total PCR test	0
Grand Total Other test	0
Grand Total Samplings	3 320

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) :

Given that investigation of targeted poultry populations shall be based on sampling for serological testing, blood samples are scheduled to be collected from birds in their sheds and/or from abattoirs during slaughtering. Sampling for virological testing shall be only performed within the framework of investigations to follow-up serological positive testing results, however some samples for virological testing may be obtained from certain poultry species (partridges, quails, ducks etc.) in order to facilitate sampling procedure and avoid irritating farmers who afraid having their birds stressed.

Sampling period shall be applied from 1 of January until 31 of December 2016 and every selected poultry holding shall be sampled once during this

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period. The time period for sampling shall coincide with seasonal production for each poultry production category.

In order to optimise efficiency and avoid additional unnecessary entry of persons into poultry holdings sampling shall whenever possible be combined with sampling for other purposes.

Depending on poultry species and production categories, details on sampling procedures are as follows:

I) Gallus gallus farming

Competent veterinary authorities will collect at least 10 blood-samples per holding, and from the different sheds, if more than one shed is present on a holding. In case of several sheds the sample size per holding shall increase to 5 blood samples per shed. Besides their sheds, birds from a holding can be sampled in abattoirs during slaughtering.

With regard to farms rearing poultry (mainly chicken) to be sold for use as backyard flocks, in case of mixed-species populations samples shall be taken from all species present. For details in the event of ducks and geese presence, see the relevant paragraph below.

II) Turkey farming

The implementation of the programme in fattening turkeys will take place at the slaughterhouses where they are slaughtered mainly at Christmas period (seasonal production). Competent veterinary services will be responsible for collecting 10 blood samples per flock slaughtered.

The implementation of the programme in turkey breeders will take place at their holdings and/or abattoirs during slaughtering. Competent veterinary authorities will be responsible for collecting 10 blood samples per holding, and from the different sheds, if more than one shed is present on a holding. In case of several sheds the sample size per holding shall increase to 5 blood samples per shed.

III) Ostrich farming

Ostrich sampling will take place during their slaughtering in abattoirs used for bovine/porcine animals. Competent veterinary services will be responsible for collecting 10 blood samples per flock slaughtered.

IV) Duck and Goose farming

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As already mentioned, there are no holdings with fattening ducks/geese or ducks/geese breeders in Greece and these species are only reared in some mixed poultry holdings that sell poultry for use as backyard flocks. Therefore, in case there are ducks and/or geese present in holdings of this production category (poultry reared and sold for use as backyard flocks) scheduled to be sampled, in addition to the samples foreseen to be collected from the other poultry species present, a total of 20 blood samples from ducks and/or geese shall be taken from each holding.

VI) Farmed game birds (gallinaceous)

Sampling shall focus on adult birds and will take place at their farms. Ten blood samples will be collected from every farm, and from the different sheds, where more than one shed is present. In case of several sheds the sample size per holding shall increase to 5 blood samples per shed.

Every official Veterinary Service at prefectural or regional level, upon dispatching samples to the relevant State Veterinary Laboratory will in written notify both the Laboratory and the General Veterinary Directorate of Ministry of Rural Development and Food about :

- number and kind of samples sent
- species and number of farms/birds sampled-location-owner
- identification number of holding sampled
- date and means of dispatch

Analytical presentation of the number of samples to be collected per poultry category and geographical area is laid down in tables in sections 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 of this form.

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)

In the framework of the survey programme for avian influenza in poultry, testing by serological and possibly virological methods shall be performed by the following three State Veterinary Laboratories.

- i) The Avian Pathology Dept. of the Center of Institutions of Thessaloniki (80, 26th October Street, 54627 Thessaloniki) which is designated as the Greek National Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza and has the responsibilities that are foreseen in Council Directive 2005/94/EE will be acting as

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coordinator for the laboratory tests to be performed and will accept samples from the areas of Thrace, Epirus, Macedonia and the islands of Ionian Sea.

- ii) The Avian Pathology Dept. of the Center of Institutions of Athens (26, Neapoleos Street, 15310 Agia Paraskevi, Athens) which is designated as the Greek National Laboratory for Newcastle Disease, which will accept samples from Peloponnesus and the islands of Aegean Sea.
- iii) The State Veterinary Laboratory of Chalkis, which will accept samples from the areas of Thessaly and Sterea Ellada in central Greece.

The laboratories upon obtaining the results from the tests they will perform, will in written inform the NRL for Avian Influenza and the General Veterinary Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture, mentioning:

- protocol number of dispatch-relevant veterinary authority
- number and kind of samples examined
- species and number of farms/birds sampled-location-owner
- laboratory tests used and results
- identification number of holding tested positive

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.

All positive serological findings shall be confirmed by the NRL by a haemagglutination-inhibition test, using designated strains supplied by the EURL:

- (a) for H5 subtype:
 - (i) Initial testing using teal/England/7894/06 (H5N3);
 - (ii) Testing of all positives with chicken/Scotland/59(H5N1) to eliminate N3 cross reactive antibodies
- (b) for H7 subtype:
 - (i) Initial testing using turkey/England/647/77 (H7N7);
 - (ii) Testing of all positive with African starling/983/79 (H7N1) to eliminate N7 cross reactive antibodies.

Positive serological findings shall be followed up by epidemiological investigation at the holding and further sampling for testing by virological methods in order to determine, if active infection of avian influenza virus is present.

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

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The specific protocols provided by the EURL to accompany samples and diagnostic material to be sent to the EURL shall be used.

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 Central Authority for the Programme is the Animal Health Directorate of the General Directorate of Sustainable Animal Production & Veterinary Affairs of the Ministry of Productive Reconstruction, Environment & Energy . The Department of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases of the Animal Health Directorate is responsible for the description of the Programme, the follow up of the necessary procedures and the collection and elaboration of the data.

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

max. 32000 chars) :

Primary objective of the sampling plan drawn for the purposes of this programme is to focus on certain regions by taking in account risk assessment results on the basis of epidemiological data. Special emphasis shall be laid on the deltas of Evros, Evrotas, Sperchios and Axios rivers, on the lakes of Vistonis, Paralimni, Kerkini, and Pamvotis, on the Gulfs of Amvrakikos and Kaloni, on the Mesologi lagoon, on the Schinias wetland and finally on the dam

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of Anapodaris river. These areas are located in the regions of Thrace, Macedonia, Epirus, Aegean Islands, Sterea Ellada, Crete, and Peloponisos, covering 10 out of 13 administrative districts. However, the majority of samples are scheduled to be collected from the northern part of the country (Thrace, Macedonia, Epirus), where a larger wildlife population and a higher concentration of poultry farms are observed.

3.1.3 Estimation of the local and/or migratory wildlife population

(max. 32000 chars) :

An excel table has been attached to this form regarding the latest estimation by the Hellenic Ornithological Society on the population of both high risk species described in Commission Decision 2010/367/EU and other main wild bird species found in Greece.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The survey in wild birds is first of all based on information regarding distribution, main habitats, behavior, movements and population sizes of targeted wild bird species (TS), listed in part 2 of Annex II to Commission Decision 2010/367/EU, in Greece. Moreover, it takes into account all available data on Greek wetlands in conjunction with the location and density of poultry farms around the country. Finally, it considers and utilizes all results obtained during the implementation of previous AI surveillance programmes.

Apart from the Veterinary Authorities and in the framework of a long established cooperation, all bodies actively interacting with wild birds shall be informed of the purpose, the guidelines and the goals of this programme in order to secure their necessary contribution in both preparing and implementing it. In particular, the Hunters Confederation of Greece, the Greek Ornithologists Society, the National Agriculture Research Foundation, the

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Forestry Services General Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Climate change and two private Institutions dealing with collection, medical treatment and release of injured or diseased wild birds, shall assist in species identification, sampling, optimising sampling procedure and adjusting Community's guidelines to national situation.

Passive surveillance, focused on laboratory investigation of moribund wild birds or birds found dead, is the main type of surveillance to be implemented. If the epidemiological situation for the HPAI H5N1 virus so requires, surveillance activities shall be enhanced by awareness raising and active searching 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 Greece. In that case the specific migration patterns and wild bird species shall be taken into account. On this basis, a number of 150 birds is expected to be sampled in the framework of passive surveillance, whereas additional 100 birds can be estimated in case of active searching and monitoring for dead or moribund wild birds, if the epidemiological situation so requires. Numbers can be substantially higher in case of massive deaths.

Passive surveillance will be based on the notification for moribund or dead birds from citizens throughout the whole territory of Greece. Veterinary Authorities shall assess and filter incoming reports by focusing on TS which are found in areas close to the sea, lakes and waterways where poultry farms are in high densities. Bird cases meeting the requirements of the surveillance plan and therefore considered eligible for sampling shall be forwarded to the designated laboratories.

Moreover and given their background, all those actively involved with wild birds (hunters, ornithologists, volunteers etc) not only will they assist sampling in the context of a passive surveillance system, but they will also secure optimal sample collection in terms of species identification and sampling in "high-risk" areas. Whenever active surveillance is considered necessary, they shall carry it out as well.

According to previous experience a sampling scheme will be prepared and included in the Ministerial Decision for the implementation of the surveillance programme. This sampling scheme will describe the areas and bird species to be sampled and the responsibilities of the above mentioned organizations in the sampling collection in such a manner so all target areas and target species will be thoroughly covered. In the sampling scheme a full characterization of the bird species to be sampled shall be included. The sampling scheme will be prepared by the Department of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases of the Animal Health Directorate in co-operation with the Hunters Confederation of Greece, the Forestry Services and the Greek Ornithologists Society.

In case of confirmed positive cases of HPAI H5 (N1) [Disease control measures are to be implemented based on confirmation of HPAI H5 and suspicion of N1], the control measures laid down in Commission Decision 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 shall apply. As part of epidemiological

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investigations, areas linked to those cases shall be identified to possibly forecast further virus incursions of avian influenza, in particular in areas of relevance to poultry production, such as areas with a high density of poultry holdings.

All positive and negative results obtained under the surveillance of wild birds will be submitted to the Commission of the EU by the General Veterinary Directorate of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food through the Commission on-line system. Two 6-month period reports will be submitted by forwarding them within a period of four weeks following the end of the months covered by the report.

(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 conformity with Part 2 of Annex II to Decision 2010/367/EC

Targets for year 2016

NUJTS (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
GR11	60	120	PCR test	120
GR12	70	140	PCR test	140

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GR21	30	60	PCR test	60	X
GR23	15	30	PCR test	30	X
GR24	15	30	PCR test	30	X
GR25	15	30	PCR test	30	X
GR30	25	50	PCR test	50	X
GR42	5	10	PCR test	10	X
GR41	10	20	PCR test	20	X
GR43	5	10	PCR test	10	X
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.

Total number of tests	
Total number of tests	500
Total Virus isolation tests	0
Total PCR tests	500
Total Other tests	0

3.3 Sampling procedures and sampling periods

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max 32000 chars :

Sampling procedures shall be carried out in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual and sampling period shall extend without interruptions from 1 of January up to 31 of December 2016.

Cloacal and tracheal/oropharyngeal swabs and/or tissues (namely the brain, heart, lung, kidney and intestines) from wild birds found dead or moribund shall be sampled for molecular detection (PCR) and/or virus isolation.

Specific care shall be taken for the storage and transport of samples to the laboratory for testing. The swabs shall be chilled immediately on ice or with frozen gel packs and submitted to the laboratory as quickly as possible. The samples shall not be frozen unless absolutely necessary. If rapid transport within 24 hours to the laboratory is not guaranteed, the samples shall be immediately frozen, stored and then transported on dry ice.

In addition and not as an alternative to chilling, the swabs shall be placed in an antibiotic or specific virus transport medium at 4 oC so that they are fully immersed. In the absence of such medium, swabs shall be returned to their casing and submitted dry to the laboratory for testing.

Every official Veterinary Service at prefectural or regional level, upon dispatching samples to the relevant State Veterinary Laboratory will in written notify both the Laboratory and the General Veterinary Directorate of Ministry of Rural Development and Food about:

- number and types of samples sent
- species and number of wild birds sampled
- date of sampling in the field/place of bird origin
- geo of sample
- status of birds

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 :

In the framework of the survey programme for avian influenza in wild birds, testing by virological methods shall be performed by the following two State Veterinary Laboratories.

- i) The Avian Pathology Dept. of the Center of Institutions of Thessaloniki (80, 26th October Street, 54627 Thessaloniki) which is designated as the Greek

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National Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza and has the responsibilities that are foreseen in Council Directive 2005/94/EE will be acting as coordinator for the laboratory tests to be performed and will accept samples from the areas of Thrace, Epirus, Thessaly, Macedonia and the islands of Ionian Sea.

ii) The Avian Pathology Dept. of the Center of Institutions of Athens (26, Neapoleos Street, 15310 Agia Paraskevi, Athens) which is designated as the Greek National Laboratory for Newcastle Disease, which will accept samples from Peloponnesus, Sterea Ellada and the islands of Aegean Sea.

The laboratories upon obtaining the results from the tests they will perform, will in written inform the NRL for Avian Influenza and the General Veterinary Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture, mentioning:

- protocol number of dispatch-relevant-veterinary authority
- date of receipt of sample in laboratory
- species and number of wild birds examined
- number and types of samples examined
- geo of sample
- status of birds
- laboratory tests used and results

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.

Samples taken from wild birds shall be tested as soon as possible by molecular techniques. All three designated laboratories will perform rRT-PCR by using methods which are recognized by the CRL for avian influenza. Initial screening using M gene rRT-PCR shall be conducted, with rapid testing of positives for H5, H7 and N1 within a period of not more than 2 weeks . In addition, all M gene positive samples shall be appropriately processed and inoculated in embryonated fowl's eggs.

In case of a positive finding for H5, an analysis of the cleavage site shall 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.

Viruses of the H5/H7 subtype shall be submitted to the EURL without delay in order to be subjected to the standard characterisation tests (nucleotide sequencing/IVPI).

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In compliance with Community legislation, surveillance programmes of avian influenza have been implemented since 2003. Until now, numerous flocks from every poultry category have been sampled and tested negative for either H5/H7 HPAL or H5/H7 LPAI.

A summary of the data on the samples/poultry holdings tested during the previous 5 years is as follows:

- i) In 2014, 2800 samples were collected from 267 poultry holdings and tested in the framework of the annual AI surveillance programme
- ii) In 2013, 2650 samples were collected from 251 poultry holdings and tested in the framework of the annual AI surveillance programme
- iii) In 2012, 2350 samples were collected from 235 poultry holdings and tested in the framework of the annual AI surveillance programme
- iv) In 2011, 2320 samples were collected from 233 poultry holdings and tested in the framework of the annual AI surveillance programme
- v) In 2010, 2340 samples were collected from 237 poultry holdings and tested in the framework of the annual AI surveillance programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In compliance with Community legislation, surveillance programmes of avian influenza have been implemented since 2003. The first occurrence of the disease was reported during the implementation of the 2006 programme, where virological tests were carried out in more than 2500 wild birds and 33 of them, all found dead in the framework of passive surveillance, were tested positive for HPAL H5N1 between 30/1/2006 and 4/3/2006. In particular, 30 of these cases were detected in mute swans, 1 case in a whooper swan, 1 case in a wild goose and 1 case in a cormorant, while these birds were discovered mainly in the northern part of Greece. Since then no HPAL or LPAI subtypes of H5 or H7 have been detected in wild birds.

A summary of the data on the samples/wild birds tested during the previous 5 years is as follows:

- i) In 2014, 24 samples were collected from 12 wild birds and tested in the framework of the annual AI surveillance programme
- ii) In 2013, 64 samples were collected from 32 wild birds and tested in the framework of the annual AI surveillance programme

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- iii) In 2012, 22 samples were collected from 11 wild birds and tested in the framework of the annual AI surveillance programme
- iv) In 2011, 566 samples were collected from 283 wild birds and tested in the framework of the annual AI surveillance programme
- v) In 2010, 1128 samples were collected from 585 wild birds and tested in the framework of the annual AI surveillance programme

The significant decline that has been noticed in sample numbers since 2012 is attributed to the adoption of the guidelines set out in Commission decision 2010/367/EU.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

According to recent Greek legislation which has been into full force since 2005 the immediate notification of any abnormal mortality or sickness of migrating or domestic wild birds has been obligatory.

As regards the notification of the disease, currently in force Presidential Decree 33/2008 secures that the suspected and confirmed presence of avian influenza are compulsorily and immediately notified to the competent veterinary authorities in accordance with Council Directive 2005/94/EE.

7. *Costs*

7.1 *Detailed analysis of the costs*

7.1.1 *Poultry including ducks, geese and farmed game birds*

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Serological pre-screening of Gallus gallus and turkey holdings will be conducted by using indirect ELISA. In particular, 288 holdings will be sampled and 2880 sera will be examined. Estimating a €3,26 cost per sample, the total cost for serological pre-screening using indirect ELISA will reach €9388,8. Serological pre-screening will also be conducted by using competitive ELISA on farms with ratites, farmed game birds and poultry (other than chickens and turkeys) reared to be sold for use as backyard flocks. More analytically, 36 holdings will be sampled and 440 sera will be examined. Estimating a €3,26 cost per sample, the total cost for serological pre-screening using competitive ELISA will reach €1434,4. Taking into account the above, the total number of sera to be tested with the ELISA method is set to 3320, which by estimating a €3,26 cost per sample results in a total cost of €10823,2.

In cases where Elisa tests are not available or can't be used, serological pre-screening shall be conducted with Haemagglutination Inhibition (HI) tests for H5/H7. Whenever blood samples are difficult to be collected from certain poultry species, cloacal and tracheal/oropharyngeal swabs shall be sampled for molecular detection (PCR).

Haemagglutination Inhibition (HI) tests for H5/H7 will be used for ELISA positive sera which are estimated to reach 1% of the 3320 examined samples, hence, 33 sera will be tested with HI. Estimating a €9,64 cost per sample, the cost for HI tests for H5/H7 will reach €636,24.

HI positive tests for H5/H7 shall be followed by further sampling and testing according to diagnostic manual's guidelines on type and number of samples where AI outbreaks are suspected. By estimating that a number of three holdings shall be suspected of AI infection, additional 60 HI tests for H5/H7 and 150 Real time PCR (rRT-PCR) tests shall be performed costing €1156,8 and €2961 respectively.

Expenses due to sampling and dispatching are estimated to €1,19 per sample from poultry flocks and are calculated to a total amount of €4200,7 (cost of the additional sampling in case of AI suspicion in three holdings has been included as well).

7.1.2 Wild birds

(max. 32000 chars) :

Real time PCR (rRT-PCR) will be conducted for all wild bird samples. As already mentioned above, 250 wild birds will be sampled and 500 samples (two per bird) will be collected. Estimating a €19.74 cost per sample the cost for rRT-PCR tests will be €9870.

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Additional expenses due to sampling and dispatching are estimated to €10 per wild bird sampled and are calculated to a total amount of €2500,00.

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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	0	37.88	0	
PCR test	500	19.74	9870	
Other cost	0	0	0	
Delivery of wild animals				
	No of wild birds	Eligible cost in € (*)	Total cost (€)	
Delivery of wild animals	250	10	2500	
Other measures				
	Number	Unitary cost in €	Total cost (€)	

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no other measures	0	0	0	X
Total wild birds Testing + Delivery + Other measures			12.370,00 €	

(*) 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
	27144

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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):

Poultry sampling is performed by the regional veterinary services (state budget) while wild bird sampling is performed either by the regional veterinary / environmental / forestry services (state budget) or other individuals/entities (hunters, ornithologists etc) that can be paid by the state budget if they request so.

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)

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Official public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget.

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) :

N/A

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) :

N/A

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

N/A

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

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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

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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, .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
	6659_4169.lsx	6659_4169.lsx	15 kb
		Total size of attachments :	15 kb

Attachments in RED have an attachment extension that is not allowed. Please remove the file, otherwise submission will not work.